



# SECOND REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

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## COMMISSION.

**VICTORIA R.**

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery; Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Russell, Doctor in Divinity, President of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth; Our trusty and well-beloved George Webb Daseat, Doctor of Civil Law; and Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records, greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that there are belonging to many Institutions and private Families various Collections of Manuscripts and Papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of History, Constitutional Law, Science, and general Literature, and that in some cases these Papers are liable to be lost or obliterated: And whereas We are informed that many of the possessors of such Manuscripts would be willing to give access to them, and permit their contents to be made public, provided that nothing of a private character, or relating to the title of existing owners, should be divulged:

And whereas it appears to Us that there would be considerable public advantage in its being generally known where such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and that the contents of those which tend to the elucidation of History, and the illustration of Constitutional Law, Science, and Literature, should be published:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability and discretion, have appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute, and appoint, you the said John, Baron Romilly; Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie; Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Edmond George Fitzmaurice (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Sir William Stirling Maxwell; Charles William Russell; George Webb Daseat; and Thomas Duffus Hardy to be Our Commissioners to make inquiries to the places in which such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and for any of the purposes herein mentioned:

And for the purpose of carrying out the said inquiry We do hereby authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of Manuscripts and Papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to Public Affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full licence and consent;



And We do further by these Presents authorize you, with the consent of the owners of such Manuscripts, to make *abstracts and catalogues of such Manuscripts* :

And We do hereby direct that you, or any three or more of you, shall form a quorum, and that you, or any three or more of you, shall have power to invite the possessors of such Papers and Records as you may deem it desirable to inspect, to produce them before you :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, do report to Us from time to time in writing under your hands and seals all and every your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents :

And for the better enabling you to execute these Presents, We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Wilford George Brett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as the Secretary to this Our Commission to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-second year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

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## VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and Our right trusty and well-beloved James Baron Talbot de Malahide, greeting.

Whereas We did, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorize and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Barna Rumilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several Noblemen and Gentlemen therein named in the said Warrant, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrant.

Given at Our Court of St. James's, the Thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe,  
and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, additional Commissioners to inquire into places in which Historical Documents of public interest are deposited, &c.

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*VICTORIA R.*

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Richard Monekton Baron Houghton, greeting:

~~Whereas~~ We did by Warrants under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date respectively the second day of April and the thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorize and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several Noblemen and Gentlemen therein named in such Warrants, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Richard Monekton Baron Houghton to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrants.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

Richard Monekton Baron Houghton, additional  
Commissioner to inquire into places in which  
Historical Documents of public interest are  
deposited.

## SECOND REPORT

OF THE

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Your Royal Commission to inquire what papers and manuscripts belonging to private families and institutions are extant which would be of utility in the illustration of history, constitutional law, science, and general literature, and to which possessors would be willing to give access, respectfully beg leave to present the following Report to Your Majesty.

In pursuance of a warrant under Your sign manual bearing date 4th May 1870, Lord Houghton was added to the Commissioners whom Your Majesty had previously appointed on 2nd April and 31st August 1869.

In the execution of Your Majesty's commands Your Commissioners have continued their inquiries on the subjects mentioned in Your Commission to the extent of the means placed at their disposal by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

Since their last report Your Commissioners having in view Your Majesty's instructions and the usefulness of the information, which they were collecting, to all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, have confined their attention to those papers which the owners had thrown open to the inspection of Your Commissioners.

The first Report of Your Commissioners, which was issued in March 1870, has created great public interest; not only was the first edition of 875 copies as well as the second edition of 250 copies speedily disposed of, but a third edition of 500 copies has been nearly exhausted. In addition to those supplied through the ordinary channels to the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, copies were sent to all persons who had in any way assisted in promoting the objects of the Commission.

The fact that 101 collections have been inspected during 1870, being 22 in excess of the preceding year, proves that the public interest in the Commission has not in the least diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, and it is satisfactory to Your Commissioners to report that they have received from the owners of MSS. every encouragement and promise of further assistance.

The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury during the last year placed the sum of 1,000*l.* at the disposal of Your Commissioners, for the purposes of the Commission, but that amount has been barely sufficient to carry out the objects for which the Commission was issued; the Commissioners, however, fully hope that the Treasury will increase the annual grant in order that the Commissioners may extend their operations and commence the compilation of calendars, pursuant to the terms of the Commission.

Mr. Alfred J. Horwood, Mr. Henry T. Riley, and the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, have continued to act as inspectors for England; Dr. John Stuart, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. T. Gilbert, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, have also been respectively employed for Scotland and Ireland. In accordance with the recommendations of Your Commissioners the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury have, by letter dated 19th October 1870, assented to the employment of Mr. William Fraser, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, as an additional inspector for Scotland, and Mr. Fraser has been specially engaged to report upon several important and valuable collections of papers which have been placed in his hands by various noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland.

In the Appendix (pp. 1 to 262) will be found reports on or catalogues of the following collections, which have been examined during the year:—

*England and Wales.*—Duke of Bedford; Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Spencer, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Earl Cathcart, Earl of Bradford, Earl Cawdor, Viscount Dillon, Lord Camoys, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Leigh, the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir Geo. Osborn, Bart., Trustees of the late Sir R. Puleston, Bart., Miss Ainslie, J. C. Antrobus, Esq., W. R. Baker, Esq., C. M. Berington, Esq., Colonel Myddelton-Biddulph, Colonel Carew, Mrs. Collis, Richard Corbet, Esq., W. Bromley-Davenport, Esq., M.P., C. Cottrell Dormer, Esq., J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., John Harvey, Esq., Dr. Hoskins, H. B. Mackeson, Esq., charter chests of the family of Neville of Holt, F. Peake, Esq., Mrs. Prescott, J. J. Rogers, Esq., W. T. McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., W. H. Turner, Esq., Mrs. Willes, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.;—St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth; Clare College, Gonville and Caius College, Jesus College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Carlisle Cathedral; St. Mary's College, Oseott; Corpus Christi College, Exeter College, Jesus College, Lincoln College, New College, Oriel College, Queen's College, Trinity College, and Worcester College, Oxford; Stonehurst College; Monastery of the Dominican Friars at Woodchester; Corporation of Abingdon; Petyt MSS. in Inner Temple Library; and Chetham Library, Manchester.

*Scotland.*—Duke of Montrose, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of Morton, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Stair, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Cawdor, Lord Forbes, Lord Torphichen, Sir J. H. Burnett, Bart., J. Guthrie, Esq., A. F. Irvine, Esq., and J. F. Leith, Esq.; University of Aberdeen; Catholic College of Blairs; Trinity College, Glenalmond; University of St. Andrew's; and Royal Burgh of Montrose.

*Ireland.*—Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Granard, Earl of Rosse, Major-General F. P. Dunne, Robert D. Lyons, Esq., M.D. (Archbishop King's collection), The O'Connor Don, M.P., and Rothe's Register of Kilkenny.

Each report has, in conformity with the circular of the Commission, been submitted to the proprietor of the collection to which it refers, who has assented to its publication and circulation under the authority of the Commissioners.

In addition to these collections several others, including those of the Earl of Seafeld, Lord Rollo, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., Rev. W. Sneyd, Mr. Dundas, of Arniston, Mr. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, Mr. Webster, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, have been examined; the notices of these are necessarily postponed to the next report of the Commission. The Dukes of Argyll, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Northumberland, and Roxburghe, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Home, Lord Wharfedale, the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, Colonel Carew, Mr. Wilson, of Eshton, Mr. Peake, of Sleaford, Mr. Dymond, of Exeter, the Corporations of Colchester, Haverfordwest, King's Lynn, Pembroke, and Tenby, and the Dean and Chapter of Wells, have also consented to the inspection of their manuscripts.

In the Report which will be issued by Your Commissioners in the ensuing year will be included a notice of the Shelburne papers now at Lansdowne House, in the possession of the present Marquis of Lansdowne. It is believed that these papers may contain many documents of great importance relating to the political history of the latter half of the 18th century, and may throw light on the events which led to the fall of the Shelburne ministry and the Fox-North ministry in 1783, and on those which decided the composition of Mr. Pitt's first ministry. It is also believed that there are many interesting letters from eminent literary characters in this collection.

One result of the operations of Your Majesty's Commissioners has been that some valuable series of papers have either passed or are about to pass from private into public hands. The Trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for some of the collections noticed in the First Report of the Commissioners; Sir George Duckett has presented a portion of his manuscripts to that institution; and the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, have purchased from Mr. Turner the volume noticed in Mr. Riley's report (Appendix, p. 101). These books and papers by being placed in public libraries will be catalogued and made accessible to the historical student.

The Earl Cawdor on 4th May 1870 placed under the care of Your Commissioners an heraldic and genealogical collection in three volumes, with a fourth containing the indices to the same, relating to the settlers in Wales, and known as "the Golden Grove Book." These volumes have been deposited in the Public Record Office, under the following conditions:—That the public may have access to the same; that the volumes are to be properly preserved and taken care of; and that his Lordship, or his heirs, may at any time hereafter remove the volumes from the Record Office upon giving a receipt for the same. They will be found described at p. 31 of the Appendix.

Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Bart., has presented to Your Commissioners for public use three volumes privately printed relating to the families of "The Stirlings of Keir," and "The Maxwells of Pollok."

The Standish Papers sent to Your Commissioners by F. Peake, Esq., have been sorted and repaired by the Public Record Office. The Montacute Papers, belonging to R. Phelps, Esq., are being arranged and bound, and some manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of Abingdon have also been repaired and bound.

Transcripts of the papers relating to the Gunpowder Plot, noticed in the last report, have been made and placed with similar books in the Public Record Office, where they are now available for public use.

The Calendar of the Earl of Macclesfield's letters has been continued; 16 bundles, comprising 1,820 documents, have been calendared.

Dr. Stuart reports that the Earl of Dalhousie has resolved to print the "Registrum de Pannure" (noticed in the Commissioners' First Report, App., p. 119), and has requested him to undertake the editorship of it. The collection contains numerous charters, many of them of early date. The Early English Text Society has obtained the permission of the Marquis of Lothian to print the Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the 10th century, noticed in the last report of the Commissioners (App., p. 14). That Society has printed a very scarce, if not unique edition of Lyndesay's Minor Poems from Lord Mostyn's collection. The Camden Society has printed, under the editorship of Mr. S. R. Gardiner, a selection of letters and papers from the collection of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, a catalogue of which is annexed to this report (App., p. 49). One of the manuscripts in a volume belonging to Mr. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, reported on last year, was found to contain information which proved to be of use to a gentleman who is now occupied on a life of Sir P. Sydney; and other persons have obtained important historical facts (which were previously unknown) from Your Commissioners' First Report.

Your Commissioners have much satisfaction in informing Your Majesty, that, in pursuance of the recommendation made in their report of last year respecting the papers in the House of Lords, Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, has engaged two of his officers to continue the arrangement of the papers in question, and that the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, at the instance and recommendation of Your Commissioners, have expressed their willingness to devote an annual sum towards the expenses of arranging and calendaring the same. The two gentlemen chosen by Sir John Shaw Lefevre have already commenced their labours. They state in one of their reports to Your Commissioners that the papers dated between 1629 and 1640, though not very numerous, are very interesting and important. They call attention to the original documents of Archbishop Laud's visitation in 1631, consisting of the articles issued and the answers, joint or separate, from the members of the several chapters. They also refer to the papers respecting J. Dury's mission to the Continent (1630-39), for a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists, consisting of his letters to the Archbishop, copies of his letters from foreign divines, resolutions of the Synods, &c. These papers will probably add much to the knowledge extant on the subject. Specimen calendars will be found in the Appendix, p. 106.

The Duke of Bedford sent for the information of Your Majesty's Commissioners an inventory of his MSS. at Woburn Abbey, with permission to have any portion of them calendared that the Commissioners might consider of historical importance. The catalogue is printed at p. 1 of the Appendix.

Among the Earl of Bradford's papers is the valuable correspondence of Lord Torrington while Ambassador at Brussels, from 1782 to 1792, giving the threads of European diplomacy during that important period. Mr. Horwood's report on this collection will be found in the Appendix, p. 30.

The collection of Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas, at Wrest Park, described by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 4), includes a fine copy, written about 1400, of Higden's Polychronicon in Latin; the English Brut Chronicle, 15th century, and a French version of the same; a fine cartulary of Croyland Abbey (14th century), important, because it shows that the compiler did not know of or did not believe in the early charters cited by Ingulphus; the cartulary of the Abbey of St. John the Baptist at Colchester (13th century); four volumes of original works by Wyclif; a portion of Nicholas Trivet's French Chronicle; a curious early Chronicle pedigree of the great house of Mortimer; and interesting political memoranda by Lord Grenville, 1761-1768, and by Lord Grantham, 1766-1769.

Earl Spencer's MSS. at Spencer House, St. James's, contain most important materials for the history of the periods to which they relate, as will be seen in Mr. Horwood's

report at p. 12 of the Appendix. Among them is a thin volume in the autograph of the Marquis of Halifax, containing notes of his conversations with King William the Third on persons, parties, and politics. Lord Speneer possesses two copies of this interesting paper, but was not seemingly aware that he owned the original. The Journal of the expedition of Robert, first Lord Speneer, who carried the Garter to Frederic, Duke of Wurtemberg in 1603, is curious and interesting. There are many hundred letters which contain ample illustrations for the political and social history of England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. There are several letters from gentlemen in attendance on Queen Catherine (widow of Charles the Second), when she went to Portugal after the death of her husband. There are some volumes which give copies of letters in the 16th and 17th centuries, among them are some from Mary Queen of Scots and Arabella Stuart. Letters from Sir Walter Raleigh, and other persons of note of the 16th and 17th centuries, give notices of raids on the Scottish border, of Court life and entertainments. Among the letters of the 17th century is one giving a notice of the marriage of Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the presents made at his marriage, and one by Archie (the King's fool), in 1616. An original letter by the Prince of Orange (17th December 1688) to the Marquis of Halifax and two other peers, to advise King James to go to Ham, where he would be safe. Among the writers of letters in the 18th century may be named, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, David Garrick, Sir W. Jones, Sir Sidney Smith, Charlotte Queen of Naples, and Sir W. Hamilton. Some letters by Kent (the artist?) give curious notices of Alexander Pope.

The collection of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe contains many letters illustrating the Civil War and the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; a document relating to Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy; an unpublished work on Forest Law, by Recorder Fleetwood; and papers about a naval expedition by Sir P. Edgecumbe (temp. Elizabeth), to assist Don Antonio, claimant to the Portuguese throne. Mr. Horwood's report is printed at p. 20 of the Appendix.

Earl Cathcart possesses a most extensive collection, containing numerous letters about the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; the troops abroad under the Duke of Marlborough; Earl Cathcart's embassy to St. Petersburg in 1768; and the English military expeditions to Holland and Bremen at the end of the last century. These papers will all be found fully described in Mr. Horwood's report in the Appendix, p. 24.

The Earl of Dartmouth's MSS., reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 9), are valuable as containing numerous letters to Colonel William Legge, one of the staunchest supporters of Charles I.; many official papers regarding Tangier and its abandonment; scores of letters by Samuel Pepys on navy matters; numerous holograph letters by James II.; and several by the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.). In 1688, Lord Dartmouth was Commander of the Fleet, and the part he took in the Revolution is well known. The correspondence here during 1688 is very extensive, and the letters in November and December, including originals by James II. and the Prince of Orange, are of high interest and value.

The collection of MSS. of Viscount Dillon at Dytechley (App., p. 31), though small, is certainly very choice; among them may be noticed Wycliffe's translations of the Gospels, with commentaries in English, one of which, that on St. Mark, appears to be unknown. It is not a little remarkable that two circumstances connected with the career of this celebrated man have been brought under public notice by the proceedings of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Henry Lee's "Discovery and Recovery of Ireland," the letters of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, and letters and papers illustrating the French military operations on the Continent, 1706-1715, may be pointed out as well worthy of attention.

The collection of Lord Wrottesley, reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 46), contains several interesting documents; it includes, among others, an original deed of composition under the Dietum of Kenilworth, and the existence of any other besides that at Wrottesley is not known. Letters relating to John Duddleley, the Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in the first year of the reign of Mary. He obtained from Henry VIII. a grant of the lands of the dissolved Priory of Dudley; these lands now belong to Lord Wrottesley, and the title deeds show distinctly the identity between Mr. Duddleley and the subsequent Duke of Northumberland. The deed of 1088, although only a copy, is not in the Monasticon. It is evidently taken from the muniments of Evesham Abbey, as affecting the anterior title of the manor.

The large and valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to Lord Calthorpe has been reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 39). It contains original letters by Henry VIII., Philip, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, and some foreign sovereigns; original letters from persons engaged by Henry VIII. in the matter

of the divorce; very important papers and letters regarding the Queen of Scots, and curious drawings of her trial and execution; large collections concerning the Hanse Towns in the 16th century; and considerable information on the many salient points of Elizabeth's reign. Some few papers are in the hand of Lord Burghley, and many of the volumes contain important notes by their former collector and framer, Robert Beale, who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth.

Lord Lyttelton's MSS. (App., p. 36), contain letters illustrating the Civil War, and letters from eminent literary men in the 18th century, including Swift, Pope, Voltaire, and Dr. Johnson; and a curious note as to the first form of Lord Bolingbroke's "Idea of a Patriot King."

The collection of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. (App., p. 53), includes letters by and to members of the poet's family during the 17th and 18th centuries, and an interesting letter of Atterbury when in the Tower.

The papers of the late Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., of Loton Park (App., p. 61), though not of great historical importance, yet contain matter which will be interesting to many persons.

Sir George Osborn's manuscripts (App., p. 65) contain some papers relative to Guernsey, but they have nearly all been printed.

Among the MSS. belonging to the Trustees of the late Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 65), is a very copious "Bouche of Court," giving a minute account of the various officers and attendants of the Royal household, temp. Henry VIII., their daily diet, and regulations for orderly behaviour within the precincts; an elementary work for teaching the Latin language, by John Leylonde, an Englishman of the 15th century; the original creation of Chirk to be a borough; illustrations of the tenure of land in Wales in the 14th century; notices of Dean Swift, and of the oppressive proceedings of Parliamentarians during the Civil War.

Mr. Antrobus, of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, submitted his manuscripts to the inspection of your Commissioners; though they are chiefly of a local nature, belonging to the class of title deeds, yet among them there are a few documents of historical value. (App., p. 69.)

In the collection belonging to Mr. W. R. Baker, Bayfordbury, Herts, are letters from Dryden, Addison, Aphra Behn, Congreve, Davenant, Dennis, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir J. Vanbrugh, Pope, Prior, Sir Richard Steele, and others, addressed to the well-known Jacob Tonson: Mr. Horwood's report will be found at p. 69 of the Appendix.

Colonel Myddelton-Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, possesses a manuscript chronicle of Wales, composed in the 16th century, as well as notices of King Charles at Oxford in 1636. (App., p. 73.)

In the collection of Mr. Richard Corbet, of Market Drayton, are some early deeds relating to Stoke and Drayton in Shropshire, and a book of seigniorial rules for the town of Drayton, from 36 Hen. VIII. to 1720. (App., p. 77.)

Mr. Wm. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., of Baginton Hall, co. Warwick, and Capesthorpe, co. Chester, possesses a document which possibly refers to Wm. Shakespeare; an unpublished letter and poem by Ben Jonson; letters by Atterbury; interesting historical memoranda by James Wright (of the Temple) from 1685 to 1714; English poems of the 15th century; a poem by Henry Marten, the regicide; and early documents relating to the serjeanty of the forest of Macclesfield. The collections at Baginton and Capesthorpe are fully described by Mr. Horwood in his reports (App., pp. 78, 80).

Mr. C. Cottrell Dormer, of Rousham, possesses letters by Sir Philip Sidney, and by Katherine, the widowed Countess of Suffolk, to the Earl of Leicester, and letters containing notices of the Duke of Monmouth and Algernon Sidney; letters by the Royal Family of England while in exile during the Protectorate; and the interesting journals of Mr. Dormer's ancestors as Masters of the Ceremonies during the 17th and 18th centuries. Mr. Horwood's report will be found at p. 82 of the Appendix.

Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, M.P., of Brogyntyn, co. Salop, has the letter book formerly belonging to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham (temp. Edw. III.), containing copies of royal and other letters of importance; a 15th century volume of English poems; English tracts in the form of dialogue on ecclesiastical and social matters (temp. Henry VIII.); a fine copy of Higden's Polychronicon; numerous original letters by King Charles I., Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, Sir John Byron, and others during the time of the Civil War. (App., p. 84.)

Mr. H. B. Mackeson's collection (App., p. 91) contains letters and papers touching the concerns and management of Hythe, and its relations with the other Cinque



Ports; Churchwarden's account, temp. Henry IV.; parts of a guild book, temp. Hen. VI., Hen. VII., and Hen. VIII.

The charter chests of the family of Neville, of Holt, co. Leicester (App., p. 93), contain a fine 12th century letter by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, regarding the patronage of a church in England; an original letter giving account of the ravages by the French and English during Henry V.'s invasion of France; a roll of charges against William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, temp. Henry VI.; a deed giving a new fact in the life of William of Wykeham; a grant by Cecily, mother of King Edward IV., wherein she asserts that her late husband was rightful King of England; a pedigree of the Carringtons of the North, showing why Sir John Carrington (who died in 1446) assumed the name of Smyth; a volume containing copies of numerous State papers, temp. Queen Elizabeth.

Among the Standish Papers sent by Mr. Peake (App., p. 92), are the original documents executed on the foundation of a chantry in the parish church of St. Wilfrid in Standish, co. Lancaster.

Mrs. Prescott's collection, reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 97), contains letters (original and copies) by Oliver Cromwell and members of his family, and the original account by Samuel Morland, laid before Cromwell, of the expenditure of the money raised for the persecuted Vaudois.

Mr. J. J. Rogers, of Penrose, co. Cornwall, possesses some papers relating to the Civil War and the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. (App., p. 98).

Mr. Wm. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, possesses early manuscripts of the histories of Beda and Henry of Huntingdon, and later manuscripts of the histories of Alfred of Beverley and Nennius; large collections for early English and Welsh history, by John Lewis, of Lynwern (temp. James I.); the original duplicate signed by Francis I., of France, of a treaty between him and King Henry VIII., against the Turks; copies of State papers (temp. Queen Elizabeth); a transcript of Leland's Commentaries, which will supply the blanks in Hearne's edition; copies of the 13th century of 35 charters by Anglo-Saxon Kings, from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1048; a dramatic mystery in the Cornish language, A.D. 1508; several copies of the Brut Chronicle, some in English and some in Welsh; several very early copies of the Welsh Laws; an unpublished letter by the Earl of Mar in 1717, relative to a projected invasion to reinstate the Pretender. This priceless collection (the Hengwrt and Peniarth collections combined) comprises about 600 volumes. Mr. Horwood's report is printed in the Appendix, p. 103.

In the Chetham Library there is a volume consisting of transcripts in the 17th century of valuable matter for the civil and ecclesiastical history and topography of Ireland. (App., p. 156).

Among Lord Camoys's MSS. at Stonor Park (App., p. 33), is a noble folio volume upon vellum, in the original oaken boards, containing several treatises; among them is "The Ladder of Perfection," "The Stimulus Amoris, or Prickyng of Love," by S. Bonaventura, translated into English by Walter Hilton; "Amor Dei, or the Love of God;" a poem in English verse called "The Prick of Conscience," by Richard Hampole.

Of the extensive and very curious collection of MSS. belonging to Lord Arundell of Wardour, at Wardour Castle, reported on by Mr. Stevenson (App., p. 33), the series of household rolls forms an important feature. They illustrate the history of prices in England from the reign of Edward III. to that of Elizabeth, while numerous particulars connected with the progress of art, trade, commerce, architecture, &c. are here recorded. It might be advisable that the whole series should be examined more closely than possibly could be done in a preliminary and partial inspection.

Many of the articles contained in Miss Ainslie's MS. volume (App., p. 68) are of interest for the illustration of the early history of the City of London, its trade, privileges, and customs. Copies of such as are unprinted might be secured and deposited in the Public Record Office, or in the Library of the City of London.

The collection of MSS. belonging to Mr. Berington, at Little Malvern Court, has at present been only partially examined, it would therefore be premature to decide what are the chief treasures which are deposited therein; so far, however, as it has been inspected, there is no doubt that among the letters which it contains, connected with the private history of the family from the early years of Queen Elizabeth to the end of last century, there must be many of which a more detailed account is desirable. The papers connected with the Council of Prince Arthur are worthy of especial notice; and full transcripts of these should, if possible, be obtained. Indeed,

the preparation of a calendar of the principal documents, especially of the original correspondence, is most desirable. Mr. Stevenson's report will be found at p. 72 of the Appendix.

Mr. Stevenson's report on MSS. lately in the possession of Mrs. Collis (App., p. 76) notices, as illustrative of the Liturgical History of the English Reformation, "The Order of Common Prayer," used in the English Congregation at Frankfort, which claims attention. It is believed that no other copy is in existence.

Mr. Stevenson also brings forward (App., p. 125) an important manuscript belonging to St. Mary's College, Oscott, relating to the building of St. Peter's at Rome, which was unknown when he made his report last year on the collection of manuscripts belonging to that college.

There are two manuscripts in the library at Ampleforth College, to which notice should be directed. One of them is MS. 18, being a history of the English Benedictine Order, by Weldon; the other, MS. 31, furnishes a history of the Dissolution of the houses of the English Benedictines in France at the time of the first Revolution. Mr. Stevenson's report on this collection will be found at p. 109 of the Appendix.

The report upon the collection of MSS. at Stoneyhurst College (App., p. 143) is not yet completed. Attention, however, may be directed to the following articles:—The history of the early language and literature of England is illustrated by the Saxon lines contained in MS. 3; the roll containing a poem upon the Passion of our Lord, MS. 32; the treatise upon Contemplation, by Walter Hilton, MS. 33; the poems and pieces in prose by Chaucer, Bishop Alcock, and others, in MSS. 2 and 26; and by the curious dictionary in Latin and English, MS. 18. The civil and ecclesiastical history of England is represented by the following MSS., none of which, it is believed, have hitherto been collated:—The first volume of a splendid copy of Froissart, unknown to the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove and M. De Lys, whose editions of this chronicle are in course of publication, MS. 10. A copy of the history of Henry of Huntingdon, MS. 29. A copy of the ecclesiastical taxation of England by Pope Nicholas IV., MS. 25. The act book of the commissary of the Monastery of Whalley, MS. 19, contains much matter illustrative of the moral and social condition of the district about the beginning of the 16th century. The MSS. marked 5, 6, 7, 8, are worthy the attention of the student of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. As illustrative of the history of art, the MSS. numbered 4, 10, 11, 13, may be consulted.

The interest of the reader will be excited by the perusal of the narrative contained in MS. 18 of the collection of Woodchester MSS. near Stroud, of which a detailed account is given in the report upon this library by Mr. Stevenson. (App., p. 146.)

Lord Leigh sent for the information of Your Majesty's Commissioners two very valuable MSS., which are fully described at p. 49 of the Appendix.

The manuscripts at Dropmore belonging to the Hon. G. M. Fortescue are very interesting and of much historical worth. Mr. Fortescue has kindly sent to the Commissioners a catalogue of them, prepared by Mr. Rawson Gardiner, and which is printed at p. 49 of the Appendix.

Among the manuscripts belonging to Colonel Carew, and submitted to Your Majesty's Commissioners, is one deserving of especial notice. It is a 10th century copy of the four Gospels, followed by a lectionary; after which there is a contemporary copy, or nearly so, of the celebrated letter of Fulco, Archbishop of Rheims, to King Alfred. As a full description of this valuable volume is given at p. 74 of the Appendix, it is needless to do more here than call attention to it.

Dr. Hoskins submitted to Your Commissioners a very interesting collection, made by himself, relating to Jersey. He believes that the papers are the component parts of the work long lost, entitled "*Journal et Recueil des choses les plus remarquables en l'isle de Jersey, par Jean Chevalier, vingetienier de la ville de St. Helier.*" (App., p. 158).

The manuscripts in the Cathedral Library of Carlisle were submitted to the Commissioners by the Rev. R. W. Dixon. They chiefly relate to ecclesiastical matters and border history, and contain valuable materials for the local and family history of the northern counties. (App., p. 123.)

By the continued favour of the Heads of Houses at Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. H. T. Riley has been enabled to resume his examination of what may be called the "Domestic Records" of the Colleges in the two Universities.

Among the records preserved at Clare College (*formerly Clare Hall*), Cambridge, its ancient Minute Book, or Register, claims especial notice. Information as to the early history of the College is to be derived from it that has probably been lost sight of for centuries, throwing light more especially upon the munificent provision made

for its Chapel by the Foundress, and the history of some of its early Masters and Benefactors. The collection of Letters, carefully preserved by the College, is interesting; those of Tillotson, while still a Fellow of this College, and at a later date, occurring in considerable numbers. Among the other writers are to be found the names of Margaret Duchess of Newcastle, Saunderson Bishop of Lincoln, Pearson Bishop of Chester, Henchman Bishop of London, and Moore Bishop of Norwich. There is a letter of Robert Lover to Mr. Blythe, afterwards Master, descriptive of the ravages of the plague in Cambridge in 1665. The College Order Book contains many entries indicative of the state of political feeling in Cambridge at the beginning of the last century. Extracts from all the above sources are given in Mr. Riley's report in the Appendix, p. 110.

At Gonville and Caius College is preserved the MS. History of the College written by Dr. Caius, its third Founder, a few extracts from which are entered in the Appendix to this Report, p. 116; in which also the names of Francis Quarles (the Emblematist) and Titus Oates, formerly members of the College, will be found mentioned. The oldest Computus or Bursars' Account-book of this College, now in existence, begins in 1423, and contains matters of antiquarian and topographical interest.

Among the most valuable records in the possession of Jesus College, Cambridge, are the Computi of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, on the site of which the College now stands. Mr. Riley has given in his report copious extracts from them, in the Appendix, p. 119. Some of the early deeds here throw light upon Cambridge localities, as early as the 12th century.

Though the College itself is of early foundation, the records belonging to Trinity Hall cannot be said to be of ancient date. Among its papers are Letters from Queen Elizabeth, Lord Bacon, and Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury; and a Letter (or copy of a Letter) from the Fellows of the College to Henry Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University, begging that John Selden (who was educated at Oxford) may be appointed Master. All these are noticed in the Appendix, p. 121, with various memoranda relative to Robert Herrick, author of the *Hesperides*, who was a member of the College.

Among the extracts in the Appendix, p. 126, from the comparatively few records or memoranda in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a few notices will be found of Bryan Twyne, Richard Hooker, and Edward Pocock, the divine and orientalist. The book of charges for building the College in the eighth year of Henry VIII. has yielded some extracts, which, it is believed, will be found of interest.

The Computi or Account-rolls of Exeter College are probably among those of earliest date in the University of Oxford. Much information is to be derived from them as to the history of the College; extracts are given in the Appendix, p. 127, in which the name of John Trevisa, a Fellow of the College, and one of the early translators of Higden's *Polychronicon*, appears more than once. The more ancient deeds and charters also of the College throw light upon the early history of the Halls and various localities of Oxford. The manuscript entries in the Latin Psalter and Hymnal, mentioned in the Appendix, in reference to the Obits of Richard Pates, Bishop of Worcester, and Nicholas Harpsfield, have been deemed worthy of especial remark.

The earlier books of Lincoln College contain particulars relating to the history of the Church of All Saints, in Oxford; some few of these are entered in the Appendix, p. 130. Notices have also been extracted there from one of the College Registers as to Robert Saunderson, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Rector of the College and Bishop of Durham. The details as to College life and discipline in the first half of the 17th century that are there given, from the rarity of such details, seem to be of peculiar interest.

One of the most valuable documents in the possession of New College, is a letter written by William de Wykeham, founder of the College, and the only specimen of his writing apparently (beyond his signature) that has survived to these times; it will be found entered in the Appendix, p. 132; the copious extracts also which are there given from the early Books of the Kitchen Steward and the Hall Steward furnish much, and it is believed hitherto unnoticed, information as to the social usages of this country at the close of the 14th century. The rise in the College from the position of lowest scholar, of Thomas Bekynton, afterwards Dean of the Arches and Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been also traced there from these books. Extracts are also given from the first Register in reference to the early benefactions to the College, its Library and Chapel more particularly.

The chief records belonging to Oriel College are its Computi or Treasurers' Accounts. Extracts are given in the Appendix (p. 136) from those that exist; in them a notice will be found of Henry Chichele Archbishop of Canterbury, then a Fellow of New College,

and some particulars relative to St. Mary's, now the University Church. Though not of any great extent, these extracts, it is believed, will be found to contain some matters of interest in reference to the management of the College in those days, and the habits and usages of the times.

From the *Computi* of Queen's College, Oxford, which begin in 1347, only seven years after the Foundation of the College, many particulars of like features in those presented by the *Computi* of Exeter and Oriel Colleges may be gathered. Notices extracted from them will be found in the Appendix (p. 137), containing particulars relative to Robert de Eglesfeld, the founder, and to John Trevisa, the translator of Higden's *Polychronicon*. A John Wyclif is also mentioned in these *Computi* more than once. It was the opinion of the late Professor Shirley that this personage is identical with our early Reformer: reasons however will be found given in the Appendix for accepting this conclusion not without hesitation, the only alternative clearly being that there must have been two John Wyclifs residing much about the same time in this College. The question is also noticed in the Appendix, whether Henry the Fifth, when Prince, really was, as asserted by tradition, a member of this College; while passages hitherto, it is believed, unnoticed, are given in proof that his uncle, Henry Beaufort, afterwards Cardinal, was a member of the Society. The Register, or Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, in Southampton, in the possession of this College, commencing probably in the reign of Edward the Third, contains matters of interest that are at present unexplored, more especially in reference to the former history of Southampton.

Under the head of Trinity College, Oxford, some slight notices will be found in the Appendix (p. 142) of Doctors Kettell and Bathurst (former Presidents of the College), of Elizabeth the second wife of Sir Thomas Pope, the refounder of the house, of Sir Theodore Mayerne; William Chillingworth, John Smiers, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, and the unfortunate Eustace Budgell, who was originally a Member of this College, though in some of the biographies he is mentioned as of Christ Church only.

Worcester, being a College of comparatively recent foundation, has nothing of its own in the way of what may be called "records." It, however, possesses a manuscript Register of the town of Leslie in Fife, A.D. 1606-45. There are some entries in the Register Book of its predecessor on the site, Gloucester Hall, in which the names of Kenelm Digby and John Speed appear among the subscribers to the buildings of the new Chapel in 1630. The folio MS. volume, also noticed in the Appendix, as giving an account of Archbishop Laud's trial, on close examination may possibly be found to disclose facts which have hitherto been overlooked. (App., p. 143.)

The records of Jesus College, Oxford, are but few in number, and not such as call for any especial remark. (App., p. 130.)

The Inventory of effects of Viscount Lisle, "the John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland," of history, who was beheaded in 1553, has been deemed worthy by Mr. Riley of a lengthened notice (App., p. 101), as showing to some extent the internal and private economy of a Peer's London house in the middle of the 16th century. The list of the Duke's London Library deserves attention. The occurrence in the manuscript of the names of Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester), Guildford Dudley, Sir Richard Verney, "Mr. Harrie Vnine," and several other persons of rank, known in history, renders it of additional interest.

In consequence of their number, and the length of many of the documents, the inspection of the Petty Manuscripts, in the Library of the Inner Temple, has of necessity been comparatively cursory. The extracts given in the Appendix (p. 151) are sufficient to prove that the originals, if more closely examined, would be not unlikely to throw light upon the history of politics and religion in this country in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

The documents belonging to the Corporation of Abingdon, which have been recently examined (App., p. 149), in addition to those mentioned in the former report, are mainly of interest as illustrating the domestic history of that town in the latter half of the 16th century.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has made a report (App., p. 99) on some manuscript volumes of Irish Parliamentary debates between the years 1776 and 1789, in the possession of Mr. W. T. M. Torrens, M.P. These manuscripts are of value in supplying new materials for the Parliamentary history of Ireland.

Mr. John Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, whose collection of manuscripts was noticed in the Appendix of the First Report, p. 62, has forwarded to the Commissioners another

small collection of similar papers. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has drawn up an account of them. It will be found at p. 89 of the Appendix.

His Lordship has also called attention to the collection of manuscripts which was formed by the late Mr. Dilke, the grandfather of the present Baronet, Sir Charles W. Dilke (App., p. 63).

With the same liberality with which the Duke of Montrose has so often opened his charter repositories for the illustration of historical works, he readily consented that a report should be made on the muniments of his noble house. The special report by Mr. Fraser on upwards of 200 of these muniments, carefully detailed in calendar form, giving the import of each, will be found in the Appendix, p. 165. So varied are these collections, that perhaps they are not surpassed in historical importance and interest by those of any other ancient family. They include charters from King William the Lion, and subsequent Scottish sovereigns, to successive representatives of the family of Graham, who held high offices in the State, and acted a prominent part in the political transactions of their times. The papers relating to the first Marquis of Montrose include the correspondence of King Charles the First, King Charles the Second, Queen Henrietta Maria, Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, James Duke of York, Prince Rupert, William Prince of Orange, and others, with that devoted Royalist. The letters of King Charles the First, which are nearly all holograph, and were written at different places during the progress of the Civil War, show the great difficulties in which the King was frequently placed. The letters of the Queen of Bohemia are written with the wit and vivacity which were characteristic of that royal lady. Montrose having presented her with his picture, for which she gives him many thanks, she hung it in her cabinet "to fright away the brethren;" an epithet which she applies sarcastically to the Covenanters. Living at a place where she had little to do, she had become a good archer, and begged the Marquis to come and help her to shoot. She writes of proposed new commissions to be sent from the King from "godlie brethren" to cross "wicked Jamie Graham's proceedings." In one of her letters, the Queen playfully alludes to her son Prince Rupert as "Robert le Diable;" and also to the proclamation which was issued against Montrose as that "detestable, bloodie murderer and excommunicated traitour." On these strong expressions the Queen remarks that the Turks never called the Christians so. In the same letter she adds in a postscript, that the Earl of Brentford told her he was too old to be a knave, having been honest ever. The papers connected with the trial of Montrose and his companions, the depositions of numerous witnesses concerning his invasion of Scotland and the battle of Tippermuir in Perthshire; the petitions of the Ecclesiastical Courts for the execution of justice on his adherents who were imprisoned at St. Andrew's; the acts and proceedings of the Privy Council, and the Committee of Estates for enforcing "the swearing and subscribing" of the solemn League and Covenant, all throw light on the sad condition of Scotland in those unhappy times of civil and ecclesiastical convulsion. The Montrose Papers subsequent to the first Marquis have yet to be inspected and reported on. But it may be stated generally, that they consist of an extensive correspondence of the first Duke of Montrose, who, invested with several offices of State, acted a chief part in the management of the public affairs in Scotland, and was greatly instrumental in accomplishing the union between Scotland and England, for which Queen Anne wrote to him a holograph letter of thanks, which is still preserved in the family. But rich in historical materials as are the Montrose Papers proper, we are informed that there are in the possession of the Duke of Montrose other two collections,—the Lennox and the Menteith,—which are scarcely of less historical importance. On these collections Mr. Fraser has promised to make a separate report.

The Duke of Sutherland's collection at Dunrobin Castle, reported on by Dr. Stuart (App., p. 177), is very valuable. Besides the series of title deeds of lands which occur in the muniment-room there are many miscellaneous documents of importance. Some of these relate to the cathedral establishment of Bishop Gilbert de Moravia, at Dornoch, in the beginning of the 13th century, after the collapse of the earlier ecclesiastical arrangements. Others afford illustrations of the working of the law of sanctuary before the Reformation. One of the papers is of special interest, being letters of dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell to Lady Jean Gordon, his first wife, in 1565. This document was not produced in the suit brought by Bothwell to have this marriage declared null, although Lady Jean was a party to it. In the articles given in by the Earl of Murray at Westminster in 1568, it is asserted that the dispensation was abstracted, and all subsequent writers have speculated on the cause of its disappearance down to Mr. Burton, who after discussing the subject says that it is still involved in mystery. It would seem that Lady Jean Gordon, who

probably possessed the document throughout, had carried it along with her to Dunrobin, on her marriage to the Earl of Sutherland in 1573, and that she declined to produce it in the suit against her, although its production would have made it impossible for Bothwell to have procured the wished-for decret of nullity. Dr. Stuart has adverted in his report to the suppositions which historians have hazarded as to the cause of the withdrawal, but it seems plain that it is only now that the real circumstances have come to light. There is a mass of correspondence with the leading public men of the day, during the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, in which are many references to events of national importance. Among them are several from Col. Robert Monro, the author of "The Expedition under Gustavus Adolphus." A series from the Duke of Gordon in the years 1684-5 and 6. In a letter from the Viscount Dundee, in answer to one from the Earl of Sutherland, dissuading him from taking part with King James, the Viscount asserts the instability of the new Government, and advises the Earl to throw in his lot with King James, offering his mediation if he should join with him. There are also many characteristic letters from Simon Lord Lovat. Among the manuscripts are the account books of Sir Robert Gordon, who managed the earldom during the years from 1616 to 1622. They afford many illustrations of the condition of agriculture, as well as of the sports and dress of the period. There is also the original Kalendr of the Abbey of Fearn, in Ross, in which at various periods obits, mainly of neighbouring ecclesiastics, barons, and burghesses, and historical memoranda, have been entered, ranging in date from 1322 to 1650.

The collection of the Earl of Dalhousie at Brechin Castle (App., p. 186), is chiefly remarkable for its extent, comprising (besides the MSS. formerly reported on) the registers of most of the Scotch bishoprics and religious houses, and selections from many of the more important charter rooms of Scotland. One of the volumes is a copy of Winton's chronicle, and most of the transcripts were made for the Earl of Panmure, and his brother, Mr. Henry Maule, of Kelly, in the early part of last century.

The papers of the Marquis of Huntly at Aboyne Castle relate exclusively to the titles of lands belonging to the family. They begin in the 15th century, and are of great interest for purposes of local history and genealogy. (App., p. 180.)

The documents of the Earl of Airlie at Crichton are very numerous, illustrating the decrees of the family lands and many points of local history from an early period. Dr. Stuart's report will be found at p. 186 of the Appendix. Among the miscellaneous papers is one which shows the importance of the bell of St. Medan (a relic of Celtic times) down to the year 1447, when its hereditary keeper resigned it into the hands of the Lady of Airlie as part of her dowry. There is also a charter by William the Lion, to the Abbey of Cupar, and various deeds connected with the office of hereditary porters of the abbey; also Commissions to the Ogilvys of Airlie, as Baillies, from the Abbots of Arbroath and Cupar. In a document by the vicar of Lintathin, dated 27th May 1560, he sets forth that "he has caused the common prayers and homilies to be read weeklie to the parishioners," referring apparently to the English book of Common Prayer. Several papers relating to the embassy of Lord Ogilvy to Denmark in 1596; others connected with the burning of the bonny house of Airlie in 1610; and many about other events of public as well as domestic interest.

The first portion of the charters of the Earl Cawdor at Cawdor Castle serves, as Dr. Stuart shows in his report (App., p. 193), to throw light on the early thanes and thanages of Scotland, and the whole are of value in illustrating the condition of the country at various periods from the 14th century downwards. In the beginning of the 16th century the line of the thanes ended in a female who was married to Sir John Campbell, a younger son of the Earl of Argyll. Sir John acquired various lands in Argyllshire which had belonged to the monks of Iona, and the documents connected with these contain references of considerable interest.

The documents in the Duncecht collection, belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (App., p. 181), consist of the title deeds of various branches of the house of Lindsay in their lands in the north of Scotland, as well as miscellaneous contracts and letters, all of which have been used in the Lives of the Lindsays by Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford). Among the manuscripts is a volume containing the proceedings under a Commission issued by King James I., in 1605, for the settlement of the borders. It contains lists of all the Grahams, and is full of details of the state of society then prevalent in the debateable land, one of them being a list of "the names of those 'that standis in feud with otheris.'" The Commissioners began by expatriating 150 of the Grahams to the low countries, but most of them soon found their way back to their native glens. The proceedings led to an extensive correspondence, all of

which is recorded. Among the writers are the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will" of border history.

Besides the charters of the family of the Earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy (App., p. 183), there are in the muniment-room a large collection of miscellaneous original documents, dated from 1474 to 1656. Many of the letters are written by the leading political personages of the day, and they as well as sundry warrants and bonds relate to important public events, while other letters illustrate the social and domestic arrangements of the time. One of the Morton papers about Queen Mary is picturesque. It is a notarial instrument showing how William Douglas, of Lochleven, having entered the Queen's chamber at Lochleven, on the day after her demission of the crown, represented that he had come to know of that act which was accomplished while he was from home, and that he now wished to learn from the Queen herself whether the act had been done of her own free will. Thereupon the Queen asserted that it had been entirely of her free will and consent. The instrument gives the questions and answers in Scotch.

Most of the early charters of the family of the Earl of Rosslyn, Dysart House, were destroyed in an accidental fire in 1722, but a few of very early date, and a few more documents relating to lands in Orkney, escaped. In an obligation by Maitland of Lethington, secretary to Queen Mary, in 1564, relative to a marriage settlement, is a reference to a house called "the Hermitage" in the town of Dysart, which connects itself with a body of early ecclesiastical history, and especially with the circumstance of St. Serf, or Servanus, having here established a hermitage or "desertum," from which the surrounding territory took its name. Among the manuscripts is a journal kept by Archbishop Paterson of Glasgow while in London in 1695-6, and a book of household expenses of the Lord of Dysart in 1564. There is an extensive collection of letters of more modern date, to the first and second Earls of Rosslyn, by some of the most eminent political leaders of the period; the earliest portion was addressed to the first Earl, while he was Lord High Chancellor of England, as Lord Loughborough, and comprises a series from Lord Clive, Edmund Burke, Lord Carlisle, the Duke of Portland, Charles James Fox, William Pitt, Lord Thurlow, and others. There are also papers by Chancellor Loughborough on the state of affairs in America, on the union between Great Britain and Ireland, memoranda of law cases, drafts of bills, with the Chancellor's remarks and relative correspondence. The later portion of the letters addressed to the second Earl of Rosslyn ranges in date from 1806 to 1830; among them are despatches from Henry Brougham to Lord Rosslyn, October and November 1806, and private letters from him to the Earl, 1806-7; there are besides many letters from Mr. Brougham, of later dates, on all sorts of subjects, such as the Roman Catholic question and the King's opinion of it, the position of the writer with regard to office, and the like. There is an extensive series of unreserved political letters from Earl Grey to Lord Rosslyn, dated from 1821 to 1829, and several from the Duke of Wellington in 1829. There is a separate series, dated in 1799, from Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord Keith, to General Sir James St. Clair, Bart., who became second Earl of Rosslyn in 1805. Dr. Stuart's interesting report will be found in the Appendix, p. 191.

There are masses of charters in the Earl of Stair's muniment-room, but the feature of most public interest in his collection (App., p. 188) is the "Stair Papers," being the despatches, instructions, and correspondence of Field Marshal John second Earl of Stair, the soldier and diplomatist. He began his military career by distinguished services in the campaigns of Marlborough; and commanded at the battle of Dettingen; he was Ambassador in Poland in 1709 and in France under the Regency. These papers have been arranged in 28 volumes folio, and one volume 4to. The last contains a series of letters which passed between the Earl of Stair (as "Captain John Brown,"), and the Earl of Mar (as "John Murray,"), in the years from 1716 to 1720. The folio volumes contain the correspondence of Lord Stair, while ambassador at the French Court, with the Secretaries of State and other political officials, some of the letters are in cipher, and amid many merely formal documents there are others which are of value for understanding the politics of Europe, and the state of parties in England during the period which they embrace, the writers being very various and of all countries.

Among the papers of the Earl of Strathmore (App., p. 185) is a series of charters of the lands belonging to the family of Lord Strathmore, from the time of Sir John Lyon, who in the year 1372 received a grant of the thanage of Glamis from King Robert II., with his daughter, whom he married. The manuscripts include a "Book of Record" kept by Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, who towards the end of the 17th century rebuilt the castle of Glamis, and has left a minute account of the steps which he took in doing so, including his contracts with tradesmen, among them was the Duke



painter, De Wit; besides giving many particulars of his personal history. There are numerous inventories of furniture, plate, pictures, dresses, and jewels, partly of Earl Patrick's time, and partly of earlier date.

The collection of Lord Forbes, on which Dr. Stuart has made a full report (App., p. 193), contains many ancient documents of value for illustrating local history and topography. Among the miscellanea are early examples of those bonds of manrent by which powerful families entered into league with each other for protection in days when the law was too weak to assert its supremacy; there are several letters of interest, some of them illustrate the spirit which led in many of the younger sons of Scotch families to seek employment as soldiers under the leader who could afford the highest pay; one of them relates certain occurrences which had nearly led to the last judicial combat in England; others illustrate the disorganized condition of the north of Scotland, and one series describes the services of Lord Forbes in Ireland during the rebellion of 1642. A document, of which it is not known that any other copy has been preserved, is a memorial of 20 Scottish peers to Queen Anne, occasioned by a resolution of the House of Lords when the Duke of Hamilton was created an English peer. A volume containing rentals of the Forbes estates in 1552 affords very detailed information on the state of agriculture, and the condition of the country generally.

The early charters in the collection of Lord Tolphichen at Calder House (App., p. 196), are of interest in connexion with the history of the house of Douglas, by marriage with a daughter of which the representation of the old Earls of Douglas is claimed by the family of Sandilands of Calder. There is also a series of papers of still wider interest connected with the history of the Knights Templars in Scotland, whose estates became vested in the family of Sandilands at the period of the Reformation. Some of these are of the 13th century, and others of the 15th and 16th.

The family of Burnett was settled at Crathes by King Robert Bruce in 1323, and has continued to flourish to the present time. The charters begin at that time, and the collection of Sir J. H. Burnett (App., p. 197) is large, but there are few papers of general historical interest in it. Among the letters is one from the Covenanted leaders in 1639; one from the Earl Marischal in 1650; and one from King Charles II. in 1651. There is also a letter from Bishop Burnet (descended from this house) in 1700. There is a Court Book of the Barony of Leys, and another of the Barony of Skene, ranging from 1613 to 1674, which afford some insight into the agricultural and social arrangements of the district.

Amongst the papers belonging to Mr. John Guthrie (App., p. 197) are various letters and papers of John Guthrie, Bishop of Murray, who was deprived of his office by the Covenanters in 1638. There is a series of letters addressed to Francis Guthrie of that ilk by the Bishop of Raphoe, and others, dated from 1639 to 1660. Another series is from the Marquis of Douglas and his son, the Earl of Angus, to the Laird of Guthrie. Most are on matters of local interest, but a few of them contain references to public events, such as the coronation of Charles II. Several manuscripts of ueromancy are filled with prayers and conjurations for revealing secrets and exorcising evil spirits.

The great bulk of the papers in the collection of Mr. Alex. F. Irvine (App., p. 198) consist of the title deeds of the many lands acquired by the family, beginning with their first grant of Duns from King Robert I., and many of them are of value for purposes of county history. Among the miscellaneous papers is a protestation by Sir Alexander Irvine, and his appeal to Col. Overton, one of Cromwell's captains, against the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which seems to illustrate the aspect of the contest between Presbytery and Independency, then in progress.

In the Whitehaugh collection (App., p. 199) are the valuable charters of the family of Forbes of Tolquhon, dating from 1420, of which Mr. Leith is the representative, besides those relating to the lands which have at various periods belonged to his own branch of the family of Leith. Among the manuscripts is a Book of Accounts kept by George, third Earl of Winton, from 1627 to 1651. This Earl was the builder of the house of Winton, and many of the entries relate to his expenditure on it. There are also payments to Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord Advocate; to Adams, the painter, for portraits of Lord Errol, Lady Hay, and the Earl himself; and many of the entries throw light on the condition of society at the time.

The documents belonging to the University of Aberdeen are numerous, consisting of the deeds of foundation, papers regarding the course of education and internal management, and also the buildings and library. Among the manuscripts the most prominent portion consists of about 20 volumes, mostly lectures and notes of books on canon law, which belonged to Bishop Elphinstone, the founder. There is also a copy of "The



"Mirrour of our Lady" for half of the year. In the library of Marischal College are several MSS. of the Fathers, formerly in the monastic houses in Aberdeen; a Commentary on the Revelations, written by Thomas Reid, secretary to King James VI., with alterations in his Majesty's handwriting; also original papers and correspondence of Maclaurin. Dr. Stuart's report will be found at p. 199 of the Appendix.

The records of St. Andrew's (App., p. 206), which are unusually complete, commence almost with the foundation of the University in 1411, and contain materials for tracing the history of this great literary institution both before and after the Reformation; its schemes of study, its modes of collegiate life, and the eminent men whom it has nurtured in learning. There are also many records of a miscellaneous description, illustrative of the ecclesiastical foundations in the churches of St. Andrew's, the endowments of which were conferred on the University and colleges. In one of these is a contemporary notice of the proceedings against Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, who was burned for heresy at St. Andrew's in 1527. Among the manuscripts is a copy of Wyntown's Cronikil and a *Förmulare*, or volume of styles of the 16th century. The latter contains more than 600 writs, illustrating every variety of process in the Roman Court or at home—and the pervading influence of the system of the old Church—and is especially deserving of notice.

Among the letters at Trinity College, Glenalmond (App., p. 203), are several from Archbishop Sharp and the Duke of Lauderdale, relating to ecclesiastical proceedings in Scotland; and an extensive series illustrates the history and internal condition of the Episcopal Church subsequent to the Revolution of 1688, especially on questions of liturgical usages then in debate. A letter from Rose, the last established Bishop of Edinburgh, gives a graphic picture of his interviews with the Bishop of London and William III. There are some historical papers from the collections of Bishop Keith and Bishop Forbes, and sundry manuscripts and letters relating to the Eastern Church, and the proposals for an alliance between it and the Nonjurors in Scotland and England, which were mooted in the early part of the 18th century.

The records of the burgh of Montrose (App., p. 205) are of early date, and throw light on the early position of a Scotch burgh, showing that their privileges extended over a wide territory around the town. Much of their history at the outset is occupied with the encroachments which one burgh made on another within the enfranchised district, and which called for frequent acts of the King in their determination. Many of the documents afford incidental illustrations of the commercial arrangements of the period, while others relate to the ancient hospital of Montrose; altars within the parish church; and a house of Dominican friars in the burgh.

The MSS. contained in the library of Blairs College, reported on by Mr. Stevenson (App., p. 201), relate for the most part to the early ecclesiastical history of Scotland; of these the more important are the collections of Father Broekie towards the formation of a "*Monasticon Scotiæ*," MSS. 25-34; two annotated copies of the Salisbury missal, MSS. 2, 3, 4; the collections of Father Placidus Fleming, MS. 14; the charters and other early documents connected with the history of the Scottish Benedictines in Germany, MS. 15. The narrative of Gilbert Blackall, No. 20, has already been printed. As illustrative at once of the history of art and as personal memorials connected with such individuals as Anne of Bretagne and Mary Beton, the MSS. numbered 22 and 23 have an especial interest.

In Ireland the labours of the Commission have during the past year been attended with very satisfactory results, as will be apparent from the amount of important matter brought to light in the reports from Mr. Gilbert now appended.

The documents of the house of Forbes in the archives of the Earl of Granard (App., p. 210) are of importance in illustrating the public affairs of Ireland, in which his Lordship's ancestors acted conspicuous parts. These papers also contain matter relative to the embassy of Admiral Forbes, afterwards third Earl of Granard, to Russia in 1733-34, and his affairs with the Emperor of Austria for the establishment of a marine force in the Adriatic. In the collection of Lord Granard is preserved a hitherto unnoticed personal narrative of affairs in England and Ireland from the Restoration to the accession of James II., supplying details not elsewhere extant. This manuscript is anonymous, but Mr. Gilbert assigns its authorship to Sir Alexander Stewart, first Viscount Mountjoy, in 1689.

In the collection of the Earl of Rosse have been preserved several fragile papers of high interest in connexion with Irish affairs from 1641 to 1690. (App., p. 217.)

The "*Plunket Manuscript*," which its hereditary owner, the Right Hon. Francis Plunket Dunne, placed at the disposal of the Commission, is all that is now accessible of a large work compiled in the 17th century on the affairs of Ireland from 1641, and referred

in with approbation by Carte in 1736. (App., p. 227.) As Mr. Gilbert has ascertained that the original, revised by Dryden, was offered for publication in 1741, it is to be hoped that the now missing portions may be brought to light through the medium of this Commission.

The manuscripts of the O'Connor Don, M.P., include two valuable volumes in the Irish language, not hitherto described in print, as well as some original papers, which are the only specimens of their classes yet brought to light in connexion with Irish Roman Catholics from 1641 to 1690. Mr. Gilbert's report is printed at p. 223 of the Appendix.

Archbishop King's correspondence and papers, submitted by Dr. Lyons (App., p. 231), comprise many unpublished documents of interest relative to England and Ireland from 1681 to 1728. Of these we may notice the correspondence of Addison, and that of Henry Dodwell, the letters of Berkeley, Earl of Sunderland, Robert Molesworth, Sir Robert Southwell and his son Edward, Robert Howard, Dr. A. Charlett, of University College, Oxford, and Samuel Molyneux. Among these papers were found King's memoranda for a reply to Lecky's Answer to his work on the state of the Protestants in Ireland under James II.; a report on the impeachment of Bolingbroke in 1715; and a discourse on the taxation of Ireland, 1716.

The "Register of the Antiquities and Statutes" of Kilkenny, compiled by Robert Rothe, first recorder of that town, in 1609, has hitherto been entirely unknown to historic investigators. This volume, which appears to have lain obscurely in private hands, is of high value, as it supplies copious extracts from documents which have been long missing. (App., p. 237.)

The collection of the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, on which Mr. Gilbert has made a preliminary report (App., p. 209), is unarranged and uncatalogued. It comprises original documents commencing with the time of Henry II., and extending to the early part of the 18th century. In addition to the documents on vellum, there are letters, papers, and books in large numbers, including a large mass of correspondence in connexion with the public affairs of the second Duke of Ormonde, in the reign of Anne, from which valuable new matter for the history of the period may be derived. The collection includes much of high interest to England, while so far as Ireland is concerned Mr. Gilbert states that he can say, without exaggeration, its value is beyond appreciation. A fuller and more detailed notice of this important collection will be submitted in the next report of the Commission.

Dr. C. W. Russell has given an account (App., p. 103) of two manuscripts from the collection of Mrs. Willes, of Goodrest, Berkshire, widow of the late Edward Willes, Esq., of Newbold-Comyn, in Warwickshire, which promise to throw considerable light on the condition of Ireland about the middle of the last century. They consist of letters and memoranda on the state of Ireland, written in that country by an ancestor of the present owner, the Right Hon. Edward Willes, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. The letters are addressed to Lord Warwick, an intimate friend of Chief Baron Willes, and give an account of the writer's observations during his several circuits as Judge of Assize, between the years 1757 and 1762. The volume of notes and observations contains the autograph memoranda made by the Chief Baron in Dublin and elsewhere during his residence in Ireland. Neither volume can be said to have much direct bearing on the political or religious history of the period. The interest of both is almost exclusively social and economical; and the information which they supply as to the character of the people, the tenure of land, the mode of agriculture, the industrial and economical relations of the country, and in general its entire social condition, is such as will be sought for in vain in the printed sources of the history of Ireland during the 18th century. The letters appear to be well deserving of publication.

An index to this and the preceding Report of your Commissioners, as well as to the Appendices attached to both, will be found at p. 265 of the Appendix.

It only remains for Your Commissioners to state, that they feel perfectly satisfied with the success of their inquiry, so far as it has proceeded at present. They entertain a confident hope that their future labours will tend greatly to the advancement of Historical Literature, by bringing to the notice of the world important papers and manuscripts, the existence of which might possibly be unknown to the majority of those who may be interested in the inquiry. Your Commissioners are inclined to think that a continuation of their efforts may be the means of preventing those casualties to which valuable collections of MSS. are liable from various causes,—casualties arising not unfrequently from changes in families, from removal of MSS., and ignorance of the

localities to which they have been transferred. It may also be of importance to the possessors of valuable documents to know where papers cognate with those in their possession are to be found, and into what direction the lines of correspondence consequent on family alliances or intermarriage may have diverged; whilst to those who are engaged in biographical, historical, or political researches no greater boon can be offered than well-authenticated information, where materials which are indispensable for the due prosecution of their inquiries are preserved. Your Commissioners have also to suggest whether it might not be desirable (with the full consent of the owners) for copies to be taken of the more valuable papers in private collections, not with a view to publication, but as an additional security against those accidents to which all manuscripts are exposed,—accidents, which, in more ways than one, have already inflicted irreparable injury on the historical and biographical literature of this country; and not unfrequently on the memories of those who have served it with the greatest efficiency and fidelity.

ROMILLY. (L.S.)

SALISBURY. (L.S.)

AIRLIE. (L.S.)

STANHOPE. (L.S.)

EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (L.S.)

CHARLES LIMERICK. (L.S.)

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. (L.S.)

HOUGHTON. (L.S.)

WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL. (L.S.)

CHARLES WILLIAM RUSSELL. (L.S.)

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

T. DUFFUS HARDY. (L.S.)

W. GEO. BRETT,

*Secretary.*

23rd May 1871.

# APPENDIX.

## A LIST OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE DECK OF BEDFORD'S STUDY AT WORLBY ABBEY.

1. Copies of Papers in French and Latin relating to Normandy, and specially to Horel (a.n. 1169-1617): In a vellum wrapper with marginal notes on the first page by J. H. Wiffen. Folio.

2. MSS. Collections—1st Earl of Bedford, J. H. Wiffen, 1825. (With Extracts from the Registers at Clerken, 1522-1861.) Folio.

3. Copies of genealogical papers relating to the Russell family. Folio.

4. Copies of Letters, &c. relating to the Russell family (about 1644). Folio.

5. Inscriptions (1558-1617) on the family picture of George (1st) rd. Earl of Cumberland, and Lady Margaret Russell, his Countess at Elyton Castle, Yorkshire. 4to.

6. Copies of Letters, &c. by or relating to members of the Russell family (1564-1642). Many copied by J. H. Wiffen. 4to.

7. Manuscript Letters, A.D. 1564-1770. 59 vols. folio.

8. The Desplayeage of the guyle Lyon of Herewke yn Dornas, together with his exeat unto Fraunceys, Eyde of Bedfords, his Lorde and Patron, by John Vowell, at 11s Boker, June 6, 1578. 4to.

9. Commonplace Book commencing with the Comendary of Master Peter Martyr upon the Bookes of Judges, with a table prefixed. (P. R. on the side) Folio.

10. A commonplace Book, in four very large folio volumes; with an imperfect table of Contents at the beginning of vol. 1. (P. R. on the sides of the volumes) Folio.

11. A volume lettered "Letters to and from Sir William Russell, Lord Dep. of Ireland, &c." begins with "Note out of the King's Book to my Lord of Bockingham, 1619;" at p. 15, "Notes out of the "Council of Trent;" at p. 24, "Instructions for Sir William Russell, May 3, 1614," &c. &c. Folio.

12. My Lord's (Sir William Russell's) Journal, beginning on Midsummer day, 21 June, 1591, and ending May 26, 1597; with Sir W. Russell's project for unpeopling of the Spanish expected landing in Aug. 1599; a Proclamation of Q. Elizabeth, and Sir W. Russell's admission as burgess of Southampton. Folio.

13. Exemplification of Letters Patent of Edw. III., Edw. IV., and Henry VII., granting divers privileges to Bishop Monastery, in Berkshire, made at the request of Lady Elizabeth Russell, 1535. Folio.

14. Grant of Pardon from James I. to the Lady Elizabeth Russell, 1607. Folio.

15. Copies and Extracts from Records and State Papers relating to Edward, 3rd Earl, and Lucy, Countess of Bedford (1609-22); copied from the originals at the Record Office, &c., by H. S. Sweetman, July 1862. 4to tied together.

16. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book." [In Latin. "Crux" on edge of leaves.] 8vo. Circa 1616.

17. "MS. Commonplace Book" (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford). [A table at each end.] 8vo. Circa 1616.

18. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book," begun 16th Dec. 1616. 4to.

19. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book," begun 1622, 26 Nov.; at the other end, "The Historic of Tythes." Fol.

20. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book," begun March 7, 1624. Folio.

21. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book" [begun 1626, with a table of contents; Parliamentary notes—effect of Sir Benj. Ruddier's Speeches, 1628, &c. &c.] Folio.

22. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford), begun May 23, 1629. Folio.

23. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford), begun May 1, 1631. At p. 5, "Fra. Bed" 4to.

24. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford), begun the 1st October, 1639, at the other end, "Notes out of a booke sent to the Ladie Rayning." Folio.

25. Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book, with a table prefixed, beginning "Polipragmon." Folio.

26. A book of several miscellanies and loose papers bound up together. "N. Carile" on the cover; begins with "a prayer on psalm." [Some of the papers in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford.] Folio.

27. Extracts (imperfect) from Mr. Prinne, against vanity of haire and lockes, &c., with notes by Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford. 8vo. (Tied round with red tape).

28. A Commonplace Book in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford; with a table of contents at the beginning. (Imperfect, first legible entry is "buyng & sellngs, 160.") Very large folio.

29. A treatise beginning "My very good L. it is often" &c., followed by eight leaves in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, followed by "Politique" "discourses of truth and lying." 40 pages. 4to.

30. A Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford) (A table at the beginning commences with "Mr Adams his six sermons," and ends with "Doctor Hall Via Media to the King concerning" "Armmanas.") Folio.

31. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford—a school book" "MS" 8vo.

32. An information in the Star Chamber against the Earl of Bedford, Sir Robert Cotton, 1629; with the Earl of Bedford's Answer, &c., &c. Folio.

33. A Sermon preached at Titchfield, Aug. 31, 1634; being the first Sunday after the Earl of Southampton returned out of France with his newly espoused wife the Lady Rachel, Baroness of Monmouth. 8vo.

34. Copy of William, 4th Earl of Bedford's letter to his sons Francis and William. 4to.

35. Manuscripts. Lord and Lady Russell. Original letters, papers, &c. 1638-1701. Folio.

36. Letters of the Right Honourable Rachel Lady Russell (a.n. 1679-1717, copied by Thomas Wellwood, a.n. 1748, from the originals). 4to.

37. Copies from MSS. at Latimer. Copied Aug. 1864.

1. A key to writing in cypher.

2. Detached memoranda written on the backs of letters.

3. Lady Russell's Diary.

4. Lord Russell's Diary abridg. Folio.

5. Copies from MSS. at Latimer. Copied Aug. 1864.

1. Petition of Rachel, Lady Russell.

2. Conditions of Peace.

3. Jesuit's Letter.

4. Conversation with Prince of Orange.

5. Settlement of Cavendish property.

6. Letter of Prince of Orange to House of Commons.

7. Van Grave's Letter. Letters Patent.

8. Letter of Charles II., 1678.

9. Letter of Lord St. Allans to Lord Southampton.

10. Letter of Lady Russell about Lady Vaughan.

11. Letter of Lord Ormonde, 1684.

12. Letter of Bishop of Derry.

13. Letter of Lord Clarendon, 1671.

14. Sermon preached to Lord Russell, 1683.

40. Lord Russell's Attainder. Opinions of Counsel. Lady Russell's petition; Acts of Restoration. 1685. Folio.

41. Copies of Papers by Rachel Lady Russell, and of her last Will, &c., &c. (In a case.)
42. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, March 5—Aug. 31, 1692. Folio.
43. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State, March 25, 1694—Oct. 28, 1695. Folio.
44. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c., March—Oct. 1695. Folio.
45. Commonplace Book. "Bedford, 1722." Folio.
46. Duke of Bedford's Memorandum Book, 1723-32. In green silk. 12mo.
47. Printed Papers relating to the trade to the Levant Seas, 1744, with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford. Folio.
48. Rider's British Merlin used as memorandum books, by John, 4th Duke of Bedford, 1740-68, and 1776. 30 vols. 12mo.
49. Duke of Bedford's Commission as Major-General, Feb. 28, 1755. Folio.
50. "Diary of John, 4th Duke of Bedford." July 1751—Dec. 1753. 4to.
51. A book of almanacks with memorandums, accounts, &c. by the Duke of Bedford, 1734-61, and loose leaves of accounts, 1742-62.
52. Copies of the Russian and Hessian Treaties, 1755, with notes by the Duke of Bedford.
53. Notes and Minutes, Feb. 16, 1747-8, March 30, 1759; Journal of John, 4th Duke of Bedford, Oct. 19, 1766—Dec. 28, 1770; Notes on the Douglas Cause, 1769. Folio.
54. Printed papers relating to the Douglas Cause with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford.
55. Correspondence of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Jan. 3, 1757—July 1, 1759. 8vo.
56. Letter from Francis Andrews (Provost) to the Duke of Bedford, Chancellor of Dublin University, on the expulsion of Mr. Johnston, with a copy of the Lord Primate's (George Stone) letter to the Duke, with observations, and a loose paper of observations on a smaller sized foolscap. Folio.
57. Watson's Almanack, Dublin, 1757, with notes by the Duke of Bedford relating to appointments, &c. in Ireland. At the end accounts, 1757-63; and diary, July and Aug. 1764. 8vo.
58. Watson's Almanack, Dublin, 1757-60, with notes by the Duke of Bedford relating to appointments, &c. in Ireland. 4 vols. 8vo.
59. A list of applications for appointments (civil, military, church, household), in Ireland. Folio.
60. Memorandums (by the Duke of Bedford) of applications, appointments, &c., 1759-60. 8vo.
61. Watson's Kalendar, 1760, with a copy of a letter by the Duke of Bedford, dated Dublin Castle, Feb. 4, 1760. 12mo.
62. Le calendrier de la cour, 1762 and 1763, with memorandums by the Duke of Bedford. 2 vols. 12mo.
63. Docquets, Duke of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal, 1762-3.
64. Manuscript Letters. Peace of 1763. 12 vols. Folio.
65. Bedford Papers: Peace of 1763. Vol. I. (March 1761—Aug. 1762.) [Copied by Mr. Wiffen?] 4to.
66. Bedford Papers: Peace of 1763. (March 1761—June 1763.) [Copies.] 2 vols. 4to.
67. List of Papers, with extracts and observations in the handwriting of John, 4th Duke of Bedford. Folio.
68. Papers relating to the Barony of Botetourt, 1764, with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford.
69. List of Papers, 1764-5, relating to the affairs of the North American Colonies; in the handwriting of John, 4th Duke of Bedford. Folio.
70. Eulogy on Francis, Duke of Bedford, spoken in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox, 1802. Folio.
71. Copies of Letters written when the Duke of Bedford was Lord Lieut. of Ireland, March 30, 1806—April 20, 1807, in four volumes, A B C and C 2. Folio.
72. An Alphabetical List of Applications (to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland?), 1806-7. Oblong.
73. Sir Charles Bagot, Despatches, 1831. Folio.
74. Copies and Extracts of Despatches having reference to the services of Lord William Russell when attached to the Embassy at Brussels in 1831. Folio.
75. Copies of Papers relating to Lord William Russell's Mission to Belgium in 1831; with memoranda [in a case]. Folio.
76. Notes to the List of Portraits at Woburn Abbey, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; finished Sept. 29, 1791. 4to.
77. Notes to the Portraits at Woburn Abbey, by Horace Walpole, 1791; [printed], with additions in MS. 4to.
78. List of Pictures, with their disposition and size, as placed at Woburn Abbey. Folio.
79. Woburn Abbey. List of Paintings arranged under their respective painters, with reference to their situations as placed in Dec. 1807. Folio.
80. Drawings of the Manor House, Church, and Monuments, &c., at Chenies. [Lettered on side "Isen-hampstead Chenys."] Folio.
81. A copy of the Inscriptions standing on the Tablets and Monuments in the Chapel Chenies Church, Bucks. 4to.
82. The Bedford Purlieus: 1713. Copies of Letters proving the Earl of Westmoreland had no right to hunt in Bedford Purlieus, &c. 1784. Memorandum of setting out Freeboard between the Duke of Bedford and Lord Exeter.
83. Papers relating to the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Outhbert, Bedford, and to the Church Clock, 1811.
84. Inscriptions on Mural Tablets in Eversholt Church, &c. 4to.
85. Copy of the Inscriptions on the Tablets and Stones in Woburn Church, 1861. 4to.
86. Monuments in Goldington Church. 4to.
87. Inscriptions in Knotting Church, Beds. 4to.
88. Inscriptions in Stevington Church, Beds. 4to.
89. Monuments in Willington Church. 4to.
90. Notes in Pencil of Inscriptions on Monuments in Milton Bryan Church (at the end of a catalogue of books). 12mo.
91. Toddington Manor House. Copy of Plan made 1581, house and gardens.
92. Plan of Toddington Manor as it was when it belonged to William Earl of Strafford.
93. Epinomis (England?) under (from) the first inhabitants (to Richard I.). Imperfect, first leaf wanting, and all after cap. 10. Folio.
94. Early Ecclesiastical History of England, beginning "The Tradition of the Glassenbury Monks, &c." Extracted from Folio.
95. Chronicle of the Kings of England. Alfred—6 Hen. VI., by Rycharde Fox; an Account of the Proceedings touching the Deposition of Richard II. and Coronation of Henry IV.; Narrative relative to the Parliament at Bury St. Edmunds, 1446; Acts of Parliament, 27 Hen. VI.; Orders by the Common Council of London, 1448. Folio.
96. Copies of Letters beginning with My Lord Legate's (Wolsey) to the King's Orators at Rome of the 25th of March (1523?), signed T. Carlis Ebor., and ending with a Letter to Francis Walsingham, Dec. 7, 1571, from Rob. (Earl of) Leicester. Folio.
97. "Letters of State. MS. temp. Q. Elizabeth." Instructions for Walsingham, Aug. 11, 1570, &c. &c. (1570-2). Folio.
98. Earl of Southampton's Ciphers and Characters: from the original in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 4to.
99. Mr. Wentworth's Exhortation to Her Majesty for establishing her Successor to the Crown. A Treatise conteyning Mr. Wentworth's judgment of the heire apparent. Folio.
100. The coppie of a Letter written by a Master of Arts in Cambridge, concerning some proceedings of the Earle of Leicester and his friends in England, &c., written in the yeare 1630. Peyton's book (on the cover Leicester's Commonwealth). Folio.
101. Journall of matters discussed in the Lower House of Parliament, Feb. 19, 1592—April 9, 1593; with the King's Order and Decree in Chancery, &c., A.D. 1616. Folio.
102. Sir Robert Cecil his Negotiations into France, 1597-8. Folio.
103. Journall or Abstract of soe much as passed in the Lower House of Parliament at Westminster, Oct. 27—Dec. 19, 1601; collected by Mr. Heyward Townesend. Folio.
104. A true copie of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Letters of State from the time of his being Solicitor till his death [1626]. Folio.
105. Of the latelie erected Service called the Office of Compositions for Alienations, written by Francis Lord Verulam. (Imperfect.) Folio.
106. The Charge of Sir Francis Bacon against Duells; his Charge against William Talbot; with other Charges and Speeches of Sir Francis Bacon. Folio.

193. 194. A true Presentation of European Parliaments to the view of present time and of posterity, (2 copies: one unbound, one bound in vellum.) Folio.
195. The Arraignment of Sir Griffith Markham and others at Winchester Castle, Nov. 17, 1603, for treason and conspiracies, unto which the Lord Gray, the Lord Cobham, and Sir Wm. Rawley were approved confederates, &c. Folio.
196. The Earle of Bristol his Answer to certaine articles exhibited against him in Parliament by the Duke of Buckingham: with a relation of his carriage here, and also in Spain and other places. 1622. Folio.
197. Proceedings in Parliament, 18 June 1627—2 March 1628. Folio.
198. A Booke of several Parliament matters: "The King's Declaration, 15 Jan. 1637-8," "Sir Robert Cotton's Speech, 1637," "Mr. John Glanville's Speech, May 24, 1638," "Journalle from Hen. VIII. to 1st year of James," &c. Folio.
199. Mr. John's Argument on Ship Money, &c. Nov. 4, 1637. Folio.
200. Proceedings in the House of Commons touching impeaching Edward, Earl of Clarendon, with the debates and speeches, anno 1677. Folio.
201. Proceedings in Parliament, March 6, 1678-9—Mar. 27, 1679. Folio.
202. Notes on the Death of the Earl of Rivers, 1681. Folio.
203. The principal proceedings and occurrences in the Lords and Commons Conventions which made the Prince of Orange King (Jan. 22, 1688—Aug. 19, 1689) Folio.
204. Notes on the (intended) attempt on St. Malo and Brest, Feb. 26—Aug. 1 (1744). Folio.
205. Letters of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, 1722-5. 4 vols. Folio.
206. Considerations relating to the present condition of the Colonies, in a Letter from Thos. E. Esq., of W—, Feb. 6, 1733-4. Folio.
207. Some observations on the right of the Crown of Great Britain to the North-west continent of America, with copies of Messrs. Gerard's letter (1773) to the trustees for Georgia, and the answer of the trustees thereto, and the names of the Indian nations in Georgia in alliance with Great Britain (in Mr. Martyn's of April 6, 1774). Folio.
208. Mr. Andrew Burdett's letter to Lord Barington, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 6, 1770, with a memorial with regard to the trade through Russia to Persia, July 1769. Folio.
209. Abstract of the regiments of marines as sent to General Wolfe, Dec. 21, 1741—March 21, 1746. Folio.
210. Account of Letters, &c. written by the Duke of Newcastle, 1746-7, eight papers, with a list of the names of his Governors, Councils, &c. in a separate paper.
211. Report upon the condition of the Parishes of Ireland, with plans annexed. Surveyed (1754-5) by Thos. Yers, Surv. Genl. Folio.
212. Abstracts of the Money Bills, beginning the first of William and Mary (and ending with the 19th of George II., 1746, showing the sums given as Ireland, appropriation, &c. Orlong.
213. Establishment of the Duke of Devonshire's household at Dublin Castle in 1755, with the attendance to be observed, &c. 4to.
214. The Civil Establishment of Ireland as it stood Jan. 29, 1757. Folio.
215. The Civil Establishment of Ireland as it stood Oct. 5th, 1759. 8vo.
216. The Military Establishment of Ireland, 1759. 4to.
217. An alphabetical list of Livings in Ireland in the gift of the Crown, with the names of the present incumbents, &c. (1760). Folio.
218. Copies of Treaties, Conventions, &c. &c., 1749-64. Folio.
219. Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury Office, &c. &c., 1750-60. 3 vols. 8vo.
220. Despatches of the years 1794 and 1795. Folio.
221. Despatches by Lord Granville, Sir Morton Eden, Lord Harrowby, &c., 1797-1805. Folio.
222. Official Despatches of the year 1794, with some Despatches to and from Sir Arthur Paget. Folio.
223. A Book containing copies of some French intercepted correspondence, Sept. 3, 1803—Aug. 9, 1804. Folio.
224. Sir Arthur Paget's correspondence, March 21, 1804—April 25, 1805. Folio.
225. Copies of Despatches from the English Ambassadors

- at Vienna, June 18, 1804—May 29, 1807, with an appendix. Folio.
226. Declaration de la Cour de Vienne a la Cour de France, du 27 Mars 1809. Folio.
227. Copies of Despatches from Sir Robert Adair, 4 vols. Folio.
- Vol. 1. (To Lord Palmerston) Aug. 9, 1831—May 22, 1832.
2. May 25—Nov. 27, 1832.
3. Nov. 27, 1832—Dec. 27, 1833.
1. Jan. 1, 1834—June 16, 1835.
228. Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Thoisou d'Or. (Arms of the Knights, with portraits of the Chiefs of the Order, Jan. 1429—Aug. 1559.) Folio.
229. Arma Gentilicia, sive Insignia vera Nobilitatis Civitatis Venetiarum viventium, Anno Domini, 1561. Folio.
230. Notes on the Nobility of England, beginning with Cornwall and ending with Glamorg. (labelled, Heraldic Notes.) Folio.
231. Observations concerning the Nobility of England, ancient and moderne, by Sir John Borough. Folio.
232. "MS. Book of Arms" of the Nobility of England, from the Conquest, chronologically arranged under the Reigns of the different Kings to Queen Elizabeth. Folio.
233. Notes of Proceedings in the Court of Chivalrie, before the Earls of Lincolne, Lord Constable, and the Earls of Arundell and Surrey, Earl Marshall, in the matter of Donald Le Roy and David Bannay, 1611-2. Folio.
234. A brief Diary of the Case of the Merchant Strangers for buying and transporting Gold and Silver in the Star Chamber, 1619. Folio.
235. The Earle of Suffolk, the Lady Katherine his Wife, Sir John Dingley, Defendants, in the Star Chamber, Mich. 1619. Folio.
236. Notes of Proceedings in the Star Chamber, Camera Sullata, Pasch. 1 Car. 7 (25) (Remington v. Allen)—Hil. 3 Car. (Sir John Dancers v. Lady George). Folio.
237. In the Exchequer Chamber in Hillarie Terme, 1 Car. 11. 31 Jan. 1632; William George, and others, Defendants. Folio.
238. Camera Sullata, termino Hillarii, Anno 9 Caroli Regis. Veneris. 19 die Januarii 1631. &c. Folio.
239. Of Archibishopps and Bishops, their Election, &c. &c. (A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Law written about the 12th of Charles I. 1637.) Folio.
240. Argument of Mr. Justice Cooke upon the case of the Scire Facias out of the Exchequer against John Hamden, Esq. the 11th day of April 1638. Folio.
241. Dominus Rex versus Crist Lord our Informacion in natura, de Quo Warranto (Pollexfen's Argument?) 1647. Folio.
242. The Abuses of the Court of Chancery, and the Remedy. Folio.
243. A Treatise of the Court of Starre Chamber. Folio.
244. "An Argument upon the question of Impossibility, by one of his Learned Counsell in Ireland" (Sir John Davies). [Imperfect at beginning, I leaf wanting.] Folio, circa 1630.
245. An Index or Abstract of Law, Parliamentary Proceedings, &c. [Imperfect, begins "Barrough and Burgess," ends "Witnesses."] Folio.
246. An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages, with alterations in MS. (as altered in the Committee and upon the Report in the House of Commons). Folio. [1753?]
247. Acts of Parliament and other printed papers relating to Marriages (1753-5), with MS. Notes by the Duke of Bedford.
248. An Abstract of the Lawes of Newe England. [Imperfect.] Folio.
249. Jus Publicum Germanicæ, &c. 4to.
250. A Representation of the State of Provence, 1743-4, by William Milderay. Folio.
251. Supplement to the Representation of the State of Provence, being an account of the present State of Aix and Marseilles, Nov. 1719. Folio.
252. Copy of a pro memoria for the Earl of Rochford on the Cerimonial of the Court of Turin with regard to Foreign Ministers as drawn up by Mr. Villette. (Circa 1750.) Folio.
253. Relazioni [di M. Pioscarini Amb. Straord.] Folio. (Circa 1750.)
254. Notes respecting what passed in Austrian Netherlands; copied from the Letters of Viscount Torrington in 1767 [March 26—Oct. 2.] 4to.

257. Dimando del Popolo Romano fatte pervenire privamente a Pio IX. Pontifice, Dec. 27, 1847. 4to.

258. A few sheets, imperfect, beginning with page 5, ending with page 24; commences "Pan is said to be the God of Huntinge." Folio.

259. Travails, Adventures, and Observations of Capitaine John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, 1593-1629, &c. Folio.

260. A Travailer's Journal (during his travels in France, Italy, &c., 1606). Folio.

261. A Booke of Shippes, Shipping, and Navigation: "How the coast of your Maties. Kingdome may be defended, &c." Sir W. Raleigh's Discourse of the Invention of Shippes, &c., &c. Folio.

262. The Seaman's A. B. C.; or, an Introduction unto the Art of Navigation. At Southampton, written by John Banekes, 5th June 1629. 12mo.

263. A Booke of severall matters of Trade; begins "London's Complaint against the Stranger;" at p. 15. "A Discourse of Trade, 3rd Sept. 1622, written by Sir Walter Cope." Folio.

264. A Discourse upon our forraigne Plantations, discovering the defects and failings of them, with their remedies, and the grounds of erecting a West India Company. Folio.

265. Instructions for the Master of our Wards and Liveries, &c. Folio.

266. A Discourse of Court and Courtiers. Folio.

267. A letter to Thomas Lord Courtney, Lord Keeper, touching the institution of an Academie in London for the education of the young nobility and gentry in armes and artes, &c. (circa 1630). 4to.

268. Of the first invention and use of Money. Folio.

269. Observations politicall and civill, by T. B. Folio.

270. Certain select manuscripts on severall subjects, collected by George, late Marquis of Halifax: Humanum est errare, &c., &c. Folio [circa 1700?].

271. Catalogue of Pamphlets, &c., 1719.

276. Copy of the original Charter for incorporating the Governors and Guardians of the [Foundling] Hospital for exposed Young Children, Oct. 17, 1739; presented to the Duke of Bedford, by Thomas Coram. 4to.

277. Copies of eight letters, &c. (1748) relating to the condemnation of Genoese goods belonging to Mr. Henshaw taken in the Hope Galley (1742), with an introductory memoir "par le ministre de Genes" and "Reponse on pro memoria du Sr. Birches."

278. A list of patent offices in the West Indies; consulships; offices in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Minorea, Mahon, Gibraltar; livings in the gift of the Crown (1747?) Folio.

279. State of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Sutton Hospital, 1754-63, &c. 4to.

280. Lieut.-Gen. Bligh's Review Returns, 1758. Folio.

281. A list of the Gentlemen Freholders of the county of Huntingdon, 1768. Folio.

288. Mem. on the proposed Operations beyond the Indus. Strathfieldsaye, 21 Nov. 1838; on the Retreat of the French Army from Russia. Walmer Castle, Oct. 18. 1842.

293. Abridgment of Tully de Natura Deorum. 4to. [Circa 1740?]

294. The second book of Aristotlo's Rhetorikes. 4to.

295. The Royall Slavo; a tragi-comedy. (With prologues and epilogues to the King and Queene, and the University.) Folio.

296. Il Consiglio delle Muse; il Tamigi Giolivo. 4to. [Circa 1700.]

297. "Swift's Poems," written A.D. 1711-22. (In the handwriting of Stella, Mrs. Johnson.) 4to.

298. The execution and death of Lady Jane Grey: a prize poem by Robert Edwin Worsley, Winchester, 1792. 4to.

[The three following in the drawers of the table in the window of the bookroom.]

299. Copies of correspondence between Lord Russell, afterwards 1st Earl of Bedford, and the Privy Council during the insurrection in Devonshire in 1549. From the Petyt collection, Inner Temple, No. 538, Vol. 46.

300. Copies of letters and papers by and relating to the Russell family (particularly William, Lord Russell, and Rachel, Lady Russell), 1571-1693? From the State Paper Office, &c.

# THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE COUNTESS COWPER AND BARONESS LUCAS, AT WREST PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Manuscripts are valuable and interesting. They consist of 57 bound volumes, and a great number of letters; besides several numbered volumes and packets of treatises not bound. There is a brief and not quite accurate Catalogue of some of the volumes in the printed book "Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ," fol. Oxford, 1697, p. 391 of the Appendix. Five volumes of translations and original works by Wickliffe (Nos. 11, 26, 32, 38, and 47), and two fine monastic Cartularies (Nos. 6 and 56), make this collection particularly remarkable, and the Illustrations of English and Irish History are considerable. The Catalogue of 1697 contains a few volumes not now in the collection, notably a volume of letters by Philip and Mary of England, which are printed in the Fadera. The volumes will be taken in order.

No. 1. A large folio, vellum, 13th century, Latin Bible. In 1538 it belonged to John Webster, clerk, a monk of St. Mary of Pippewell. The 5th verse of the 1st Epistle of St. John has not the ending, "and these three agree in one."

No. 2. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, 52 leaves, labelled "Catalogus Paparum." It is in Latin, and contains the lives of the Popes down to and including Adrian 4th. The name of Clement 7th is entered, but the life does not follow. Begins (after the heading Jesus Christus Dei filius, Ann. 33), "Pace terrâ marique partâ Octaviano Augusto." It also contains lives of certain Emperors.

No. 3. Large folio, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Higden's Polycricon in Latin, in seven books. Begins (after a table of 8 leaves), "Post preclaros artium scriptores." The last date is 1346, and it ends with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Lancaster and others going to Calais to make peace; and the Kings of England and France returned to their respective kingdoms about Michaelmas next ensuing, and soon afterwards messengers were sent to the Pope at Avignon for confirmation of the mutual peace and contracts.

At the end of the volume is a Latin note stating that the volume was bequeathed by John Clynte, Doctor of Theology, to Windsor Herald, afterwards Norrey, king at arms for the North, and then Clarenceux king at arms for the South of England, who bequeathed it to John Wrythes, otherwise Garter king at arms, who bequeathed it to his son Thomas. At the beginning of several of the books is a large bugle's or bull's head crased sable, guttée ringed and horned or. The word bugle is written against it.

No. 4. A large folio volume, filled with collections for the pedigrees of the De Greys, and the alliances of the family; pedigrees and arms. The collections are of the 17th and 18th centuries (some, I think, were got up for the cases printed in Collins on Baronies).

No. 5. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, 39 leaves, double columns. An English version in verse (by Hugh Campeden, temp. H. 6) of the Questions of Sydrac. The beginning of the prologue is absent; it ends on fo. 41:—

"Shall they then remember hym ought  
"Of wykednesse that they have wrought."

Then begins the poem as given by Warton (History of English poetry, vol. 2, p. 305, ed. 1840). Ends with the section "If thou have chyldryn kepe hem wele, Till they "ken of age sum dele."

The English Brute Chronicle. This is the ordinary text, beginning "In the noble land of Surrye." Ends (after the siege of Rouen) "in reule & governance." After the chapter "Of the death of King Edward, and "how Sir John Mownterworth was hauged and draw "for his fals treason," is the word Amen. And in a fresh hand "And after King Edward that was born at "Windsor, &c. &c."

No. 6. (No. 4. in printed Catalogue). A fine folio, vellum, 14th century. It is a Cartulary of Croyland Abbey, made up originally in the reign of Edw. 3. A later hand has in some places added items temp. Richard 2d and Henry 4th.

A copious table of 21 leaves is followed by 252 leaves of text, consisting of copies of grants to and by the Abbey, beginning with the Confirmation by King Stephen of the bounds of the Abbey, and the bulls to the Abbey.

The places in which the properties were situate, are Croyland, Hull, Spalding, Pincebek, Surflet, Multono, Quappelade, Holbeach, Ryd, Flete, Burton, Gedeneye, Suterton, Algorkirk, Wyketoft, Betoliston, Kirketon,

Langeft, Bafton and Theford, Thurlaby, Eft Doping, Braffingburgh, Barthorpe and Manthorpe, Stannford, Ingoldby, Bakenhale, Uleby and Stepuage, Merlaine, Walmestede and Stillestone, Overtone, Folkefworth, Wafcuple, Glinton and Pefkirk, Wyrrthorpe, Glyre, Etone, Elmrygton, Glapthorn, Adlington, Wodeford, Windlingburgh, Herdwyk, Wyleby, Drayton, Cotenham, Hoketon, Stannedone.

The early charters given by the pseudo-Ingulph are not here.

A rather later hand has in the table inserted a list of Mercian Kings, beginning with Ethelred, founder of the Abbey; and under Bafton, a later hand has inserted a charter of the Anglo-Saxon period, by "Alcarns miles" filius Northlaunge, of the manor of Bafton.

On the first fly leaf are some memoranda temp. Edward 3. of a squabble about fishing.

This cartulary was known to Tanner. See p. 200 of the List of Cartularies in vol. i. of Nichol's Collectanea.

No. 7. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Copy of the Journals of the House of Lords from 17th May 1685 to the 10th of February following.

No. 8. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, 54 pages. "Hic sunt quo in antiquis cronleis invenitur in diversis monasteriis tam Anglie quam Scotie ex quibus liquido apparet quod reges Anglie ab antiquo habuerunt et habere debent subjectionem et homagium super regnum Scotie."

P. 5. Extracts from the Scotch Laws. P. 6. Papal Bulla. P. 8. French account of King Edward at Northam, and his address; beginning "Notre seigneur le Roy" regardant, and the reply thereto beginning "Sire, la bone gent d'E-ecose." Letters or Writs of Edward, dated Northam, 10th May, 19 Edw. 1, and 31st of May; letter by Florence, Earl of Holland, Robert de Brus, John de Balliol, and several others, dated, Northam, Tuesday after Ascension, 1291; from Edward at Northam the Wednesday following; from Florence Earl of Holland, and the others, same day; from Edward at Northam, 7th June 1291. Names of the 24 magnates of England chosen by the King to try the right of all claiming inheritances in Scotland, and names of those chosen by Bruce; names of those chosen by Balliol; other proceedings. Letter by Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, dated Thursday after Feast of St. Paul, 1292. Letter by Eric, King of Denmark; other letters. Fealty done by John Balliol; homage and liegance by him, &c. At fo. 31. List of fealties done (in Latin), ending on fo. 41. At 45 French begins again; fealties done by Abbats and Corporations.

No. 9. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Armorial of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London (the arms are coloured), from Fitz-Aylm to the year 1630. The arms in four pages (A.D. 1622 to A.D. 1630) are only pencilled and not coloured, and the writing is by a different hand.

No. 10. A folio volume, paper, 16th century. Fo. 1. Forma Coronacionis Regum et Reginarum Anglie. Begins "Imprimis princeps noster" . . . (see a copy of this in Mr. Bromley-Davenport's collection).

Fo. 10. A short part (in French) of the Genealogy of the House of Luxembourg, by Roland Bournel, seigneur Boncourt, &c. Capitaine Dausy, by order of his lord and master Jacques de Luxembourg. Illustrated by pen and ink drawings of armorial bearings. At the end is a drawing of a ragged staff trined with a riband and a blank sheet at top.

Fo. 71. A note in English of the christening of Edward Beymour on Wednesday, 25th Sept. 1567. He was born on the 24th.

Copies of patents concerning the Greys, Fo. 85, A.D. 1508. Copy of the Latin tract on the (intended) marriage of Charles (afterwards the Emperor Charles 5th) with Mary, daughter of King Henry 7th. Begins "Et primum quidem quoniam inter Oratores" . . . Ends with the verses of Carmeliani. (See Archaeologia, vol. 18, p. 33, for an account of a tract printed by Pynson on the (assumed) solemnization of the marriage).

No. 11. Large folio volume, vellum, end of the 14th century, double columns. English Sermons for Advent and feast days. Begins "Scientes quia hora est, Ro. 13." "Wo taken as leve that Epistyl of Apostles ben" "Gospels of Crist." Sermons on the 25 Sundays after Trinity, from the Gospels, 63 in all. Then, Expositio textus Matth. 23. (on the leaven of the Scribes and Pharisees (4 leaves). Then, about 60 sermons. Then, a long one on Matth. 24. When Jesus went out of the Temple. Then, on a new page, "Tertia pars Evangelii" "Iurum scrialium," beginning with sermons for Advent, "As men shulden trowe in Christ, &c."; sermons

for feasts. At the end is a treatise headed "De Ecclesia et membris ejus," beginning "Christ's Church is" "his spouse that hath three parts" (153 pp.). This volume is perfect and in fine condition: On page 1 is the autograph Franciscus Comes Bedfordie, 1560.

No. 12. Quintilian; Oraciones, &c. folio, vellum. A.D. 1401, 200 pp. At the end is the inscription, "Domino Antonio Gritti, Petrus Anzolo presbiter scripsit, MCCXXI."

No. 13. Chronicon Anglie Cambrie et Normannie, folio, paper, 16th century, 58 leaves. Begins "Normannos centem ex Cimbrica quondam Chersonesis est" "Dann Norvegianno penitusus profectum" . . . Ends (temp. Ric. 2.) "si quid inde adversus factionis subvolutur ipi Ricardo auxilium pollicetur." This seems a copy corrected by the author. The autograph of William Cecil is on page 1.

No. 14. Folio, paper, 16th century. Transactions in Parliament, 17th March, 3 Car. 1., 1627, to the prorogation on the 26th of June.

No. 15. A folio volume, paper, 16th century. It contains collections for the family of Lascelles, Extracts from the Great Register of Evidences of the Duchy of Lancaster, and from the Register of Evidences of the Priory of Newthorn, Co. Lancaster; and fo. 10, touching the office of Marshal, from records (in French and in Latin).

Fo. 15. Extracts from the Register of the Monastery of the Holy Cross at Waltham; and (fo. 16), from Register of priory of Tisbury; fo. 18, from Book of Evidences of Clifford of Crumpton, 1578; fo. 21, from Register of the Religious House of Godstow; fo. 23 b, from Charters of Montagu; fo. 25, from Charters &c. of Edward Ardenne, Co. Warwick; fo. 34, from Charters of Samoron Lids-wicko, 1579; fo. 49, from Register of Evidences of the Priory of Newport Pagnell, Co. Bucks. (at fos. 41 b. and 45 are charters of Annesley and Chaworth); fo. 50, from a book containing transcripts of charters, &c., of the monastery of St. Mary and St. James of Walsen (the book was written out in 1578); fo. 56 b, from charters of Arthur Gregory, Co. Warwick, 1580; fo. 60, from an old book formerly belonging to the monastery of Westminster, called Dindema Monachorum (the extracts give charters of Dunstan and King Edward, and the originals were, I suppose, written on the fly leaves of the book);—

Fo. 61 b. Sentence by the Court (in French) in the Grey and Hastings dispute as to arms, 11 Hen. 4.

Fo. 67. Extracts from the Melrose Chronicle; 71 b., from Register of Evidences of the priory of Colne in Essex; 76. Extracts from another register; 79 b. from Registers of the Monasteries of Torre, Malmesbury, and Glacetonbury.

Fo. 84. Extracts from a book whose title is "De ecclesia et statu ecclesiarum Cathedralis Lindisfarneensis post Consecrationem idemum Dunelmensis ac de gestis pontificum ejusdem."

Fo. 88. Extracts from the Chronicle of Crokesiden composed by William Shepeshoved, a monk of that place.

Fo. 90. Account of the foundation of the Abbey of Middleton.

Fo. 91 b. Extracts from Register of Evidences of the priory of Clerkenwell, fol. 96. Extracts from Robert de Montibus; fol. 100, from a book of transcripts of Evidences of the Lords of Segrave, very old; 106 b. Collections for Bromley; fol. 107 b. Transcripts of Evidences of the Abbey of Deva, Co. Hereford; fol. 110. Extracts from Register of the Abbey of Evesham; fol. 110 b., from Register of the Church of St. Neot and Monastery of Bec.

Fo. 113. True copies of certain leaves written as it should seem by the hand in the reign of King Edward the 4th, in the behalf and in favour of the House of Lancaster against the said King, which leaves were found in a bookbinders shoppe where the said book ignorantly had been putt to prophane uses. Begins customs of saddle clerks and others. Ends when he was not fully 8 years old. (This is a portion of a tract written by Sir John Portescue; it is co-extensive (a few words more or less) with the fragment inserted by Lord Clermont in his privately printed Life and Works of Sir John Portescue. In another collection of MSS. (Lord Calthorpe's) is a contemporary fragment of the same portion. It is very singular that in three independent copies only the same portion of the tract should be preserved).

Fo. 119. Extracts from Register of Geoffrey prior of Coventry; fol. 120, from writings and a Martyrology belonging to Lady Ann Dacre, Countess of Arundel;—fol. 121, Extracts from Placita parliamentaria and Parlia-



# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:

men rolls, Edw. 1, and Edw. 2;—fol. 131 b., Extracts from the Obit Book of Newminster. This volume is illustrated with pen and ink drawings of arms and seals, and embraces various families.

**No. 16.** A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains extracts from a roll very old and authentic, "Ces sont les graus seigneurs a baners ke le roy Edward amena en Escocce l'an 26." Begins with Henry de Lacy, the names of the knights &c., and their arms described.

Fol. 4. Similar extracts from another Roll (stated to be the battle of Falkirk).

Copy of an old roll of parchment, stated to have been made in 1585 from the original in the possession of R. C. Clar[enieux], seven leaves of arms of kings, barons, and knights.

Letter from Edward Stradling to Sir William Cecil, sends him an account of the family of Stradling. The account ends at 21 b. It begins with the winning of the lordships of Glamorgan and Morganneth.

Fol. 28. The truce between the Kings of England and Scotland, 3 Dec. 1357.

Fol. 33b. Copy of a Letter by Thomas Earl of Surrey to the King of Scotland written in the field in Woller Haugh, 7 Sept. 5 p. m. He says that he intends to fight with the King of Scotland on Friday next, and tells the King to agree to come.

Fol. 35. A brief of the conquest of Ireland and of the decay of the same. Begins There were in Ireland before the conquest five kings which divided all the whole land. Ends (39 b) and I beseeche Almighty God to send like and more honour to my said Sovereign, which I trust shall accomplish the promises, and to his lords, knights, and gentlemen that shall perform the same. (The original was signed Patrick Finlglas, Baron).

Fol. 41 b. An English poem, of the descent of the Percies, by William Peiris, clerk and priest to Earl Henry, 5th Earl of Northumberland. Begins, Cronikilles and annual bookes of Kinges, of ancient lords, and estates riall. This poem, from another Manuscript, was printed by Mr. Richardson at Newcastle, in 1845).

Fol. 52. The genealogy of the erlo of Leycester, with arms.

Fol. 66. Chronica Thomæ Sprot civ. R. monachi Augustiniensis. Begins, Lux vera que illuminat (Hearne's edition does not begin thus).

Fol. 89. List of relics;—Column where our Lord was bound, &c., et multe alie de quibus hic non fit inventio.

Fol. 90. Pedigrees of Kings of Spain.

Fol. 96. Act of Parliament 12 Edw. 4, confirming an agreement between Mary Viscountess Lisle of the one part, and Maurice Lord Berkeley and Joan his wife of the other part.

**No. 17.** A folio volume, paper, 17th century (similar in character to No. 15.) evidently by a herald. It contains two Latin Dedications (apparently of pedigrees), one in 1580 to George Earl of Shrewsbury, and the other in 1586 to George Earl of Cumberland; both by Glover the herald, and corrected by him.

**No. 18.** Thick folio, paper, 15th and 16th centuries; fol. 1. Chronicle of England. Begins: "In the yere from the beginning of the world 3390 there was in the noble land of Greece a worthy King and a myghty and a man of gret renown that was called Dioclycian."—It goes down (in one hand) to the death of the King of Scotland at the battle of Roxburgh, temp. H. 6, and ends with the words "of which seven were dedly."

Fol. 82. A portion of the same Chronicle, from William 1st (see fol. 34) to the beginning of Edward 3rd (see fol. 47b). Ends imperfectly at 101b.

Fol. 107–100. A portion of Roger de Wendover's Flores Historiarum, beginning with the reign of Henry 2nd, Anno Domini Nativitatis 1189, Rex Henricus in partibus transmarinis moram faciens... The leaves after 300 are not numbered. Ends on fol. 400 with the short chapter De electione W. de Rale in Episcopatum Norwicensem. Ends sibi in episcopum suum elegissent (The wording here does not agree with either Wendover or Matthew Paris).

Then follow 3 pages of the Retinné of Edw. 3, at the siege of Calais and while in France.

About 24 leaves in French follow. Begins: Lan de grace MXXII. Henry duc de Bavarie dreyement nomme en le prochaine estoire le fiz Henry lefrere Othes le premiere fu e regna douze ans... ends with the election of Lewis of Bavaria to be Emperor of Germany, and the fight between him and his rival the duke of Austria, and the capture and release of the latter who served Lewis and "en Lombardie attrait moultz des citez et villes a la subjection Louis. En des croniques que frere

"Nicole Trevet escrit a Madamo. Mario, fille du noble "Rey Edward le fiz Henry.

**No. 19.** Folio, paper, 16th century. Contains about 40 leaves of excerpts (in a foreign hand) from Matthous Paris, &c. Then follows a list "quorundam librorum Anglicorum quos Illyricus\* habet" (1 page); among them is an English and Scotch Chronicle in 7 books, and the writer of it gives tables of the contents of 5 books, the other two had no tables, but he says that the book contained the squabble between the Pope and Edward about Scotland, and a long book of Turgot bishop of St. Andrew. The 7th book carried the history to 1400.

This list contains several books by Wicklif, viz., Postilla 2 super Evang. et Epist. dominicas et Sanct. et aliorum festorum.

Maximum volumen de Ecclesia.

De Regno et Regia potestate.

De papa et Antichristo.

Positiones et Epistolæ variæ de Antichristo, item ad papam Apocalypsin prolixim scriptum.

De Religione privata.

Antithesis Christi et Antichristi.

Super Matthæum 23 & 24 de Antichristo.

De novellis Sectis et erroribus Ecclesiæ.

Verbum communiter dicendum clero.

De Apostasia prolixius liber.

Conclusiones variæ.

Ejusdem de universalibus et ideis.

Et quædam alia ejusdem non pauca.

**No. 20.** A folio volume, paper, temp. James 1st. Genealogies and arms of the Kings and Nobles of England down to and including the reign of James 1st. A fine volume.

**No. 21.** Folio paper, arms of the Luxemburg family and their alliances.

**No. 22.** Folio, paper, 16th century, about 50 leaves. De regia et pontificali auctoritate. The preface begins "Cum ea sit dignitas et prerogativa veritatis."

The 1st part ends on fol. 21 a. The 2nd part is of 5 leaves. The 3rd part begins "Sed nunc tractare aggrediamur quod quarto et postremo loco proposuimus, nimirum quatenus etiam Regibus in rebus sacris vel concessione vel humana permissione competit auctoritas." (The author here deals with English history.) Ends "quibus nulla cum offensione licet vera proferre."

**No. 23.** Folio, paper, 16th century. Regulæ et Institutiones Ecclesiæ Collegiæ B. Petri Westmonasteriensis, ex mandatis Elizabethæ reginæ ad Decanum et Capitulum.

**No. 24.** A folio volume of pedigrees and arms, 16th century.

**No. 25.** Large 4to, vellum, 14th and 15th centuries. A treatise in French of the foundation of the Abbey of Wigmore, extracted from old books of the abbey: Begins (after a short prologue), "En le temps le Roy Estevene," 8 pp.

Then comes English history in Latin. Begins "Anglia "Europe est insula a toto orbe undique divisa;" the 2nd chapter treats of the giants. It is a pedigree of Kings, with chronicle of events.

Then comes a Latin pedigree of the Mortimers with beautiful coats of arms and illuminated letters; it contains a copy of Battle Abbey Roll; ends temp. Henry 4th. It is written in black and red ink; the names are in circles; the work is made up as old historical and genealogical rolls are made up. It has early genealogical notes of other families, but Mortimer is the burden of the volume.

**No. 26.** Folio, vellum, about A.D. 1400, in double columns. Wicklif's Paraphrase of the Psalms. On the sides of the cover are the arms of Cecil.

**No. 27.** Folio, paper, 17th century. Index to the statutes of the realm.

**No. 28.** Folio, paper, 17th century. Index to the journals of the House of Lords, 1660 to 1680, public business.

**No. 29.** Folio, paper, 17th century. Arguments on the Quo warranto against the city of London 1682.

**No. 30.** A book of precedents concerning the rights of the baronage of England collected by order and special direction of the House of Peers, and to be kept in the Parliament office for the use of the said house, 19 James 1. There are 13 heads; 1st, touching oaths and protestations of honour; 13th, touching deputies of places of trust committed to them without words of special power.

**No. 31.** Folio, paper, 17th century. A treatise on the gout. The English preface (of 13 pages) is addressed to Sir Wm. Cecil. The treatise is in Latin and occupies 27 pages. The author's name is not given.

\* Matthias Flach, an Illyrian theologian, who died in 1576; generally known as Flachus Illyricus.

No. 32. A folio volume, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Wych's treatise on the Pater Noster. *Begin* "Sith the Pater noster is the best prayer that is."

No. 33. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century. 1. The canon of Martinus Volant. *Begin* "Quoniam sciro tempore sememur Pontificum." *Ends* with a description of England. Then follows a Province of the British Church (sees of Bishops and Archbishops), about eight pages.

2. A French version of the Chronicle of early British history, usually known as the Brete Chronicle. The proem *begin*—

"Si poet home sayer cement  
Quant e de quele gent  
Geanta grants viurent  
Que angletre primes tudent  
Que lors sat nome Albion  
I. qe primes mist le nom."

*Ends* (11th column) "De ju crist soit beneit  
Que escripture lei metoit."

The ordinary text follows, *beginning* "En la noble cite de Grant Troye." (For a description of various MSS copies of this French version see Catalogue of the MSS of the College of Arms, pp. 57-59.)

No. 34. Folio, paper, 16th century. The antiquities of Windsor Castle and of the Order of the Garter 1552. *Begin* "Windsore is anciently thus written, Wyndlesore, of the old Saxon word Windlesora, that is, the 'windy shore of a region'." *Ends* (11 page) "may at the length raigne beyond all tyme with him in 'heaven. Amen.'"

2. The visitation of the countie palatine of Darham made by William Flower, Esq., otherwise called Norrey King of Arms, made 1575 (47 leaves).

No. 35. Folio, paper, 16th century. Latin letters from Emperors, Kings, and Popes, extracted from Plutarch, Theodoros Siculus, Otto von Freisingen, Gesta Frederici Imperatoris, Nauehras, Chronicon Alabais Verspergensis, Procopius, Witikind and Lutprand. At the end are several pages of lists of books classed.

No. 36. Folio, paper, 16th century. Baronium Anglie. *Begin* with Marquis of Winchester, and ends with Norreys of Ryecot. "Henry Norreys K<sup>t</sup> Baron of Ryecot modo expositus 1546," under whose name his son William is entered as having died in his father's lifetime, and below, William's son Henry is entered.

No. 37. Folio, paper, 16th century. A Latin treatise on the question whether a man may marry the widow of his deceased brother. It is dedicated to Henry the fifth by its author, brother Javicus Calhays, a Carmelite. *Begin* "Rationi plane consentimus." *Ends* "Ad 'veritatis semitam errantem dirigit ad honorem dei.' &c. &c." two lines. This tract occupies 34 leaves. The preface is dated London, 8 Kal. Aprilis 1529. This volume is beautifully bound, and is apparently the presentation copy to the King.

No. 38. Folio, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Sermons by Wych on Ferial Gospels and Sunday Gospels, and Commune Sanctorum. This vol. has the autograph signature of Francis Earl of Hereford, 1556.

No. 39. Folio, paper, 16th century. Arms tricked in pen and ink at France and Naples in Ireland, Germany, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Poland.

No. 40. Folio, paper, 15th century. The Bible of English policy, exhorting all England to keep the narrow seas.

The prologue (of 13 pp.) *begin* "The true proces of 'English policy.' The peca *begin* "Know well alle men that profits in certeyn." *Ends* "He us assumme and bruyge unto the blisse."

No. 41. A 4to volume, vellum, A.D. 1714. The Statutes of the Order of the Garter, written for Henry, Duke of Kent.

No. 42. Folio, paper, 16th century. Extracts from the records of noble English families.

No. 43. Small folio, vellum, labelled Miscell. Romanum. *Begin* with a calendar. The text "Angelo qui 'medes'" It contains some very good full page paintings, and has the autograph of George Marrey of Olton, 1599.

No. 44. Small folio, vellum, temp Edward 2. Registrum Brevium (Forms of legal writs in various real and personal actions).

No. 45. A 4to volume, parchment, 15th century. Claronicon Hibernie (in Latin). *Begin* fol. 2 "Anno Domini 1183 Gregorius primus Archiepiscopus Dublinensis 'Isto anno vir 'laudabilis obdormivit in Domino: cui successit beatus 'Laurentius Othothil.' *Ends* (49 b.) A.D. 1369 "et predicti Regis 42<sup>o</sup> dominus Willelmus de Wyndesore, miles strenuus in armis et animosus, xii Kal. Julii venit in

"Hibernia tenens locum domini regis, cui cessavit  
"Gerardus filius Manrici comes Despencher et officio  
"Juske."

From fol. 11 to fol. 50 another hand continues entries by way of annals to 12 Hen 6, when Thomas Stanley and his forces slew Neal O'Donnell and others. At fol. 51 is an entry by the first hand for 1770. At 51b, Jus et titulum coronae Anglie. Fo 52 Notes in Latin of events and deaths (Irish). Fols 53 and 54, Notes in English of the 16th century.

These are in the form of annals and have a few notes by a hand of the 16th century, I think Barghley's.

11 Here followeth how many times and of what personys Ireland was ynkylat & how hyt was dyvylde. *Begin* "Cecra Noos nystry shorlyr for dred" . . . . *Ends* (fol. 56) "They take them to consel and swore togethyr 'that they wold kepe the ryght of the old fredomes 'othyr they wold lese thair lynce." At fol. 54b the author cites Mayster Gerard (Giraldus Cambrensis).

No. 46. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. Epitaphs and anctory and other songs by various authors.

No. 47. A 4to, volume, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Wych's translation of the Epistles, Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse.

No. 48. Compendious directions for builders by James Leoni, addressed to Henry, Duke of Kent, K<sup>t</sup> G<sup>t</sup>, 4to, paper, 41 pages.

No. 49. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century, contains copies of a few letters in 1639 and 1640 on northern affairs: articles of peace, speeches in Parliament (105 pages), of the same period. There are the articles against Strafford and Pym's speech against him, the remonstrance of the Irish House of Commons to Lord Strafford, the Scotch Commissioners' preamble to their demand concerning their losses and charges, &c. &c.

No. 50. Two volumes in 8vo. Remonstrances for order and decency to be kept in the upper House, &c. &c. brought down to 1707.

No. 51. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. Copies of poems (by Bishop King). But the edition of the bishop's poems edited by Mr. Haunhri, and printed 1843, contains more poems than are here.

No. 52. An 8vo volume of 129 pages. A serious contemplation of life and death, in imitation of the Lord of Domesday's Moray, 1678 Nov 8. Dedicated to Annabella Countess of Denbigh.

No. 53. A 12mo volume of 183 pages. A treatise concerning Parliament by the late Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal.

No. 54. Extracts from Florus, translated in the last century.

No. 55. A 12mo volume of 83 pages and a table. A letter to Mr. Van B. du M. at Amsterdam by Denzell Lord Holes concerning the government of England, A.D. 1674, copied out 1684. *Begin* "Dear Sir, the 'great conclusion Solomun made."

No. 56. A register or breviary of the Charters, &c. granted to the Abbey of St. John the Baptist, Colechester.

This is a very valuable folio Manuscript, written on vellum in the 13th century. It formerly belonged to the family of Lucas, and many excerpts were taken from it by Bodsworth. They are now in the Bodleian Library, among his other collections.

The Register is divided into Five Books.

The First Rubric fully explains the nature of the compilation. It runs thus, "Incipunt cartae et confirmationes de omnibus possessionibus et bonis tam ecclesiasticis quam mundanis et libertatibus ecclesiarum. Sancti Johannis Baptistae de Olncestria tam ab illis. trinus Regibus Anglie quam Catholicis patribus archiepiscopis, episcopis, et aliis Christi fidelibus predictae ecclesiae et monachis pio multis; primis siquidem carta pio memoris Eudonis Papae fundatoris predictae Ecclesiae."

No. 57. The Leger Book of the Abbey of St. John the Baptist, Colechester. It contains copies of documents relating to that Abbey. Among them are extents of the property of the Abbey. List of churches in its gift. List of its Freeholders and Customary Tenants. Copies of Pleas of the Crown relating to the Abbey. Entries of Trials in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer respecting the property of the Abbey. Exemplifications of Charters and Legal Proceedings. Leases of tithes and other property belonging to the Abbey. Agreements between the Abbey and divers persons. Manumissions of Villeins. Definitive sentences concerning tithes, as well as other spiritual and temporal property of the Abbey. Royal protections for the Abbey, and various memoranda concerning it.

The Manuscript is on parchment, in quarto, and was compiled or copied in the 15th century.

# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:

There are several volumes not numbered:—

A thin folio volume, paper, 18th century. Contains copies of Memoranda by Lord Grenville, beginning Oct. 16th, 1761, when he gives an account of Pitt's visit to him and Pitt's account of his resignation. The memoranda extend to 1768 and give interesting political information, home and foreign.

A folio volume of about 100 pages, contains notes by Lord Grantham while in office, 1766-9.

A folio volume of upwards of 100 leaves, contains a cotemporary Collection of gratulatory verses to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to Cambridge. The poems are in Latin, Greek, and English, and have the names of their respective authors. Some I think are autograph; they are beautifully written.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains the Grey pedigree with coloured arms, by Lawrence Holinshed, dedicated to Henry Earl Grey.

A folio volume, paper, between 40 and 50 leaves, by George Maynwaring, Richmond Herald. A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, and a collection as well of His Majesty's Courts of Record as of his Highness most honourable household, the Council of the North, of Wales, of the Marches, the Council at Law, the Admiralty, the Armory, and the Mint, his Majesty's towns of warr and defence, castles, bulwarks, and fortresses, the islands with lighthouses, parks, forests and chaces; collected 1617.

A portfolio contains very large collections by Le Neve for the family of De Grey.

A folio volume of the end of the 17th century, contains Diurnal Occurrences (in Parliament) 1641; proceedings by the Lords Commissioners against the Bishop of London in 1686; the Earl of Bristol's charge against Chancellor Hydo, with the Judge's answers and opinions, 1663 (208 pp.); account of the public management of affairs till the Convention; debates at the Conference 6th Feb. 1688 concerning the king's abdication and the vacancy of the throne (157 pp.); proceedings in Parliament 22nd January 1688-9 to 18th March (92 pp.); proceedings on 5th April; account of grants since 1696, Dec. 3; account of an engagement on the 30th June 1690 near Beachy Head, by John Ashby; the like by George Rooke; report on the same 18th July 1690 by Lord Pembroke and four others; the examination of the Captains (11 leaves).

Several packets of papers unbound:—

1. Arguments in *Godwyn v. Sir Edward Hales*, 25 Car. 2, for penalties for not subscribing the declaration after taking office.

King James' speech, 22nd March 1603. Protestation of the Commons, temp. Charles I.

The King's letter to the Council of Scotland and their answer, 1686, against severity to Roman Catholics.

Exceptions of Samuel Johnson, defendant, in arrest of judgment.

Account of interview between the King and the Fellows of Magdalen College Oxford, Sept. 4, 1687.

Character of a Tory, in answer to that of a Trimmer, 1684.

Journal of the Lords on the trial of the Earl of Pembroke.

Errors appearing in the proceedings of the House of Peers in Parliament in 1 and 2 Car. 1, in the case of Robert Earl of Oxford, and Lord Willoughby of Eresby, concerning the Office of Great Chamberlain (6 folios).

Statutes, ordinances, and customs to be holden in the host... by King Richard, and John Duke of Lancaster Steward of England, and Thomas Earl of Essex. Constable, and W. Mowbray Marshal, 9 R. 2 (17 pages).

Form and manner of keeping the King's parliament of England in the reign of Richard 2 (15 leaves).

Observations on the case of customs cited in Cook's 12th Report, pp. 17, 18, to shew the weakness of those reasons urged by some from the authority of 2 H. 7., 6.

James 2nd. Royal Commission for hearing Ecclesiastical Causes.

2. Copies of the confessions of Bedloe and Dugdale. (Oates's plot).

A treatise describing Baronies and Dignities (about 40 leaves). This treatise is about the baronies of Abergavenny and Grey.

3. Amongst other treatises is one, in 4to, in Italian, on the affairs of the Palatinate (temp. Car. 1) and the acceptance of the Crown of Bohemia (48 leaves); and a Latin tract on the same subject, and copy of instructions (in Italian) to Monsignore de Massini Bishop of Bertinoso, nuncio to the King of Spain, to treat of the marriage of his sister with the prince of England (14 folios).

4. Essays by Anthony Benn, Kt., Recorder of London,

temp. Car. 1. A large 4to of 134 leaves (about 100 are wanting).

Sir Anthony Benn's Essays, complete, in brief sheets, unbound.

Cotton's discourse proving that the House of Commons hath equal power with the House of Peers in point of Judicature.

To Sir Anthony Bacon. An apology of the Earl of Essex against them which falsely and maliciously take him to be the only hindrance of the peace and quietness of his country (164 pages, 16th century). Begins He that ether thinketh he hath or wisheth an excellent face.

A brief treatise or hypothesis of one book called *Speculum Universi* or *Universal Mirror*. The 1st book. It is not possible that in existence there can be any more than two distinct species. (10 leaves, 16th century.)

A problem why the Court of Chancery of late and more especially now in the time of the present Chancellor is more frequented than other Courts (temp. James or Charles 1st).

An essay on Favourites (7½ brief sheets). Begins I never was a favourite myself and therefore may miss in describing that mystery (temp. James or Charles 1st).

Noy's projects 1634; extracts from the Rolls. (About Slip Money.)

List of blacks (mourning apparel) for Henry Earl of Kent, 1614. The total was 757l.

Essay by Sir Anthony Benn. God before all; all for the King.

7. Copies of a manuscript given by Bishop Tanner to the Bodleian Library. Copy of Queen Anne's letter to the Marquis of Buckingham that Raleigh's life might not be in question.

Of the origin and progress of the troubles in England by Mr. Wren (small 4to).

8. This packet, amongst other things, contains:—

About 50 leaves of a diary A. D. 1743, addressed by a lady to her friend Musidora. The contents are interesting. The writer speaks of Clarissa (Harlowe) and the Castle of Indolence.

Argument for the pastoral drama of *Cythnia*.

Opinion as to the proceeding by Court-Martial on a dismissed officer for an offence committed while in service. The opinion is apparently by some officers, and they think that such a proceeding is valid.

Copy of a letter by Bishop Fell (of Oxford) to Countess of Nottingham, on her marriage.

Extract from a letter from St. Petersburg, 24th July 1764, about the murder of Prince Ivan by Lieut. Morowitz.

Letter from Sir C. H. Williams at Grodno in Poland; no date. He says that the country of Poland is in a wretched state; speaks of the insolence of the nobility, and their wealth; the Ulans, Cossack hussars, have enough cloth in their trowsers to make him a riding coat. The most amiable of women; and daughter of the famous Poniatowski, who went through all the mad King of Sweden's fortune, and who is still alive, is a great friend of mine, and though near fourscore is as active as she was at 18.—English beer all over Poland;—says he was staying at the Great General of Poland's house; the King's hunting, their mode of life;—supposes the house life is like John of Gaunt's in the Savoy; describes the animals; all the Lithuanian ladies have pages, all dwarfs, an odd sight, an assembly of 200 or 300. (The letter is of 5 pages, and addressed to some one at Usk, perhaps his father.)

Copy of letter from Stanislaus King of Poland to Charles Yorke, dated Warsaw, 6 Oct. 1764.

A folio in quires unbound, contains:—Extracts from the originals in the Scotch College by the late Mr. Carlo, with a view to the credit of the King James 2nd. The originals in the hands of Mr. Jernegan who married Carte's widow; after his death they were to go to the University of Oxford. Amongst them are several Memorials delivered to the French Court relating to King James's correspondencies with England, and some reports from his emissaries here. Begins with Charles 2nd's Letter, June 8, 1648; ends with "Relation du Capitaine Floyd nouvellement revenu d'Angleterre," and many letters from the Duke of Portland in 1698. These copies occupy 150 leaves.

An unbound 4to, upwards of 400 pages, contains modern copies of letters from the Earl of Leicester to Cecil, the Duke of Norfolk; and others, and of letters from Walsingham, Sidney, and others to Burghley. The letters range from 1564 to 1585. There are also letters and papers by Wilkes to the Earl of Leicester; some of these copies have notes by Lord Hardwicke. One letter certainly is, and more may be, in "The Leicester Corre-

pendence" edited by Mr. Bruce for the Camden Society, but they do not appear in Hawtcliffe's Collection of State Papers. Some of them seem to have been copied from Cotton, MS. Galia E. VI.

But for the profits imposed by the Commission I should have described two manuscripts in a volume, which show that I am still living can vie in patience and skill and taste with those of the scribes and illuminators of old.

#### Letters.

Letters from Catherine Talbot to Mrs. Warfield, 1747-1758, about 34 in number.

Correspondence between Catherine Talbot and Lady Ansell Grey, 1753-1761; about 50 letters.

Letters from the Honourable Frederic Robinson to his brother, Lord Grantham, and a few from Lord Grantham, 1778-1784.

Letters to the Honourable Frederic Robinson, 1763-1770, and 1780-1781.

Letters from Lord Harrington to his uncle, Lord Grantham, 1763-1761.

Letters to the Honourable Frederic Robinson, principally from his brother, Lord Grantham, 1763, and 1764; and from various relatives, 1774-1783.

My best thanks are offered to Lady Comper. A visitor to West Park can never leave but with regret; and her ladyship most kindly made me her guest.

ALFRED J. HOSWORTH.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DARBYSHIRE, PATRICK, CO. STAFFORD.

This collection consists almost exclusively of letters; and they are most interesting and valuable. They particularly illustrate two very important passages in the history of this country, viz. the Great Rebellion and the Revolution of 1688. Colonel William Legge was one of the most energetic and faithful supporters of King Charles I.; he suffered severely in person and in purse, and the letters here preserved testify his activity and devotion to the Royal cause. There must have been a severe struggle in the mind of his son George, let Lord Darbysire, before he could adopt a course which seemed so opposed to that of his father; but in transferring the fleet which he commanded to the service of William of Orange, he spared the country much bloodshed and helped to secure the personal and mental liberty which are now the boast of an Englishman. By the course which he adopted, he does not seem to have lost the esteem of James II., and Dr. Lingard, in his history of England, has no harsh words for him.

The Civil War letters range from 1619 to 1649. It is not here necessary to give a full detail of the contents; careful copies of them and of later letters were made upwards of 60 years ago by William, Col. Lord Bagot, and the transcripts, illustrated by a great number of drawings from original portraits, and by prints and plans, are contained in four large folio volumes, now in the library at Patchell. Among them are letters by King Charles I., Prince Rupert, Lord Newport, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Wharton, Lord Mandeville, the Earl of Huddley, Lord Digby, the Earl of Arundell, Mr. Fairfax, and Henry Cromwell. Most of them are addressed to William Legge but some few are to other persons. All the letters from Prince Rupert, and most of those from Lord Digby in 1644 and 1645, are in cipher (deciphered), and one of those by Digby is written on linen.

The Civil War letters and some of later date were consulted and used by Mr. Warburton for his work, "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers." Some of the letters for 1688 were used by Sir John Dalrymple in his Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.

There are no letters during the time of the Commonwealth, and the letters and papers from 1610 to 1680 are not very numerous, having regard to the space of time. After 1680 they are very numerous. The documents from 1680 to 1688 are more than 2,100 in number; and of these there is at Patchell a catalogue of every item.

After the Restoration there are letters by the Duke of Ormonde, and others from Ireland; many papers about Tangiers, particularly when the place was abandoned; numerous letters by Samuel Pepys while he was at the admiralty. The letters of 1688, are of the utmost interest. The letters and papers of the 18th century are also very important.

A few extracts from and notes of contents of some

of the letters will give an idea of the value of this collection.

A letter by Lord Wharton in 1641 alludes to the Bill against Strafford, and the King's opposition to it, and a vague accusation against unnamed persons of setting the army against the Parliament, whereupon Henry Percy, Henry Germaine, Mr. Davenant, and Sir J. Sackling fled and were not taken; that the ports were stopped.

1641. Letter from Lord Mandeville, Thos. Cotton, Robert Osborne, and Henry Cromwell to the Earl of Holland asking him to return 20 horses which the county of Wiltshire had supplied.

In the same year the Earl of Lindsey tells William Legge that he had sent 60 cart horses and 20 carts at the request of Lancashire to Newcastle for the train of artillery, and asks that when discharged they may be sent back by the persons now sent.

Any one in an office of trust is liable to have his actions severely scrutinized, and even "Honest Will," Legge, could not escape scrutiny; a letter of 1641 (signature torn off) gives accounts of charges brought against W. Legge of making money by the gunpowder supplied to him.

The letter mentioned above as being written on linen, is dated 3rd June 1645, and addressed by George Digby to W. Legge at Oxford. It is anxious to hear how long he can hold out: "If you can allow us but a month or six weeks to pursue our advantages whilst the enemy is engaged before that place, in my conscience, without hyperbole, you give the King his Crown and finally deliver the kingdom this summer from all its misery."

A holograph letter from King Charles, dated Broomyard, 2nd Sept. 1645, asks W. Legge to delay a week for the design at the Isle of Ely and Fenbridge.

1641 May 8. An order of the House of Commons, signed by Henrill Hollis and John Pym for Captain Legge to appear at once before the House.

1648 Dec 10. Promise by W. Legge that if he is discharged he will not bear arms against the Parliament or their army in this kingdom.

1649, Feb 9. Order by the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents, that as Will Legge of London has submitted to a fine for delinquency and paid it, the authorities should forbear to seize or sequester his estate. A saving as to future estate. He is to sue out a pardon under the Great Seal within six weeks.

1649 Aug 22. Order (in consequence of an order for the removal of Col. W. Legge to the goal at Exeter) for the gaoler to receive him. (H.)

A letter from William Legge while a prisoner in Arundel Castle, dated Aug. 20th, 1648, says that the King had been seven months under strict restraint, without chaplain, friend, or servant of his own choice or acquaintance, that his treatment did not please the Scots, but that the Commissioners finding loss of trade had succeeded in getting him ordered to the Isle of Wight. He ends by saying that he thinks affairs to be in a hopeful position.

On the 20th March 1649 Charles II. directs W. Legge to go to Ireland.

A paper headed "For Col. Legg." The way and manner how Jones and Lifford were to be surprised in Dublin Castle.

In 1661 are about a dozen letters from Prince Rupert at Frankfurt, Vienna, Clerve, and Mainz.

In 1662 Lord Ormonde at Dublin gives an account of the state of Ireland.

In 1662 is a copy of "Thomas Violet's case" under his own hand. (Some of his writings on trade are printed. He poisoned himself.)

In 1673 or a little later is a statement of Col. William Legge's services.

In 1672 Sir John Worden writes from Whitehall that the Prince of Orange is coming back to Holland, and the Spaniards remain in Flanders, both exclaiming against their associates for either cowardice or treachery, which is what our French letters tell us.

#### JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

1664, Oct. 22. Letter by Christopher Hatton to the Hon. William Legge of H.M. bedchamber and Lord of Ordnance. This is dated from Cornett Castle (Guernsey) and is concerning the castle.

A bundle of papers relating to a survey of Guernsey about 1680, 1681. Three abstracts of records from the Tower, the Ruila Chapel and the Paper Office. Directions for Capt. Leake to make a survey of Jersey and Guernsey.

Copy of Lora Hatton's account of Guernsey. This is historical and gives an account of the courts and a list of Governors. 18 pp. (Y.Y.)

1665. Letters by Mr. Wharfon, Comptroller of the Tower, to Lord Dartmouth. The plague is several times mentioned in these letters. It seems that after people had recovered, sores broke out on them. (Y.Y.)

1665 and 1666. Several letters from the Duke of Ormonde and Earl of Ossory, and one from Prince Rupert on Irish matters.

1672 and 1673. Journal of H.M. ship Katherine. Also some accounts of the engagements between the Dutch and English fleets in 1673. Ship letters. Several accounts of engagements.

A 4to. manuscript, intitled "A full answer to a traitorous seditious libel, intituled An exact relation of the several engagements and actions of His Majesty's fleet under the command of His Highness Prince Rupert and of all circumstances concerning this summers expedition, 1673; pretended to be written by a person in command of the fleet, but spread abroad and vulgarly called the Prince's full Narrative; published as an antidote against the infectious dissent of rebellion too visibly spreading itself all over the kingdom under the threadbare old trick of religion." And a printed 4to. tract of 1674, intituled "A just vindication of the principal officers of H.M. Ordnance from the false, &c. of an exact relation, &c." (This is not a print of the MS. 4to.) Journal of Capt. Geo. Legge in the Katherine during this summers expedition 1672-3. (K. 3. 1534-1550.)

On the 24th Feb. 1674, Charles II. by his sign manual directed the Governor of Portsmouth to treat well all French subjects and vessels.

In a packet of Letters received by Col. W. Legge in 1678, is one from Lord Ossory at the Hague, dated May 3rd. Hopes to see him before the Duke comes: "If we can weather it out till then I hope we shall not be over-run by an enemy whose offers of peace are made in a stilo as if all were already conquered."

1679. Dec. 12. Petition by the Archbishop of Armagh and other lords about private persons coining money.

1679-80. January 4. Copy of the King's letter directing the Lord Lieutenant to stop the practice, and to provide for coining. (Q.Q.)

In 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, and 1683 are very many holograph letters from James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) to Lord Dartmouth. They are very interesting; some are written from abroad. In one he expresses very good feeling towards the Duke of Monmouth.

1686. Several letters from Ireland by the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor Porter, and others.

#### TANGIERS.

There is a large mass of correspondence relative to Tangiers. A few notes of the later portion may be interesting.

Original address to King Charles II. by the late Governor, Field Officers, Commandants, and soldiers of the garrison, testifying their conviction that the place could not be held against the King of Spain.

1683. July 2. Original instructions by Charles II., countersigned by Leoline Jenkins for the demolition of Tangiers; directs care for persons and effects there; and the blowing up of the whole place and mole as much as possible.

1683. July 10. Charles II. to Sir John Berry, Lieutenant Captain of the Henrietta. By commission of 2nd July he has appointed George Lord Dartmouth to blow up Tangier; and by another commission of the same date he has appointed Percy Kirke, Esq., in case of the death or illness of Lord Dartmouth. Directs Sir John Berry to assist Kirke.

And a letter 8th Oct. 1683, from the Mayor, &c., of the city, saying that they were glad that it is to be given up.

Copy of Sir James Lesly's treaty, 8th Oct. 1683, with the King of Morocco; peace for four years. (Bundlo 28.)

In 1683 are papers received by Lord Dartmouth after his quitting Tangiers. Results of Councils of War, held on board the Grafton in Tangier Roads. A Journal by Sir Cloudesley Shovel (with his autograph signature), from his leaving Admiral Herbert, 1st July, to his arrival at Tangier Bay on the 29th Sept., and his (signed) reasons for sending home the Crowne to England. (She was leaky.)

1683 and 1684. Tangier papers. List of persons to

return to England. Confession and repentance of John Burnet, a renegade. State of the navy of Tangiers. Petitions of people for return to England. (P.P.)

Some of the letters in No. 28 are for Col. Kirke. 1683 and 1684. Tangier papers. A number of Spanish letters from the Alcayde of Alenazar to Lord Dartmouth. And report of correspondence between Mr. Robert Cuthbert and the Alcayde. (W.W.) In a letter dated 5th April 1684, Samuel Pepys states that the King and the Duke are satisfied with Lord Dartmouth's doings in the Tangier business.

#### THE REVOLUTION.

1688. Aug. 27. Letter by Lord Hatton. He hears that the King has ordered all officers to repair to their respective commands.

Sept. 23. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Professes loyalty to the King consistent with superior duty to God, and the holy religion he professes. The Declaration has not been sent down; is coming to London.

Sept. 28. The King's Sign Manual countersigned by Pepys. The King orders the ships in the Downs, under the command of Sir Roger Strickland, to repair to the Buoy at the Nore. Orders commanders of ships and fire ships in the Thames and Medway to repair thither.

Sept. 29. Sign Manual countersigned by Pepys. To forbear searching foreign ships till further orders.

Sept. 30. The Duke of Berwick says that the King has ordered the officers and troopers of his regiment to have armour. Asks for it.

1688. Oct. 1. Instructions by James II. to Lord Dartmouth, for the fleet. (With seal.)

Oct. 1. Copies of several instructions from the King to Sir Roger Strickland regarding his squadron. (Sir Roger gave up his commission.)

Oct. 3. The Earl of Bath congratulates Lord Dartmouth on his being appointed Admiral. He has done his best to quiet the country, his Majesty's Declaration coming seasonably.

Oct. 9. Jacob Richards of Gillingham offers to raise 100 or 200 men with Blood for an officer.

Oct. 9. Letter by Thomas Phillips at Portsmouth about the fortifications of Portsmouth and Gosport; says that the condition of Gosport is hazardous.

Another letter from Thomas Phillips (who seals with the arms of Phelps of Montacute, co. Somerset), about the difficulty of getting money for payment of troops; the men desert.

Oct. 10. List of the fleet of the Channel Guard.

Oct. 14. Letter from John Berry on board the Elizabeth. The gun carriages are bad; they will fall to pieces in action.

Oct. 23. Letter by Wm. Penn. 'Yesterday' was a great presence at Whitehall; the King, the Queen Dowager, the Council, the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen, the Bishops and Lords about the town, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford, the Marquis of Halifax, and Lord Nottingham, were some, appeared in the Council Chamber, where the birth of the Prince was cleared by the ladies of the bed chamber, the women midwife, nurses, phisicians, and Lords present at his birth, to the great content of the company. Last night an express from Rotterdam with some difficulty come from their army, and speaks of additional forces to the former. One Greenwood apprehended for dealing with the King's officers of his army to revolt. Also Wicksteed for such practices and words against the Lord President for having corresponded with the Prince of Orange; he is fled with his messenger. (P. 3.)

Nov. 13. Sign Manual of James II. to Lord Dartmouth, ordering him to set at liberty the Flyboat, taken by the Foresight, with soldiers belonging to the Dutch fleet, and all future captives. Countersigned by S. Pepys.

Nov. 15. Lord Dartmouth to Captain Froude of the Ruby. Orders him to fight and destroy the fleet from Holland if he meets any. (1971.)

Nov. 16. Order by Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley, commander of the Montague to fight the Dutch fleet.

Nov. 17. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley. Will seek the Dutch at Torbay; fight perhaps to-morrow.

Nov. 17. Letter by Lord Preston. The King this afternoon goes for Windsor; he has taken the Prince with him. The Queen stays here (London) for some time.

Nov. 26. Letter of six sides from S. Pepys. The King at his entrance to town this afternoon heard that





## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION :

uses me in other things, sure he will not refuse me the common civility of letting all my coaches and horses come over to me, tis but what I did to Prince George when he went from me. I send the bearer Ralf Sheldon to you to bring them away so soon as a pass can be got for them from the Prince of Orange. Speake for the passe yourself and to Lord Middleton to have it solicited, and give directions to Delarbre to bring over himself, or, if he be not yett ready to come, to send the best of my guns and pistols over with Sheldon, this bearer, to whom I refer what else I have to say. James R."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of several petitions to King Charles II. for grants of ground about the Tower in the Little Minories (one is by Col. William Legge), with the surveyor-general's reports thereon. Interrogatories and other papers on the subject 1686. Report on the boundaries of the Tower Liberty. The Little Minories, Well Close, and old Artillery Ground, were places always of right belonging to the liberty of the Tower.

A bundle of papers relating to the establishment of the King's stables in 1669, when Lord Dartmouth was Master of the Horse.

Numerous letters to Lord Dartmouth while he was governor of Portsmouth.

About 20 bundles of papers on Ordnance matters 1670-1688, and a few earlier, some relating to Ireland.

Papers relating to the royal forests when Lord Dartmouth was Lord Lieutenant of the forests of Alice Holt, and Woolmer. Copy of the perambulation of the forest 26 Hen. VIII. (99.) There is another bundle on the same matters, and in this is a copy of the perambulation in 29 Edw. I.

On the 8th October 1688, William van de Velde do Oude writes to Lord Dartmouth that he has delivered at his Lordship's house, five pictures (in gold frames at 3*l.* 10*s.* a piece); Lord Berkeley paid him for a piece of 4*½* feet 20*l.*; Lady Berkeley his mother paid him for a piece of 5 feet 23*l.*, he leaves it to Lord Dartmouth's generosity.

1687, April 28th. Curious account of the fireworks at Blackheath.

1687, June 15th. Order of march of the train from the Tower to Hounslow.

1688, April 17th. Letter by Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. The King by Conway's letter to Lord Dartmouth, in 1674 said that foreign flags coming before any castles on the coast were to be lowered and kept so within gun shot.

1688, April. Letter by Edward Sherborne about firing on ships not striking their flags. Cannot give an answer. Cannot find Pepys' opinion supported by hooks.

1688, Dec. and 1689 Jan. Many papers relating to the navy, the ships to be paid off, and places of their distribution.

A hundle of papers relating to Lord Dartmouth's imprisonment and examination (he died in the Tower in 1691).

A folio book containing copies of official letters and papers, beginning with the commission by James II. in September 1688 for Lord Dartmouth to be Admiral of the Fleet. There are copies of letters by and to Lord Dartmouth, to and by James II., and the Prince of Orange. The last document is the order of the Prince of Orange, dated 10th January 1689.

There is a 4to volume of memoranda written by the first Earl of Dartmouth in Bishop Burnet's history of his own time.

1690. Copies of some papers taken with the Lord Preston (fol. 9 pages): about the restoration of King James 2nd.

### PAPERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

A packet of Minutes of Council from the middle of 1710 to the middle of 1713.

Two packets of correspondence from about 1704 to 1715.

Official letters from Matthew Prior at Paris in 1713, and from Lord Belingbroke in 1714.

Extensive correspondence of Wm Legge 1st Earl of Dartmouth about the same time.

Letters from Harley (about 30) in 1710-1722.

Letters from Judith Reed at Philadelphia 1773-1775, some of them touch on the rebellion.

Letters between Geo. Legge and M. Francklin, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and other Nova Scotia papers.

A long and interesting letter, four folio pages, in 1765 from Wm. Smith of New York, to the Rev. Mr. Whitfield on the discontents of America, specially regarding the Stamp Act.

About 50 letters from John Hough, bishop of Worcester, to Lady Kaye, beginning in 1740. (In Wilmot's Life of the Bishop, 4to, Lond., 1810, are 43 letters by the Bishop to this Lady.)

Letter from Dr. Dodd at Plaistow in Essex, dated Nov. 22, 1759. He dissuades Lord Dartmouth from taking holy orders. Lord Dartmouth answered that he had never had any thought of so doing.

Letter from John Wesley dated June 14, 1775, on his way to Dublin. This is a long and eloquent letter to the Earl of Dartmouth protesting against the war with America. (It is printed in Macmillan's Magazine for December 1870.)

Letter from Dr. Johnson to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated April 25, 1783, recommending Mr. Desmoulins for employment.

Nearly 50 letters by King George III. to the Earl of Dartmouth, 1773-1804. In one of January 19, 1774, he alludes to the people of Boston's unjustifiable proceedings. On the 28th January 1775 he does not approve of Lieut. General Gage for America as Commander-in-chief, but proposes Sir Jeffrey Amherst. He hopes to prevent effusion of blood. On the 10th of June 1775 he says that America must be a colony or be treated as an enemy.

I cannot close this short notice of the manuscripts without expressing my great obligations to Lord Dartmouth for his attentions to me during my stay at Patshull.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER, AT SPENCER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S.

This Collection consists, with few exceptions, of letters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

The letters of the 16th century chiefly relate to Northern and Border matters; those of the 17th century are, for the most part, addressed to Geo. Savile, Marquis of Halifax, whose name is well known in the History of England during the latter half of the 17th century. The letters of the 18th century give much political, social, and literary information.

The notes by the Marquis of Halifax of his conversations with King William III. are particularly valuable; and it may be hoped that Lord Spencer will at some time publish them.

The letters are very numerous. Rapidly looking over them, I made notes and extracts of such as appeared to contain matter of more than private interest; but it must not be supposed that these notes contain all that is worthy of extract.

### Box 31a.

Seventeen letters from the Duchess of Marlborough to John Lord Spencer in the years 1726, 1742, and 1743. They are written by an amanuensis, but are mostly signed by her, and there are two or three memoranda by her own hand. They are very characteristic, and abound in money matters.

1742, June 20. The Duchess abuses the government; mentions their having raised a million for the Queen of Hungary; they will try to borrow more; is assured that the next step will be to move parliament to give greater interest, "but it will do nothing with me."

1743, Oct. 23. Death of the Lady Carteret. The King offered that Lord Carteret should not go with him to the army. Lady C. begged he might not omit the last service in his power to Him, and said that she was not in any danger; "but if I don't mistake she died two days after."

1743, May 30. Approves making Mr. Pelham Lord of the Treasury. Lord Bath in a great rage at it; he wishes to vindicate himself in the Craftsman's name. In the paper of Old England in the Craftsman of 6 August he mentions this: "I suppose for some time they will be entertaining, as they are written by Lord B. to shew the greatness of his character."

Sunday (no year). Refers to Saturday's paper of Old England. "I am of his mind that the D. of Cumberland will not except (*sic*) of Hanover if His Majesty would give it him; but as the Prince of Wales is the eldest brother, I wish he had it, on condition that

"the younger brother should leave England, which is now but a proven cost to Hannover, and all the money in a little time will go there. Officers come over give full account of all that has passed abroad. His Majesty was prevailed not to be exposed to fire as was reported, but to go into a wood out of reach of musket shot, which was certainly very right, because he was secure, and by that means could give directions to gain so great a victory as he did."

Here and in 35. G. are many inventories of plate and jewels belonging to the Duchess.

In 31a is a grant of arms, dated 24 Nov. 1501, by Richmond, otherwise Clarence, to John and Thomas Spencer, sons of William Spencer, of the County of Warwick, the arms are, "Azure, a fess truncheon between six semées heels, silver erased; the crest upon the helmet a mouse borne in his proper colour, mantled gules standing on a wreath azure and silver, mantled of the same tasselled gold." The arms are depicted on the margin and the autograph of Clarence's remains, but the seal is gone.

1557, May 11. Ratification (by way of impeachment) under the Great Seal, in accordance with the Statute of Hen. VIII. of a Dispensation by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Nicholas Cooke, B.A., Chaplain to Robert Dudley, K.G., and Earl of Leicester, to hold a third bench with two others.

1600, Aug. 18. Holograph will of the Duchess of Marlborough, on a sheet of letter paper, disposing of 7,000*l.* given to her disposition by the Duke. She gives 200*l.* to get poor people out of prison.

In C. 24 are a number of fine deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries; many with fine seals, and many being grants and by the Alloy of the Holy Cross at Waltham.

A letter signed "Exeter," dated Newark, 1621, alluding to instructions in taking money from men pressed for his Majesty's service to release them, and directing suppression of the practice for the future.

No 12.—A large collection of letters from Lord Jersey to the Countess Spencer, from 1769 to 1801. They relate to personal matters, town gossip, and political events.

1769, Dec. 24. Lord Clitham lets to speak in the House of Lords, even though on his back.

1769, Dec. 22. The wall is full of nothing but James's last letter; a sort of speech to the King, impudent and wicked; some give the credit of it to Lord George Skelville, but most to Wilkes. Skelville, the Lord Mayor, very angry at the General's going through the City to the rioters in Spitalfields, drums beating and flags flying, without his permission. His letter to the Secretary at War saw. In future his leave is to be asked.

1769. A report of Bonaparte being taken. On the taking of Bona the French offered passports to go through France, to buy pictures, statues, &c. at Rome.

#### Inc 21.

1793, November 6. Letter in French from Louise de Stolberg, Countess of Albany (at Florence); she recommends Zimmerman on Solitude.

1790. A letter in English and another in French from L. M. T. B. d'Orleans.

1764. A letter in French from the Duke of Braganza (at Milan).

1794. A letter in French from Frederick Prince of Hesse.

1761. A letter in French from Cardinal Albani (at Rome); he sends an ill-dressed, a counterpart of one which Lady Spencer admired at his country house; and another in 1765, on the same subject.

1761. Several letters from the Duke of York. In one he says he defers carrying the Buckle and other things from Venice to the Queen, until he has shewn it to Lady Spencer.

1763. Letter from the Duke of Cumberland.

1761. A letter from Louisa, wife of Prince Frederick of Prussia.

1762. Letter from Elizabeth Augusta Electress Palatine about Lady Spencer's intervention for an innkeeper, who had behaved badly.—And copies of Lady Spencer's letters to the Electress.

1794. Letter from Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex (at Rome).

Upwards of 30 letters from David Garrick. They range from 1776 to 1779, and are very sprightly and interesting.

1776, Nov. 15. He mentions the Electrical Eels ex-

hibited in the Haymarket, at 6*s.* a head; sends a (sister) epistol on Dr. Johnson, by Sonno Jemmy.

"Here lies poor Johnson: reader, have a care;  
Tread lightly, lest you rouse a sleeping bear.  
Religious, moral, generous and humane  
He was; but self-sufficient, rude and vain;  
Ill-used and overbearing in dispute;  
A soldier and a Christian, and a brute.  
Would you know all his wisdom and his folly,  
His actions, sayings, mirth and melancholy,  
Rowell and Thrale, retailers of his wit,  
Will tell you how he wrote and talked, and coughed  
[and spit.]"

June 6. A card by Mr. Garrick to Lady Spencer. Mr. Garrick has fixed next Saturday for the last time of acting.

1776, Nov. 9. Mentions a new fashion for ladies, of illuminated heads; head-dresses made of evergreens and lamps; a new invention, heard of by him, by a reflector and toyman (Pinchbeck).

1777, Sept. 14. Electrical apparatus at the Pantheon, to show that pointed conductors invite lightning and produce evil; and his Majesty ordered Mr. Wilson, the great electrical performer on the occasion, to take down all the pointed conductors of Dr. Franklin and place blunted ones in their room at the Queen's house—no less than 400 drums and many thousand yards of wire in the apparatus. It is to be hoped there is no party spirit in this business.

Mrs. Hannah More, whose essays your Ladyship did not much fancy, has written a good tragedy lately. The subject from Chery Chase, the quarrels between the Scotch and the English.

1777, Oct. 22. Mentions Foote's death on his landing at Calais, he had much wit and no feeling; sacrificed friends and foes to a joke, and so has died very little regretted, even by his nearest acquaintance.

A letter written by David Garrick, in Mrs. Garrick's name, in German English.

1777, December 11. Our tragedy succeeded, cordial applause; not a dry eye in the house.

1778, Nov. 17. Have just finished the prologue to Henry Fielding's long lost comedy; it was given over for good by the family, but it fell into my hands after 24 years' absence; it is to be acted on next Saturday evening.

Nov. 21. The new comedy will not be ready for next Saturday.

1778, Nov. 20. Letters from Mrs. Garrick to Countess Spencer, ranging from 1769 to 1792.

Between 70 and 80 letters from Sir William Jones, ranging from 1768 to 1791. He seems to have been a tutor to Lord Althorp.

1768, Aug. 2. A letter from Wimpole.

1768, Sept. 2. Encloses an exercise by Lord Althorp.

1768, Sept. 6. The professorship of modern languages is vacant; he is asked to put up for it.

In June 1769, he dates from Harrow; in August following from Oxford. In 1770 he was at Nice with Lord Althorp.

There is an interesting correspondence about his quitting the tutorship of Lord Althorp, on a difference of opinion regarding the mode of education to be pursued.

1769, June 16, Temple. Speaks of his being determined, if God preserves his life, to write the history of the American war in the manner of Thucydides, i.e., from his own personal knowledge of many actors in it on both sides, and of the events.

June 20. In the House of Commons vehement sparring and buckering between Dunning and Burke, not from sudden heat but from long nourished disgust, and, I fear, rancour.

1781, Feb. 21, New College, Oxford. Asks Lord Spencer to seal a petition, and says that this is the "sane Margaret Williams whom you recommended last Christmas at the Ahmoer's office."

1783, Cretschmann. Is charmed with Sanscrit. The Brahmins do not know how much he is assisted by Latin and Greek.

1791, Oct. 24. Our army stormed Nandedo Doornum on the 18th.

Letters from General J. Cunningham, 1771-1788, politics and chat.

More than two dozen letters from Richard Rigby, M.P., to Lady Spencer; these range from 1777 to 1783, when he died. They contain much political information.

1779, Jan. 29. Offers Lady Spencer a room in the Pay Office to see Garrick's funeral.





Notes of debates in the assembly of the lords, as to abdication.

(2) 1551, O. t. 14. Copy of the Earl of Herby's last letter to his children, Lady Mary, Mr. Edward, and Mr. William, in the Isle of Man. Dated from Chester Castle, and a similar one to his lady, dated 12th October.

A relation of the surrender of the Isle of Man: Sir John, 372 pp. *Reprint*. The 16th of September Capt. Yonge sent to the Isle of Man. Ends: "douring Col. Duckford and other gentlemen in mediate for her goods, which he promised to her."

(4) Three letters from Lord Clarendon, one dated in 1655, and two not dated, and three from Frances Lady Clarendon, in 1651, &c.

(5) Letters (about 16) from Lord Holles, at Paris, in 1655, to Sir Wm. Coventry, of the Privy Council and secretary to his Royal Highness.

Four letters by Lord Holles to M. de Lionne, about one Balliflet, who carried divers things.

Six letters from Lord St. Alban to Sir Wm. Coventry, in 1654; not very interesting.

(6) About 50 letters from the Countess of Ranelagh to her brother the Earl of Burlington and Cork, and Lady Frances Jones her daughter, full of gossip.

(7) Letter, 1611, Jan. 5, Hague. Henry Bessy to the Earl of Sunderland, as to the projected alliance between France and the States.

1611, Jan. 11. Copy of Sunderland's reply. He says that at the King orders Sidney to use his utmost endeavors to prevent the alliance; the King will be impatient to hear from him.

(9) List of plate, jewels, and expenditure of the Duchess of Marlborough.

(10) A bundle of nearly a dozen letters of Lord Brouncker to Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, not of public interest.

(11) Original journal by the Marquis of Halifax (last leaf gone) of his conversations with King William 3d (fol. 27 leaves and 1 blank). This is a most valuable and interesting document, showing the King's opinions on persons and parties; and the publication of it would be of great service. The journal is in the right-hand page, and notes by the Marquis are in the left.

The first entry is, "He denied the Duchess of Monmouth's request to be restored."

The last entry (under Feb. 8, 1692) is, "Did not appear at the Council, because he was a weak man."

On December 30, The King said that the Common-wealth party was the strongest in England; he had then it at improvement given; ... said that at best they would have a Duke of Venice. In that perhaps, he perhaps was not so much mistaken. Said that he did not come to establish a commonwealth, and he was sure of one thing, he would not stay in England if King James came again; he said also, with the strongest asseveration, he would go if they went about to make him regent. The Bishop of Salisbury, a dangerous man and had no principles; bade me speak with those who came from Dr. Oates; said he would give him something though it went hard with him. ... On another day he said he would have some of us talk together to see to find some expedient in Oates's matter. Nil. This was not pursued.

There are two quarto volumes, one intitled "Memoirs of Conversations between King William and George Marquis of Halifax, wrote down by that Lord upon loose sheets of paper, some with dates and some with none; correctly copied, in which are added some explanatory notes by the transcriber." This copy begins "Dec. 29, 1688. The King said he had intercepted a letter from Lord Trecinnel to King James, in which he persuaded him to go into France or into Ireland; but to the latter more faintly, as he pressed by the manner of it." (This passage is at folio 4 of the original.) The text and the notes copied on the left-hand page are more full sometimes than in the original. It seems as though Lord Halifax must have himself drawn up a full copy, of which the original here contains the rough notes. The transcriber, or perhaps Lord Halifax, in the supposed full copy, has arranged the entries according to dates. This 4to. ends as does the original at Feb. 8, 1689; but has the additional sentence, "Said Mr. Charleston did tell him four months since that all good men were dissatisfied with my being in employment." After which, "The following discourses must have passed after Lord Halifax had resigned the Privy Seal," followed by seven pages, each about half full.

The other 4to. is in green parchment, and corresponds with the 4to. just described.

Two letters from Wm. Farnham to the Marquis of Halifax, one dated Stanhope Court, Aug. 11, 1683, and the other dated Spring Gardens, Christmas Day, about Lord Halifax speaking to the King for his wife and children.

Copy of Speech of Geo. Earl of Bristol in the House of Lords, 1673-3, March 16.

Biographical sketch (7 pp. 1to.) of George Marquis of Halifax.

A 4to. vol. of 107 pp. Memoir of the Earl of Bristol born at Madrid 1612, and died in 1677; at p. 43 to the end speeches of and letters to and by him (copies), 11 pp. Charles 1st and Charles 2nd.

A large printed paper, intitled, "Impartial account of names of Privy Council and general officers in common-law under King James." At the foot, "This may be printed, Norfolk and Marshall, printed 1694." Memoir of Robert 1st Baron Spencer, temp. James I. (1 leaves, 14th century.)

Memoir of Henry 1st Earl of Sunderland, born 1620, and copies of letters by him (12 pp. 4to, 18th century.)

Copy of a letter from Margaret Countess of Cumberland to Dr. Leyfield (who was mother of the Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery). It is an account of her life from her birth, in 1540, at Exeter. It closes imperfectly, before the death of Prince Henry. It is very interesting, and occupies 4 toms, close writing of the 18th century.

A 4to. volume, 18th century, 151 closely written pages, contains copies of letters from Henry Savile, to his brother George Marquis of Halifax, and of a few from the Marquis to his brother. The first is dated in 1651, and the last in 1651. They are written from London, Paris, and elsewhere, and treat of home and foreign politics.

Another 4to. volume, of the 18th century, 151 pages, contains Memoirs of Countess of Shrewsbury and her descendants, with copies of various letters, 1581-1699, very interesting.

Another 4to. volume, of the 18th century, 181 pages, contains copies of 15th century letters, from Lady Thane, Lord Clifford, Lord Clarendon, Lord Godolphin, Lord Weymouth, Mr. H. Thynne, Sir W. Coventry, Lord Sunderland, Mr. H. Savile, Mr. Sidney (afterwards Lord Romney), Dr. Burnet, Lord Prebun, Sir J. Kersey, Lord Halifax, Sir Robert Howard, Lord Nottingham, Lady Margaret Russell, Lady Rachel Russell, Lord Carlton, and others.

Another 4to. volume, of 15 pages, contains copies of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries, from Lord Halifax, Mr. Porter, Duke of Marlborough, Prince George of Denmark, Anne Duchess of York, James Duke of Queensbury, Lady Mary Hyde, Henry Earl of Rochester, Lord Somers, Lord Oxford, Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Belingbroke, and others.

Another 4to. volume, 149 pages, contains Memoirs of Margaret Countess of Shrewsbury, beginning, and going on for some time, as does the life of the Countess before mentioned; but contains less in the middle and more at the end. The letters are very interesting, some being by Mary Queen of Scots, and Arabella Stuart (and some addressed to her). There is a copy of a letter from Sir R. Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury) to the Earl of Essex, when he and Sir Walter Raleigh were forced back to Plymouth by storms as they were going against the Spaniards.

Another 4to. volume contains copies of letters (82 in number) from James Vernon, Secretary of State to King William, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, and a few from Robert Earl of Sunderland, Lord Somers, and Charles Earl of Halifax; 1690-1702.

A 4to. volume, of 9 leaves, contains Memoir of Charles 3rd Earl of Sunderland, who was born in 1671, written in 1760.

(12) A few letters by the Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Halifax, and by Sir Wm. Coventry to Lord W. Savile, of no interest. 1690 and 1697.

(13) Twenty-two letters from Sir John Reresby to the Marquis of Halifax, 1681-1688. These are on political and social matters, and are interesting.

(14) Letters from Lords Widdow, Plymouth, and others 1661-1669;—

1681, April 16. Lord Windsor to the Earl of Halifax, dated *Hevel*; he says that when the King shall call a Parliament, the gentry are confident of ousting Sir T. Winnington in Worcester and Foley in the county. He designs suddenly for London. Heard from George Legge that the Prince was likely to die; and the constable's price of Windsor would then fall in.

These letters are on personal and domestic matters.

(15) About 60 letters, in English, French, and Italian,

from Lord Halifax's sons Henry, George, and William to their father; they are dated from Marseilles, Verona, Rome, Naples, Vienna, and Paris and Madrid, and range from 1684 to 1690.

1686, Sept. 9. William Savile (at Dover) says, "I go off with the packet with the Duchess of Norfolk, who is carrying her young daughter to a nunnery in Flanders."

One of the letters (from Paris) mentions the prisoners Le Sage and Voysin, who were accused of poisoning. Le Sage denies selling poison; he put off people with harmless things. Voysin confesses having sold much; she accuses the Countess of Soissons, who in consequence of the King's threats, went to Flanders. The Duchesse de Bouillon was accused; but cleared herself.

These letters are affectionate and dutiful letters from sons to their father, containing nothing of public interest; they give now and then, but rarely, some trait in point of history of the place whence written.

(16.) Letters to Lord Halifax from Mr. Thomas Sandys, Emanuel Dyas, and John Methuen from Lisbon, 1691-1694: Sandys went with Catherine, the widow of Charles 2nd, to Portugal, and was in attendance on her. The Queen travelled about; was very obstinate in her resolutions. Lisbon did not suit her; she was frequently very ill. In January 1694 she thought of going to Villa Vicosa; but the King of Portugal (her brother) dissuaded her, and the physicians told her it was subject to fevers; she desired to see the place where she was born.

In 1699, February, the Queen was at Euston and liked it much, and Dias gives an interesting account of her daily life. However, Euston did not suit her health. Dias attended her through France and Spain into Portugal. Lisbon suited her at first. A letter by Methuen is entertaining; noticing the convents, he says, that they are kept stricter in consequence it is said of the Duke of Grafton and some companions. The nuns could only be seen through two gratings nine feet apart, which they opposed by law-suits and violence. There are many complaints about the irregularity in payment of the Queen's allowance.

1693, July 18, he alludes to an engagement between the French fleet and our Smyrna fleet, and the small success of the former.

1693, Nov. 22. Dias writes that the Queen hides him say that she is pleased with Lord Halifax's letter, and that her memory is very fresh with the kindness and love the English nation had for her, and that if they have any faults she has forgot them.

These letters (between 50 and 60) are very interesting for the information they give of the Dowager Queen and her travels and doings.

(17.) A few letters from J. Porter at Bruges in 1683. He held some command in the army and was imprisoned by the French.

1690 Apr. 26. Letter from Thomas Coventry about his being made Earl of Coventry. He does not wish his purse more than necessary to be concerned in this matter; does not wish it to be accounted a purchase.

(18.) A bundle of about 60 letters mostly by Sir G. Rooke, 1693-1699. (A few are from Mr. Crawford.)

1694, Apr. 2. On the Grafton. He is ordered to, cruise north with a very good squadron, but not half manned; the "Suffolk," of 70 guns, had but 253 people on board, and out of those the captain told him he had more than 45 able seamen on his book. If he (Sir S. Rooke) gets his ships well home again, he will think he has made a happy voyage. Some are dated from the Nore, Cadiz, Jermyn Street, at Sea, Torbay.

Torbay, 1697, Aug. 3. M. Poutie has taken and plundered Carthage to the value of one million sterling; one ship has arrived in Brest and six more are coming, and we have no ships in their way.

1629, Aug. 10. In a miserable state for want of provisions and ships.

1699, May 13. This relates to a squabble about refusing to sign the captain's commission; he was sent for by the King to Windsor; relates their conversation. Lady Rooke died of small-pox in 1699. These letters do not contain very much of public interest.

(19.) More than three dozen letters by Lord Chesterfield chiefly complimentary, 1676 to 1691;—

1685, Nov. 6. A long letter about resigning his office.

1686, July 24. To Lord Halifax on being about to be made Lord Treasurer; lauds him, quotes a distich from Dryden. If Parliament sit any time, and such as the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Rutland, Lord Kingston, and Lord Weymouth and most of the Protestant peers of all counties would go up and unanimously appear for the

preservation of their religion and the laws, he should think that his inconsiderable name deserved to be blotted out from the book of life if he stayed behind. But if a few or none go up, what hope of doing any good?

1688, Dec. 10. The princess of Denmark being at Nottingham without any retinue suitable to her quality, made him go and offer his services. Lord Ferrers and he attended her with most of the gentlemen of the county and above 100 horse to Warwick, where her highness hearing that the King was gone and his army dishanded, thought herself in great security, which made him (Lord C.) take his leave. In their march her highness desired him to be in Council for regulating the little army that was with her. Being yet of the King's Council, he excused himself.

1689, Nov. 6. Mr. Speaker of the House of Lords has sent to him to come to Parliament or send two persons to swear that he was not able to come. He was not well, but he would not obey; he thinks an oath a solemn thing, and will rather submit to such fine as the House will lay upon him.

(19a, formerly 54.) Four letters by Lord Chesterfield to Lord Halifax;—

1696, Nov. 21. Hears that the House of Lords has ordered that peers who do not attend shall be sent in custody; explains that he is sick.

On the 29th he says that the House has given him further time: he would not have come but for Lord Halifax.

(20.) Eight letters from Lords Sunderland, Cowper, and others in 1680 and later years;—

1682, March 11, from Lord Sunderland; about the late king, and he denies the reports of himself being a Papist, of having had a priest in his house, and of having bred his children as Papists.

1688, Dec. 19. (He and Halifax had quarrelled); he asks that his wife may call on Lord Halifax; he has never prospered since they ceased to be friends.

(21.) Letters from Lord Strafford and Lord Sydney, 1681-1694.

April 13, no year. A stiff letter from Algernon Sydney requesting Halifax to read the enclosed, Sir Nicholas Stroughton's case, and deliver his petition; he (Sir Nicholas) desires the protection of the House while his cause is depending before them.

Several letters from Henry (afterwards Lord) Sydney, from the Hague, and one from the camp two miles from Cassels, Aug. 5, 1690; he says that the King is within 20 miles of Limerick; to-morrow he marches towards it to attack it, "but if what we hear of the French's quitting it be true, I believe we shall not find much difficulty in taking it and passing the river. As soon as that is done, I believe the King will make what hasty he can towards England where I hear he is wished for as much as the people desire to have him continue here."

Lord Strafford's letters begin in 1671 and end in 1694, about 60 in number.

1681, Oct. 15. About the Duke of York and Popery.

1684, Feb. 10. Mentions proclamations of the new king and death of the late king.

1687, Feb. 6. The post brings news of Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Dorset having had threatening letters of destruction if not complying with certain things.

No date, Leicester Fields, 2 o'clock. I went yesterday to Windsor and came back but this morning, and being told the Duke of Monmouth had some advantage of the King's forces; killed 400 and lost but 50, and that the King sent for the Maire here, who told him he would not answer for the City, for if there was one for, there were three against him. The King threatened to beat down the City from the Tower if they stirred.

1694, June 16. Is resolved not to defer marrying: has fixed on Lady Henrietta de Roye. Begs Lord Halifax to arrange for him; offers a jointure of 1,500*l.* (and 2,000*l.* if she remain a widow).

1694, Sept. 19. He announces his marriage. (He died a month or two afterwards.)

(22.) Seventeen letters from Mr. Francis Gwine (in one of the letters spelt Gwyn) Ford Ahhey, 1695-1699. In one dated London, Aug. 3, he details a proposition, and failure of it, for a land bank to be granted by a patent in consideration of a subscription to the Government.

(23.) Twenty letters, some from Mr. Edward Southwell and others, 1696-1699. Ten are in French from Le Baron De Villermine at Naples, 1686-1688; in one he says that from 25 April to 25 Sept. they had not a drop of water.

1688, March 6. In this letter it appears that he was a prisoner in the castle of Castelnovo.

1688, Aug. 3, Naples. Cardinal Howard and Ch. Lore made great feasts on the birth of the Prince of Wales;—fountains of wine and even roasted whole.

Friend of Edward Southwell's letters are from the Hague at the end of 1694 he was in England.

1693, Sept. 24. Sir John Fenwick's trial is put off from to-morrow, since he, or till after the King's return, which is supposed to a desire he has of not coming upon the stage a prisoner.

1696, May 11. Windsor.—The King has bestowed on him the vacancy in the Council by Mr. Bridgman's death.

These letters contain a little political news, but not much.

(24) About 40 letters from Lord Weymouth, at Long-leat, 1672-1690. A little, but not much of politics.

1682-3, March 9. Chumney manor is strictly enforced; 40s. penalty for every chimney not down in the lot.

(25) Between 20 and 40 letters from Sir William Coventry, 1670-1680. Grouping letters; nothing of great interest.

(26) Six letters from Lord Petre and four are in French.

(28) 1663. Copy of a letter from the Duke of York to the Earl of Burlington, saying that Laurence Hyde wishes to marry the Earl's daughter; that the Lord Chancellor is not to a cool that he give much, but that the Duke will befriend them.

Three letters from the Duke of York to the Duchess.

(29) 1744, Oct. 4. David Mallet to the Duchess of Marlborough; about the life of the Duke, in which he professes to write; is at present employed on the first volume of the Duke's letters, which are very fully transmitted; and was a lot of the books he wants.

Another letter by Mallet to the Duchess, 1744 (supposed to be the second Duke; as Mallet's son Stephen).

A paper of instructions for beginning the Duke's history; the writer gives his objections to those who are to write it; he speaks very largely of the Duke who, he says, never told any commission or paper. To save the Duke allowed penitents out of his own pocket.

Between 40 and 60 letters mostly from and to the Earl of Burlington (1680-1692) to and from Henry Blount at Long-leat (very few for the latter).

A few are from Ireland 1680. One is from Robert Cooke to the Earl of Burlington, whom he always addresses by Don and Ozer and some by Richard (Grafton).

(32) Letters from Lord Clifford to his father, the Earl of Burlington; 1684.

June 22, London. Things in confusion, the Dutch in the river, and the French expected to land; but we hear they are employed in Flanders, and will not make peace with us so we do not fear their coming here.

June 24. Parliament is set on the 21th of next month; on Wednesday the Dutch fleet, about 60 sail, came up as far as the Hope, but have now fallen down again as low as the Bay of the Neve. They say the Duke of Buckingham yesterday rendered himself a prisoner to the Tower, Wednesday, in the afternoon, he was at Newport House.

July 27. Articles of peace in sight over last night signed by Sir J. Coventry; nothing known, only for 20 days we may do each other all the mischief we can; then hostilities are to cease. We were in great hopes last night to have turned good part of their fleet. Sir Joseph Jordan, with five men-of-war and 15 fire ships, had a fair wind to come up the river to them; when he came up the men aboard the fire-ships would do nothing, except two who set fire to one of their guard ships, the men aboard her put it out.

July 30. The King came to the House and prorogued Parliament till the 10th October; he promised to disband the new raised forces speedily; when in print he will send it. Lord Bristol sat in the House on Monday without his robes; he withdrew when the King came in; as soon as the King went out he came in again.

(34) Letter by King Charles I. (holograph). "Oxford, Nov. 11. Will you tell me to assure you that what I never told may be told you (never age being so full) of joys as this is, I have ever been and am your assured friend, Charles R."

(34) About 50 letters by the Duke of Newcastle and his son, Lord Ogle. The contents are chiefly of a local and personal nature.

1664, March 7. H. Mansfield (Lord Ogle) tells Sir George Savile that the King had sent him a paper sealed with his own seal and superscribed with his own

hand, containing a warrant to make his father Duke of Newcastle.

1665. Lord Ogle tells Sir Geo. Savile that the King sent for him and said, "He wanted him to serve on 'and whenever he wanted to go to sea.'"

1681, Jan. 11. W. Ogle has the charter of Berwick, and the surrender thereof, to present to the King.

1681, Feb. 10. The Duke of Newcastle writes that he is grieved at the death of his dear master (King Charles II). Sir E. Neville going up with the charter of Berwick surrendered it to His Majesty.

1684, Jan. 7. The Duke is sorry about Lord George Savile, hurt in the famous attack on India.

1686, Jan. 17. The Duke wants to marry one of his daughters to Mr. Fitz-James, which the King is pleased to take kindly, says he can give his estate to whom he pleases, will keep up the memory of his father, in spite of his wife.

(35) Many letters to the Earls of Cumberland and Lord Clifford, temp. Henry 8th and Elizabeth.

Thomas Lowther, at Carlisle, to Lord Cumberland;—The town and castle to be fortified, there is no horse-mill or hand-mill in the castle, no one who has skill in gunnery, recommends horse-mill to be made; at the first setting of the siege the mill dam will be pulled down. Petitions the Earl not to spare the King's money, lest he be blamed. The King's purse is full of French gold, and the country men of Scotland is war.

Thomas Clifford (at London) to the Earl of Cumberland. News that the Pope is defeated by Duke Perceval and the Emperor and kept in captivity, and the church of St. Peter at Rome rebelled his soldiers; and that the Duke of Bath and Mr. Winter who were going to the Pope with great riches were taken and kept prisoners until the King's pleasure was known. The first Duke has lodged the King of Hungary and slain him. After the end news came to London the King was sent for to take out of the country from Anythall, and continued at Westminster with his Council for five or six days.

A joint letter by Thomas Clifford and John Lowther to the Earl of Cumberland, is very entertaining for the description it gives of border warfare, and the notice of the Armstrongs. The writers with Jack Musgrave, fell in with four of the Armstrongs who begged for the safety and life of the children (brother of Antony) Armstrong, who was in prison. In return they offered to manage to get five or six of the outlaws, who climbed Carlisle walls, on to English ground, what they might be taken prisoners. They gave news of the movements and changes of the King of Scots.

A letter from Thomas Clifford (at Berwick) to the Earl, gives an account of an expedition of eight scores of the parish soldiers intending to take a town in Scotland, and then falling in with 100 Scots, and defeating them.

In another letter dated Warkworth, 27 Oct.) he says there is news that there was then with my Lord of Northumberland a prisoner of Scotland, who hath brought letters from the King of Scots unto the said Earl, by the manner whereof, as may be perceived, the said King is every day and in a high fear of war, and offering and demanding a meeting to be had very largely and humbly for the avoiding thereof.

A letter from N. Carnaby, he sends the Lord Privy Seal's letter ordered by the King, & proposes of the rebellion of the Commons in Lancashire. The Earls of Northumberland, Rutland, and Huntingdon were at Nottingham on Sunday night last with a number of men, reckoned above 10,000, marching forward against the King's rebels the Commons of Lancashire which are thought to be about Newark, so they may meet them about Thursday next, if the Commons withdraw them not some other day.

Several letters from Thomas Wharton (dated from London, Wharfedale, Castle of Carlisle, and elsewhere) on Scottish and Northern affairs and frays. One from London gives an account of a great defeat of the Irish; the northern men did well, and overthrew many of Garraet's power. He notices the Act giving first-fruits and tithes to the King; and a report that the King is going to France in April to meet the French King.

A letter (temp. Eliz.) signed Jo. Winley, says that a watch was still kept at Court, but he could not learn the cause: "It is thought there is some little Irish between Sir Ro. C. and Sir Walter R. My Lord of Shrewsbury, my Lord of Worcester, and Sir John Stanhope are all sworn of the Privy Council, and this day sate in the Star Chamber. Some think

"that Sir Walter Ra. is not well pleased that he made not the fourth. This day sennit, at night, search was made throughout London; divers gentlemen and others with women were taken together in bed; some were released, some sent to prison, and the women to Bridewell; some of the gentlemen innocent were of our country. Besides them were taken 14, all thought to be Seminars.

1613, Jan. 18. Letter by John Tailor to the Lord of Cumberland. Gives an account of Somerset's marriage. The King declared himself plainly that no man did love him that did not show his love to my Lord of Somerset at this time, and so Mr. Daekomb and Mr. Ashton took up 100*l.* worth of plate in silver dishes and presented them to him in your Lordship's name; never so many and great gifts to a subject before. The Lord of Salisbury gave a suit of hangings which cost his father 1,500*l.*

There are many more letters by John Tailor in London to the Earl, from 1600.

In a letter, dated 8 Murch 1602, to Francis Clifford, John Tailor gives an account of the proceedings before the Queen in Council about the differences between the Earl and the Merchant Adventurers.

1616, June 7. Copy of a Council letter to the Lord Warden, Deputy Lieutenant, and Justices of the Peace of Westmoreland, regarding quarrels between the Earl of Cumberland and the Earl of Dorset, about the castles of Brougham and Appleby, on the death of the Dowager Countess of Cumberland.

1617, August 8. A letter from Thomas Littell (at Brougham Castle) mentions the King being at Kendale—a great feast there, and six knights made.

1623, July 9. Copy letter of King James to the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Cumberland, directing them to convene all holders of lands and tithes formerly of the church of Selby, and induce them to contribute to the repair of the church.

1623, July 18. Draft of letter by the Earl to the Archbishop, on his receipt of the King's letter, offering to convene the meeting either at York or Selby, and to aid to his power.

1623, August 17. Copy letter of the Archbishop (Toby Matthews) and the Earl to owners of land, requiring them to meet at York Cathedral, on the 17th Sept., between 8 and 10 in the forenoon (but the letter does not state for what purpose).

(35a.) Two petitions to Henry 8th by John Spencer of Wormsleyton, against the order for putting land to tillage. (Four brief sheets, argumentative and interesting.)

Copy of Crammer's long letter to Queen Mary (the substance of it is given by Burnet); and of a second letter to the Queen, about two dozen lines; and of his letter to Dr. Story and Martin, the Queen's proctors. These copies are in small folio, bookwise.

farmed the Excise; and to have let contracts for sail-cloth.—Letter from Gen. Eyre to Lord Halifax.

(38.) Letters from John Millington 1681–1688; new local and political from various parts of the country; but nothing on death of Charles II. or the Revolution.

(40.) Letters from R. Rigby to Lady Spencer. One about his political conduct occupies three large sheets of paper. One is dated March 20, 1782, past 4, Wednesday; Lord North is this instant going down to the House to give the *Thing* up.

Copy of letter by Lord Rochampton to Lord Shelburne, dated Sunday, p.m. 6 o'clock, 24 March 1782, about forming a new Cabinet. A list of the cabinet accompanies.

Letters from Mr. Minchin, 1781–1782;—

1783, Feb. 19. A letter giving an account of a speech by Charles Fox, and the answer by Pitt.

All the letters in this packet are interesting; some were written in the House of Commons.

(41.) Letters from Sir C. Musgrave, Col. J. Granville, and others, written in the last 10 years of the 17th century.

A letter from Wm. Penn, dated 28 June 1689, in which he laments his losses; has just got to Sussex; is torn from his family; asks Lord Halifax's protection.

1683, July 20. Copy of paper sent by Jo. Tillotson to Lord Russell (signed by Tillotson).

1681, May-3. Letter by J. Tillotson to the Earl of Halifax, about the mysterious business of Fitz-Harris, and the Popish plot.

Savilians by George Savile, late Marquis of Halifax, in four tracts. The Character of a Trimmer; a Letter to a Dissenter; the Anatomy of an Equivalent; Advice to a Daughter. (Some account of the books and their author 9 pp. 4to.)

(42.) Letters from Lady Burlington 1723–1734, to the Earl of Halifax and his children.

(43.) 1633, April 2. Letter from George Fane to Lord Spencer; reprobates attempt to raise Hidage.

Relation of the fight at the island of Reo, by a soldier then present. Fol., 2 pp.

Copies of letters from the wife of James II. to the Princess of Orange; in 1688. 4to., 8 pp. The last is dated Windsor, and complains that the Princess had not in her letters noticed her (the Queen's) son once since she had been brought to bed.

Copies (9 fols.) of letters apparently by the Princess of Orange, to her brother, about the Queen and her child; interesting.

1602, April 27 and 29. Two council letters for supplies of men for Ireland; addressed to the High Sheriff and the Commissioners for Musters. And copies of two others in 1601.

1679, April 12, 1679, Paris. Draft of a letter to the King, giving an Account of the Duchess of Cleveland's life there.

A discussion upon the occasion of a Bill introduced









fired. Van Gent, the Admiral, sent to know why; he said he had orders. Fired again: was told he might return, as he had done his duty. Crowe gave an account to the Duke, but was sent to the Tower. (He had been ordered to sink the Dutch.)

Sept. 12. Great hail-storm last week; the stones as large as pigeons' eggs. Account of His Majesty taking and cancelling the patent of the farmers of Customs who complained of defalcations.

Sept. 16. Thinks that the cancelling was to facilitate the way of a Lord Treasurer; thought Lord Ashley to be the man.

Sept. 19. A yacht was sent out yesterday to the Dutch fleet; all struck their flags to her, so he believes there will be no break with them. Gives the names of the new Commissioners for Customs, who kissed hands yesterday.

Sept. 20. The Duke of Richmond is going to Denmark; some fancy to treat of a match between the Duke of York and that King's sister; that of Innspruck being off.

Oct. 14. The Dutch are now victualling a fleet of 60 sail.

1671  
Jan. 13. Report that the Earl of Essex is to be Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Jan. 29. The Duke of Monmouth is to have a regiment of 24 companies, each company of 100 foot; it is said he is to be made General of all the English, Scotch, and Irish in France.

Jan. 23. The Dutch are in such distraction as never was since Queen Elizabeth's days; divided amongst themselves, some are for the Prince of Orange and some against him.

Jan. 27. A fire at the King's play-house between 7 and 8 on Thursday evening last, which half burned down the house and all their scenes and wardrobe; and all the houses from the Rose Tavern in Russell Street on that side of the way to Drury Lane are burned and blown up, with many in Vinegar Yard; 20,000*l.* damage. The fire began under the stairs where Orange Moll keeps her fruit. Bell the player was blown up.

1672, April 6. Capt. Digby has returned from France; he was presented with a jewel of 1,000*l.* The French fleet will be ready in a fortnight.

April 30. List of the ships at the Nore, and fire-ships, against the Dutch.

May 4. The Dutch ambassador was refused a passport by the King; he is refused by his Majesty the offers he had orders to make from his masters, which, as was said, was twice a blank for his Majesty to make or set down his own demands. His Majesty answered that it was now too late, he being engaged otherways.

June 1. An engagement on Tuesday last; the Royal James lost most of her men and Lord Sandwich; the ship was burnt. The Dutch had the weather-gage till 1 p.m.; then Harman and Kempthorne got it and made the Dutch nine bonfires of their best ships. About 4 the Dutch fled, fighting still, and got to the Weiling yesterday; and our fleet at Sole Bay. The Dutch burned all their own disabled ships.

June 11. Richard Darcy (at Whitehall) to Sir R. Edmondes; news that the Earl of Sandwich's body was found.

June 11. A letter from Harwich describing the finding of the body of the Earl of Sandwich yesterday in his clothes, the star and George on them, with 13 diamonds; a gold watch; three rings, which my Lord had taken off his finger and tied them in his blue garter which he wore about his leg; and put them in his pocket; a large tearable expensive ring, &c.

June 13. Letter by Sir Geo. Treby (Judge of the Common Pleas, giving an other account of the death of Lord Sandwich. 12 pp.)

June 13. Letter by Jam. Smith (by London). Account of finding the body of Lord Sandwich not far from Harwich. Says Sir Chas. Littleton, governor of the fort, took it in and embalmed it. The King ordered 200*l.* to the poor who found it.

June 16. Letter by Sir Geo. Treby and Sir R. Edmondes to Sir Chas. Littleton. A postscript is not a postscript, and says nothing of the governor of Harwich.

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June 25. A report that the Duke of York had sent a trumpet to De Ruyter to fight or yield.

June 29. Lord Sandwich's interment will be on Wednesday next (at Westminster).

July 2. The Duke of Buckingham, before going to Holland, declared himself a Roman Catholic.

July 23. I am told that his Majesty had a paper which imparted De Witt's design in poisoning the Prince of Orange; and the De Witts and others are secured. The Earl of Essex is setting out for Ireland.

A broadside elegy on the Earl of Sandwich:

Begins "Shall mercenary pens prostitute verse  
"To guild with flatteries each burial hearse?"  
Ends "Knowing it ought a nobler tomb to have  
"Than the imposthured bubble of a wave."

(About 66 lines in double columns, edged with black.)

Nov. 19. On Sunday last the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Shaftesbury, who is made Lord Chancellor of England. Sir John Dancombe is Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1672  
Feb. 4. This day Parliament met. Account of the King's going.

Feb. 8. Parliament agreed to an Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants who shall come over with their goods and effects.

Feb. 22. Sends copy of a short petition to the King for the maintenance of the Protestant religion.

This volume contains letters giving notices of the King, the Parliament, the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth; wars between England and France and the Dutch. In one letter it is told how the Queen, the Duchess of Buckingham, and the Duchess of Monmouth went into the fields, and the Queen would be the first to cross a soft place, where she sunk up to her neck, and was dragged out and obliged to be stripped from top to toe.

A folio volume lettered B. containing 129 letters, the first letter dated 1 March 1673.

1673, July 29. The Duke of Monmouth is to have a treat to-night at Chelsea in Lord Roberts's house for the Duchess of Portsmouth; the garden to be hung with lamps; fireworks.

Sept. 23. News of Lord Peterborough having on the 13th of this month (our stile) espoused the daughter of the Duchess of Modena for the Duke of York.

The 43rd letter in this volume discusses the meaning of the words *tum in humido quam sicco*, in an ancient charter.

1674, May 26. The Duchess of Monmouth was delivered of a son yesterday morning.

Aug. 15. Notices late creations of peers; amongst them "Don Carolos, Earl of Plymouth" [Charles Fitzroy, natural son of the King].

Sept. 29. Hears of some proposition of the Prince of Orange for Lady Mary.

Oct. 3. A duel between Lord Mulgrave and Mr. Felton, principals, against the Earl of Middleton and Mr. Buckley; Lord Middleton was hurt in the side, and Mr. Buckley in the face. The quarrel was about young Mrs. Kirke, and was supposed to be upon the Duke of Monmouth.

Nov. 17. The French losses are so great of those killed of the *arriere-ban* of Anjou, and those sent by Marshal Turenne to Marshal Créquy, that the French King has prohibited their friends to go into mourning for them.

1705, Jan. 30. By a letter from Captain Charles Trebawney, dated the 29th instant, he mentions that the English horse are to be quartered at Metz, and the Duke of Monmouth's regiment at Toulon; great preparations in France for the campaign next spring; recruiting, but not successfully.

1725, March 4. I am told that his Majesty complaining he wanted money, Nell Gwyn should make answer, if he would take her advice she doubted not his Majesty should be supplied; he asking which way, she told him his Parliament being to sit, he should treat them with a French ragout, Scotch collage, and a calico head; at which his Majesty laughed and was well pleased.

March 6. The justice did raise the conventionals about Westminster, and the chief design was to have taken Mantua; but he believed he had notice, and was not at his place at that time.

1725, Aug. 15. Beds of silk sewed against engines.

1725, May 18. Captain English of the French King's letter to the States.

Copy of letter by Charles II. to the Duke of York, recommending him to absent himself for some time beyond seas.

1664, July 4 and July 8. Letters from the Earl of Feversham to the Duke of Albemarle, about the Monmouth rebellion.

1664, Feb. 3, at night. Letter by L. Jenkins (at Doncaster Commons). Account of King Charles's illness.

1664, July 6. Copy of Lord Feversham's letter from the camp at Weston; and a letter from the Earl of Bath (dated Easter) sending the above.

A folio, numbered C, contains numerous letters from 1622 to 1662.

The first is a paper dated 1622, Feb. 17, containing 28 questions to the authorities at Whitehall, how many persons every household had in his house; how many lodgers; &c. &c.

1640, Sept. Edward Reed to Thomas Fleet, Esq., at Titchfield, Hants. He refers to the battle of Newbury (28 Aug. 1640), and the losses there. The letter calls it a place New Largin God, little way from Alnwick to Newcastle. 13 pp.

1641, Sept. 8. The same to the same. The King and his army are at York; about 40,000 horse and foot; the Scots remain at Newcastle; Sir J. Doby and Mr. Wolmer were taken prisoner in the last fight, mentions the Scots' petition.

1641, Sept. 15. The same (at London) to the same. Wishes of peace are general, and the hopes of it are the common that the King has given to the Lords of his Council; all but six, which are the two Bishops of Canterbury and London, the Lords of Arundel and Dorset, the Lord Cottington, and Mr. Secretary Winderbank; these are to stay here and attend the rest of the Lords of the Kingdom to advise of the way to give answer and satisfaction to the petition of the Scots, here and abroad. Almost all the Lords are for peace, and a parliament, in which purpose I hear the General has written to the King. The city of London is framing a petition to the King to the same purpose, that the Lords' petition was to the King; that is, for peace, a parliament, and justice on those that conspired the King for war. The Scots fortified Newark and Tinsley; they had 2,000 arms from them that ran away at the fight.

1641, Sept. 24. The same to the same. The King's army increases daily.

Sept. 26. News from York and the North.

Sept. 27. This day a warrant to the clerk of the Crown to send out writs for a Parliament for the 2nd of September.

Oct. 2. About the letter to Parliament.

1642, Jan. 23. Ralph Heydon certifies that 200 for which a warrant had been given had been taken for the King's service.

Nov. 15. Ralph Heydon to Peter Edgumbe about the money.

1646, Nov. 20. Copy of order for payment of 200. per annum out of profits of the impropriate rectory of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, sequestered from Peter Edgumbe, a delinquent.

1647, April 18. Plate brought in at Lockwood, at Killaten April 24, gives the names of persons and number of ounces, and the value.

1647, April 29, Lancaster. Order to Peter Edgumbe and the rest of the Commissioners, concerning the plate, by the Earl of Warwick, Lord Mulm, Ralph Heydon, and others, "to take into your hands what is to be gotten beyond what is already come in and" "specify it to Sir Richard Vyvyan."

1647. Answer by Samuel Jodde that the timber sold, of which he complains, was for His Majesty's use.

1647, Oct. Note of money paid to the soldiers' garrison of Milbrooke.

1648, Jan. 18. Copy of Commons Journals about France in Godolphin suing out his pardon.

Feb. 4. Authority to seize the estates of delinquents (Peter Edgumbe is among them).

1648. Receipt to P. Edgumbe for 1,250l. 10s. half of a fine of 2,500.

Other papers regarding his delinquency and fine. A paper about the rectory of Newchurch, Isle of Wight. (The parish is said to be 8 miles long from north to south.)

Another folio contains many manuscript (and printed) papers relating to the fine on Peter Edgumbe, and justice to him during the Protectorate. A letter from Portsmouth, dated Feb. 4, 1672, says, "We are sitting

"all the ships here with all the expedition imaginable; if men are to be had all will be well enough; at present they come down but slowly; we find great difficulty to get men to fill our companies, this garrison having got such an ill name, fearing to be drawn out or sicking of the place, which frights all young men coming for soldiers."

#### A PACKET OF LETTERS marked A.

1644, May 15. Original anonymous by Robert Marten to the Governor of Mount Edgumbe to deliver it up, to prevent the effusion of Christian blood. (This is a small sheet of paper containing 1 or 2 lines.)

1644, July 23. A summons (on a folio sheet) by Robert Earl of Warwick to the same effect. Dated from Wymouth House.

Sam. day. Henry Bourne answers that he keeps Mount Edgumbe for his master Colonel Edgumbe, till his return, to whom he conceives it due justly belong.

1644 the last of July. Order, signed by the Earl of Essex, to send to Bohlin, his hired quarters, by Friday night, 20 bushels of good and sweet meal, 5 gallons to the bushel, whereof one third was to be bread for the use of his army.

1645, March 4 and 5. Copies of Fairfax's orders for taking Mount Edgumbe on the surrender thereof.

1645, March 5. Original by Fairfax, saying that on having down their arms they may remain at home peacefully.

#### A PACKET marked B.

Copy of Secretary Jenkins's letter sent by the Earl of Bath, about the attempt on the King's life on his return from Newmarket, March 1645.

25 Ed. III., Monday after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin. Charter by William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury and Lord of Man, granting to his beloved nephew and golden William son of Guy de Bryenne, the reversion in fee of the manor of Duppesh, &c., with Thomas Weyn held for life and for one year after his death. Tested at Duppesh. The seal is a very large one of red wax, the horse and man and trappings and animal bearings are of beautiful execution; it is a counterpart of one in the collection of the Duke of Manchester at Kimbleton Castle, mentioned in the Appendix to the first Report of this Commission.

There are some letters from Sir Horace Mann and others to Capt. Geo. Edgumbe, dated in 1744, 1745, and 1757, a few of these are from the Prince Lobkowitz who commanded part of an army.

1745, April 17, N. S. Sir Horace Mann writes that the Spaniards were in pursuit of the Austrian army which was retreating into a strong place called the Fortress of Mantua. "The Spanish and Neapolitan troops have crossed the Po river, which obliged Prince Lobkowitz to take the above resolution in order to wait secure till his army is reinforced from Germany." He says that he fears the slowness of the Court at Vienna will prove fatal in the beginning of the campaign by the loss of Modena and the Duchy of Parma; that the last winter was the severest ever known in Tuscany, it killed all his orange trees.

1745, April 21, N. S. Quotes part of a letter from the Admiral, about the movements of part of the fleet for intercepting the Spaniards.

1745, April 24. The Spanish and Neapolitan army decamped from the situation it was in on the 22nd, and is to march on the 1st. This surprised every body.

1745, May 4. About the movements then near Pisa. The avant garde of the Austrians now at Pontremoli, 2,400 in number, will harass them extremely in their rear when they enter the State of Genoa, can not find where the large train of artillery embarked at Naples is going.

1745, May 8. This is a long letter about Stuart, a painter, who had been in Capt. Edgumbe's ship, and had been a friend of the Pretender.

Seven very interesting letters from Charles Jones, six being addressed to Captain Geo. Edgumbe, and one to the Honble Charles Stanhope. They are dated in 1753 and 1754 from White's Chocolate House, and give court and town news, notices of gaming, &c.

1753. Account of a royal visit to Mount Edgecumbe.  
1774. Two letters from Saml. Pepys.  
1689. Two letters from Bernard Gascon at London; he was with the Prince of Florence, and Sir R. Edgecumbe had lent him some harness.

1775. April 18. Description of a subterranean cavern at Stonehouse, by F. Geath.

Two letters from David Garrick (one at Hagley, past 6 and a cloudy morning) to Lord Mount Edgecumbe.

1729. July 26. A letter (unsigned) dated from Brussels, describing scenes at Paris, the King and Queen, and doings of the mob, and their treatment of the King and Queen. (4 pp. very interesting.)

1794. Nov. 29. Letter by Lord Orford (Horace Walpole) to Lady Mount Edgecumbe, on the birth of her grandson.

Several bundles of papers on navy matters, 1743-1764. Among these are Admiral Byng's line of battle, 1756, and his orders and signals. Captain Martin's orders about the escape of the Pretender's son, in 1746, from Scotland. Admiral Hawke's orders and line of battle, 10 July 1756.

Mount Edgecumbe is famous for situation and beauty. It is said that the Commander of the Spanish Armada had marked it for his own possession. He should have consulted the Portuguese Count Botelho, whose letters are noticed above. He would then have lauded as a visitor, and have felt, while a guest of Sir Piers Edgecumbe, gratification as great as that, which by Lord Mount Edgecumbe's kindness, I experienced during my visit to his house.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CATHCART, FROM CATHCART AND EDINBURGH, NOW AT THORNTON-LE-STREET, CO. YORK.

The Cathcarts, in a direct male descent of more than 600 years, have given to their Sovereigns good servants in court and in camp. Three of their house fell at the fatal field of Flodden.

In the 18th century the chiefs and cadets of this house filled many offices of trust and command; and the many hundreds of letters and papers in Lord Cathcart's possession well illustrate their services.

Among these documents are many which illustrate the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the American rebellion, the government of India, the English military expeditions to Holland, and other important events in the last century; and numerous letters throwing light on court and town life during the same period. Some extracts below will well show the varied and interesting nature of this large collection.

caven's victory over the French fleet. "Good news from America; Mr. Pitt reserves himself the pleasure of telling it me at his return this evening from London."

1776. May 30. Lord North (at Downing Street) writes that Lord Holderness, for illness, desires to cease to be governor to the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburgh. The King has nominated Lord Bruce in his room. In Lord Bruce's place the King makes Lord Carmarthen a Lord of the Bedchamber; and he thinks Lord Cathcart will be one before Christmas.

1711. March 27. Order signed by the Duke of Marlborough (at the Hague), to the commanding officer of the Britannie Dragoons, to observe the accompanying rules of "leurs Hautes Puissances" in the march from winter quarters.

Several letters from Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland (about A.D. 1745) at Dunrobin, to Lord Cathcart at the camp at Fort Augustus. In one she asks for a pass between the North and Edinburgh from the Duke of Cumberland's secretary. She appears to have obtained it. In another she explains her conduct in regard to the passage of troops.

1766. Two letters from David Allan (the Scottish Hogarth).

1770. Letter from Catherine Duchess of Queensbury, at Ambresbury: "The Duke is slept to Salisbury; I suppose to see if it rains there as much as here."

1718. A letter from Lord Lovat, not important.

1779. Nov. 13. Letter from Major John André to Lord Cathcart; as to moving a regiment by reason of sickness.

1807. Letter by Sir John Sinclair. In the island of Zealand is a flock of several hundred Spanish sheep of the best quality; wants specimens sent over; the price, if not unreasonable, is no object.

Letter by Sir Walter Scott, and one by Lord Chatham.

Letter from Louis Drummond de Melfort to the Duke of Cumberland. Has been hit in the foot by a ball; asks for Mr. Barret, his surgeon; gave his parole d'honneur to follow his Royal Highness's command.

1712, March 17, O.S. Colonel Gardiner (at London) writes: "Prince Eugene left this at 2 this morning."

[c. 1730] May 4. The Duke of Argyle and Greenwich writes to Lord Cathcart to ask his father to vote for Lord Eglington against Lord Aberdeen.

1732, March 30. Letter from William Duke of Cumberland when a boy. Sends to Colonel Cathcart copy of a prologue from a private play acted by Lady Caroline Lenox, Lord Lempster, and others, at Mr. Conduit's, in the presence of the Duke, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Louisa. (The play was *The Indian Emperor*.)

1697. Letter from Robert Alexander to the Master of Cathcart, on literary subjects.

Several papers in 1711 and 1712 of the dates of the "several" commissions in the Royal British Dragoons (commanded by the Earl of Stair).

Letters from Thomas Dalrymple, David Dalrymple (at Edinburgh), 1710, John Campbell (at London), 1712, Ninian Boyd.

The letters in this packet are chiefly in the period 1710-1713, and comprise many to Major Cathcart while serving abroad under the Duke of Marlborough.

II. 1711, July 24. James Cathcart to Lord Cathcart, at Ayr. The Pretender designs to cross to Scotland, invited by a great number of people, the French army resolved not to assist him openly.

This packet contains about 150 letters from James Cathcart to his brother Major Cathcart, and his father Lord Cathcart, at Ayr; many in 1709, 1710, 1711, and 1712, the earlier are from the army abroad, and of the others nearly all are from Lord Cathcart, giving accounts of proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament, and general and army news.

1710, March 16. The French are arriving, who, it is not known, Lord Blandford is turned out of being Secretary of State to the Pretender; the Earl of Marr is in a place. The French declare that he will keep the treaty, and if the Pretender comes into France, the king may arise and carry him off.

1709, Sept. 19, &c., at Ghent. On the last of August the French made a march to attack the invaders of Ayr. The Duke of Marlborough came up at 5 o'clock; the armies soon joined full dark; several attacks; Wednesday morning our army attacked the French and killed 1000 men, and were beat back. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough put themselves at the head of the troops, attacked at 6 o'clock, and beat them to the death at 10 o'clock.

1713, June 3, Edinburgh. Monday was eight days the Duke of Argyle with the Earl of Marr in the name of the Scots Peer, and Cathcart and Mr. Cockburn in the name of the Commoners, went to the Queen and told her they were willing to come here as loyal subjects in a separate story; but upon it on the next morning were as ready they would no longer bear them, and asked leave to bring in a bill to dissolve the Union. The Queen's reply.

1713, June 23. Account of the impeachment of Duke of Ormond and Lord Strafford.

1713, July 7. The articles of impeachment returned against the Commons.

1713, July 9. Impeachment of Lord Blandford.

1713, July 10. Lord Blandford sent to the Tower.

1713, July 21. Sir W. Wyndham has gone to the Pretender. Lord Blandford has turned fugitive.

1713, July 25. The Princess of Wales five months gone with child.

1713, August 15, London. The Earl of Marr has gone of these eight days; not known where.

1713, August 25. The Pretender has left Bar in Doe, and it is not doubted he has landed in Scotland.

1713, Nov. 17. The meeting of Parliament. The King and the Prince of Wales. The Princess and two Princesses were there in person. The Tories had intended to make Sir Thomas Hanmer Speaker, but Mr. Compton was chosen without dispute.

1713, Nov. 24, Burlington. The rebels continue at Perth, endeavouring to make a second attack; expects every day to hear of the Dutch landing at Leith.

III. Letters of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, 1702-1710. Between 60 and 70 letters from Flanders (while he was with the army there) and elsewhere, giving accounts of military proceedings. There are a few letters addressed to him.

But small volumes contain copies of general orders in 1707, 1708, and 1709.

Several smaller volumes contain copies of general orders in 1747.

Under the date 11th July 1709 is an account of the battle of Culloden.

Under the date of Sept. 1709 are accounts of preparations for, and general orders for the battle of Malplaquet, written in pocket books of diaries for 1709 and 1710, (in campaign in an embassy to Poland), 1714 (London), 1717-1721 (London); 1725-1726. Lord Cathcart was groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. These diaries contain entries of his visits, his dinners, his general doings, and Court news.

A folio of nine pages contains a journal of a ten days' journey, beginning 24th June 1722, by the Lord Cathcart and the Earl of Orkney. They started from Cheltenham and went through Hampshire and Wiltshire. He describes Stanstead, near Portsmouth, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; the avenue through the forest was three miles long. Winchester; the King's house, built for a hunting box by King Charles II., was left unfinished; the cathedral, Salisbury; describes the cathedral, saw the Bishop; describes Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, &c.

Journals of Jane (Hamilton), wife of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, 1745-1771. These occupy 21 vols., and 410 volumes, and are written in French, and contain nothing of public interest.

Two of the volumes contain memoranda about Russia and her voyage to and residence at St. Petersburg in 1769. These are in English.

A 4to volume contains an account of a journey from St. Petersburg in 1772.

Two of the 4to volumes contain memoranda in English made at St. Petersburg in 1768 and 1769.

These memoranda by Lady Cathcart contain notices of the Empress of Russia, an account of a supper at the Hermitage, character of the Empress and the Russian women, notes of conversations, fairs, fêtes, Easter Sunday ceremonies; and of a conversation with the Archdeacon and Bishop about education. She says that a noble (nominally worth 4s.) only went as far as one shilling in England.

1766. Engraved ticket signed by the Duke of Argyll, the Great Chamberlain, for admission to the train of the Lords Kilmorock, Cromartie, and Balmorosa.

1766, Aug. 21. Letter from Rachel Hamilton to her sister, giving an interesting account of the execution of the rebel Lords. She had the account from her brother, who had it from Lord Hume's brother. It contains nothing new.

Copies of the last speeches of Lords Dorchester and Balmorosa, and copy of a letter to the King asking for money for the three Lords.

1767, May 11. Letter by Lord Cathcart giving an account of the battle of Fontenoy. Yesterday we attacked the French, and after the most blood-engaged combat I believe ever happened, we were obliged to quit the field with very great loss both of men and officers.

From 2 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon exposed to constant fire of cannon and well served musketry, which flaked us from all quarters. His Royal Highness was always in the thickest of the fire. He (Lord C.) was struck by a shot which entered at his temples near his eye, came out at his cheek, and grazed on his nose without damaging the bone. This letter is in a bundle of letters addressed by Lord C. to his great Master Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, and others.

A bundle of letters to Lord Cathcart and his daughter Jane. In one, dated March 1771, is a notice of the plague there. Persons went about in black robes and hoods with holes for the eyes, having jacks to drag the corpses for burial.

1771. Petition against the plague, invented by the Commission at Mexico.

Many letters from Catherine, Duchess of Queensbury, between 1740 and 1760.

Two letters from William Dickford, at Fonthill, 1770, to Lady Cathcart, at St. Petersburg. In one he says that his own fortune will be 50,000l. per annum, besides many thousands in cash. If he die under 21 it will go to the eldest natural son.

David Allan was a painter of repute; he was a protégé of the Cathcarts, and much assisted by them. A letter by him to Charles, ninth Lord C., dated Leghorn, Aug. 24, 1765, says that he left Gravesend on the 19th of June. On the 11th July, in the Mediterranean, their vessel was boarded by a Turkish zebeer; one of their officers was sent on board, but only for information as to their enemies the Spaniards and French. David Allan stole a pencil sketch of him as he was having the ship. In quarantine for 17 days at Genoa; so the gentlemen passengers made him paint the Turk in oil on a piece of black marble in the Mole, on the wall half life-size; he painted him chained to the wall. Arrived at Genoa July 22, and at Leghorn August 23; he will immediately set out for Rome.

A letter from Sir William Hamilton, dated Rome, March 19, 1763, says that he has been with Lady Cathcart's little painter Allan, one of the greatest geniuses he ever met with; he was indelible.

Two letters from David Allan at Rome, in 1769 and 1770, about his pictures.\*

Four folio volumes contain,—

1. Letters from Lords Weymouth and Rockford, in London, to Lord Cathcart, as ambassador at St. Petersburg, from September 1768 to his recall, 28th May 1772.

2. Letters from Lord Cathcart home, Dec. 25 1768, Jan. 5 '9, to July 14 25, 1769.

3. Ditto, Oct. 23, 1769, to July 13 24, 1770.

4. Ditto, April 20, 1770, to May 27, 1771.

Two papers touching reception of ambassadors in Russia.

Letters to Lord Cathcart while at St. Petersburg, 1768-1772. These are from Sir Andrew Mitchell, at Berlin (much in cypher decyphered), Thomas Wroughton at Warsaw, Robert Gunning, Robert Murray Keith and Charles Ernst at Copenhagen; E. Mathias and Robert Woodford at Hamburg, Sir Jno. Goodriche at Stockholm, H. E. J. Murray at Constantinople, Lord Stormont at Vienna, Trevor Corry at Dantzic, Robert Murray Keith and John Osborn at Dresden, Lord Grantham at Madrid, Sir Horace Mann at Florence, M. Devisme at Munich, Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, H. E. J. Murray at Constantinople, and the Hon. Robert Walpole at Paris.

Instructions to Lord Cathcart on his departure for St. Petersburg. Letter to him from the Earl of Suffolk, and the original recall.

List of principal persons at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Original notes by Lord Cathcart on the Russian alliance.

Copies of Lord Cathcart's letters to the Earl of Suffolk.

A small volume contains a few pages by Lord Cathcart on his return from St. Petersburg in 1772, commenting on his own services and expenses; his extreme devotion to the service, never having gone to a party of pleasure.

Letters from Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord President of Session, to Lord Stair, in 1704 and later years. In one dated September 1715 he notices the passago of the bridge of Stirling and loss to the rebels.

Letters from Sir John Shaw of Greenock, M.P., to his wife.

1723, March 30. Yesterday were hot debates in our House, where we divided amongst ourselves, and the Torryes lay by; the question was whether we should for should not inflict pains and penalties on Harry [John?] Plunket. Mr. Walpole and his friends were for the first, and the other party were for the last, of a design to baffle him; but we carried it in a division of 291 to 91.

1723, April 2, 11 o'clock. Just come from the House; have been there since 10 upon Kelly *alias* Johnston; the bill against him for pains and penalties will pass our House to-morrow, notwithstanding the birth-day; so he is like to be a jail-bird for the rest of his tyme. We are to be on the Bishop [Atterbury] on Thursday, who probably will be banished. So soon as the bill has past our House we are to adjourn for 8 days.

1723, April 9. We are this day to try the Bishop, and I count we shall be done with him to-morrow, for we sit down sometimes at 9 o'clock in the morning and does not raise until 10 o'clock. We adjourn on Friday se'nnight for 10 days, being Easter holidays.

In one of his letters Sir John Shaw alludes to Col. Charteris having obtained pardon for a rape, notwithstanding an assurance given that the King's pardon should not be asked.

1722, Dec. 4. Letter to Lord Cathcart giving an account of night frolics with the Duke of Wharton. He and his friends were drunk, and adjourned to a committee of the whole House. "We met with the Duke of Wharton, as well refreshed as I. He proposed to survey all the ladies in the galleries; I was for turning them all up, but he declined. He proposed to knock up Argyle; I proposed the King." They knocked up the Duke of Argyle, who received them well.

A bundle of papers about Sir John Shaw's scuffle with James Houston, son of Sir P. Houston, in the streets of Edinburgh in 1715.

Letter from Sir J. Shaw to Sir R. Walpole against putting Englishmen into offices in Scotland, as tending to inflame the country. About 1723.

A letter dated Inverary, Oct. 30, 5 afternoon (no year) from Islay to Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, says: "Fanab (P) is with 400 men in Lorn, and was yesterday morning within a few miles of Breadalbane's rogues. "I have got from Campbeltown 60 men well armed. "Sir Duncan governs in your absence. The town people mounted guard the other night; on Tuesday "or Wednesday I shall order them to mount again." Stirling, Dec. 11. Tho same to the same. Written with the left hand, he (May) being wounded in the right hand.

1715, Oct. 30—Stirling. Copy of letter from the Duke of Argyle to the Magistrates of Glasgow. I am assured that the rebels are in motion towards the Forth; I am ready and shall not lose a moment's opportunity of attacking them. I have taken all the care for your town in writing to the Lieutenantancy in the neighbourhood to bring in the Militia and Fencible men for your defense till I come neere to you. He says he expects the regiments from Ireland.

Several letters from Bointon of Airdock to Lady Shaw at Greenock.

1715, Oct. 31. News, true. This morning came in to the Duke of Argyle a trumpet from Marr, who is said to have letters with him to the Duke, which being told the Duke, his answer was that Marr acting in rebellion, he neither could nor would treat with him as a foreign prince. The Duke caused lay up the man in prison. (He gives the line of the rebels' march, and says that watch fires are seen.) We are told the clans are at Aberfoyl. Marr sent a letter to Capt. Robertson commanding a troop of Scotch dragoons at Stirling inviting him to come over, and, for reward, offered to make him colonel of horse; he told the Duke. The messenger (Mrs. Ruthven, aunt to the laird of Bannockbraes,) was imprisoned. We are to be ready to march at two hours' notice.

Nov. 12. The enemy is plundering. I hear they have got a ship into Dundee with arms.

Nov. 15—Stirling. On Sabbath night Sir John having come to Striveling returned yesterday morning to the Duke at the town of Dunblane, where he kept that part of the army he brought off the action with what could be rallied at Striveling bridge with those who retired from the field; being resolved to see the enemy next morning. But having intelligence of their being gone the length of Ashton Airdock, marched the army in here with a great many prisoners, 13 stand of colours, and a standard. Some of the colours were my Lord Drummond's and the Earl of Seaforth's. The horse standard bears on it a castle, but is not known to whom it belongs; likewise three brass field pieces and other small guns not worth bringing. (A P.S. says that the horse standard was the Earl of Marshal's, thought to be mortally wounded.) Lord Forfar is here dangerously wounded in 17 places, a great many whereof he had given after he was made prisoner. There were two regiments only; if the five had been present the enemy would have been totally defeated.

1715, Nov. 21—Airdoch. Little news since the defeat of the rebels, both Scots and English, at Preston by Generals Wils and Carpenter, whereof I doubt not your Ladyship has accounts by this tyme as full as we. The latest advices from Marr's camp, both by spycs and deserters, bring account that the most ho hath with him at Parrth does not much exceed 3,000 fute and hors, at which place he has put each day 200 men to work for fortifying it, and has sent out parties to gather in the men who deserted him in battle. The Earl of Panmure is said to have died last Wednesday of his wounds.

1721. Letters from Charles Cathcart and from William Stewart (at London) about the best means for preventing Irish victuals from being run upon the Scotch coasts; think the best way will be for Sir John Shaw to be a Commissioner of Customs, and have the direction of the execution of the several powers vested by Acts of Parliament in officers of Custom and Excise.

1721, Nov. 25. Letter from G. Cook to Sir John Shaw. Lord Warwick is to succeed the unfortunate Lord Belhaven in the Prince's family, and Mr. Worsley (to succeed) as Governor of Barbadoes. (Lord Belhaven was accidentally drowned.)

1721. Charles Cathcart writes to Mr. Furlong, nursery-man on Stephen's Green, for a further supply of 30,000 thorns for quickset hedges from Dublin.

1721. Charles Cathcart writes to ask Lord Stair to use his influence with Walpole to manage Sir John Shaw's wishes. There is nothing Sir John would so much like as to restrain Irish importation.

\* Earl Cathcart possesses several paintings by Allan.

1721, Nov. 1. Alexander Porterfield (in Limerick Gaol) writes to his brother William Porterfield, Esq., near Glasgow, that he went on Sunday to a house for a dram, where there was a scuffle, and he drew his sword in self-defence; a man was killed; there was an inquest; he was found guilty. Asks his brother to send him money or it will go hard with him.

A curious letter from Lady Shaw (about 1721) concerning the appointment of Peter Hahlane to the Bench.

A bundle of letters from George Shaw, brother to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, 1702 and later.

1713, July 29—Edinburgh. Letter from David Dalrymple to Sir John Shaw, asking him to ask the Earl of Glencairn to look into family papers about Reformation affairs; as a work is in progress in which he wishes the Earl's family as well as the subject to shine.

Letters from Lady Shaw, wife of Sir John Shaw of Greenock. In one dated 17 Dec. 1713, she says that an express came yesterday to the Justice Clerk at Greenock to prosecute all the ministers that had not taken the oath. Lady Shaw's letters are very good.

Letters from Gen. Abercromby, 1738, &c., from Robert Dalrymple, 1737, &c., the Duke of Argyll, 1736, to Sir John Shaw.

1733, June 15—Edinburgh. Letter from Robert Dalrymple to Lady Shaw. Yesterday our magistracy gave a grand entertainment to Col. Warburton when they made him a huzzee, but the Duke was not with them. They gave the Colonel the not very usual compliment of the Town Guard's firing at every health; he is a friend of his Grace.

1738—Edinburgh. Letter from Robert Dalrymple. Ross of Kilnack and Ogilvie of Rothven are both courting Miss Betty Dalrymple at the same time. I heard that Commissary Smollett's son was also making his addresses to her; but either of the two first have better estate, though it is said that the Baron by the influence of his man, Ja. Scot, is much inclined to favour Mr. Smollett's pretensions; but I much question if Miss favours him too; hitherto she seems to favour none.

1743, Dec. 27. Letter from John Buchanan (at Sauchie) to Lady Shaw. I wrote to your Ladyship by Wetherhead's post, when I gave an account of the Highlander's demand of 10 balls of meal and 60 loads of coal on Sir John, and on other gentlemen here.

They sent a party yesterday and carried off from here four horses and all the horse furniture about the house of Tulloch. As I found no way to prevent the Highlanders from executing military execution, threatened in case of refusal, I thought it proper to send them their whole demand.

Letters by Lord Stair to Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart. (Lord Stair was born in 1673 and died in 1737.)

1741, Aug. 21. From London, about election of Peers for Scotland.

1745 (f), May 11—London. Acknowledges letters of the 6th and 13th, the last giving an account of the unhappy action near Tournay; is glad of the great glory H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland has acquired by his personal bravery and all his conduct in that unhappy affair; gives notice that the Duke will soon receive reinforcements.

1745, December—London. Notices Lord C.'s intended march to Northampton, hopes that he will arrive before the rebels can undertake anything; a camp to be marked out to-morrow above Highgate; there are accounts of great preparations in France for invasion of this country; is persuaded it will come to nothing.

1745, Dec. 1—London. News that the rebels were making hot haste to get into North Wales. On this side we had a disposition at least to have been able to retard them till the Duke's arrival, in case they had given ship to H. R. H.'s army.

1745, Dec. 21—London. The nation has great obligations to the Duke of Cumberland who has pressed the rebels with so much vigour. Regrets that the Duke's career was stopped; no fault of his (Lord Stair's) that the Duke was restrained. On this side, we yesterday morning have taken and forced on shore several French transport ships set out from Dunkirk on their way to Calais and Boulogne to take in troops for the invasion of England. Mentions movements of troops to the Kentish coast for defence; wants news of the Duke's doings about Carlisle.

1745, Dec. 23—London. Acknowledges letters; the rebels are shut up in Carlisle; expresses obligations to the Duke, hopes he will not expose himself. Prussia

has signed peace with the Queen of Hungary. Preparations by France for the invasion of England.

1746, Feb. 11—London. Has cough and cold; is very ill. No other man but the Duke could have forced the rebels to abandon Stirling Castle without a battle. The Duke has less than troops at his disposal. In a postscript he exculpates Lord Charles Elphinstone from being in correspondence with the rebels. (From another paper it appears that Lord C. E. was arrested for being drunk on parade, and drinking in some State prisoner's rooms.)

Narrative of the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1745. Four pages, with plan on the third.

1746, April 16—London. Recommends the force to secure the quiet of the Highlands to be put into a better state than Marshal Wade left them in.

1746, April 21—London. Thanks for news of the Duke's victory over the rebels; the King's joy. Advises that the King should have weight in the affairs of Europe; 50 battalions and 50 squadrons well employed can cast the balance which way his Majesty pleases.

1746, May 27—London. News that the young Pretender has gone; he gives joy of the rebellion being finished.

1746, June 17—London. Lauds the Duke of Cumberland for suppressing the rebellion. This morning a courier arrived at Mr. D. Wesner's with copy of a letter from Prince Liechtenstein to the Minister at the Hague, giving an account that at night between the 15th and 16th a M. de Gagu joined by the French attacked the Austrian army investing Placencia; the attack lasted from 11 at night till 10 in the morning of the 16th, when the Spaniards were totally repulsed and the Austrians remained in possession of 3,000 prisoners, 30 colours and standards, and 10 pieces of cannon. The Austrians lost about 3,000 men. Gives his opinion of the political and military consequences of this affair, and his advice about our invasion of France (3 sheets).

1746, Nov. 29—Newliston. The Duke has appointed Lord Cathcart of his bedchamber. News of the Duke being about to go to Holland with troops against France.

1746, Dec. 19—Edinburgh. Is sick of Edinburgh, eating and drinking and no exercise, wants to get back to Newliston and rural affairs. The Duke is gone. Says he would accept assistance of the King of Prussia; it would be a good thing for him to get Silesia, and Austria might be indemnified.

1747, Jan. 17—Edinburgh. Comments on the military proceedings in Holland. Again advises an invasion of France; his plan for it.

1747, Jan. 22—Edinburgh. Short opinion on the war in Holland; thinks the French will not wait for an attack.

In this packet there is a letter dated at Edinburgh, 21 Jan. 1746, from William Cunningham to Lord Cathcart giving an account of the battle of Falkirk (four pages). And another account, undated, of the battle of Culloden.

1749, May 2—Warsaw. Original passport by Augustus, King of Poland, to Lord Stair on his embassy to Poland.

Letters (17) from Lord Stair (at Paris in 1715-1716) to the Honourable Charles Cathcart (afterwards eighth Lord C.)

1716, April 22 Bolingbroke is entirely broke with the court of St Germain; they call him traitor everywhere in the most cruel manner. He despises his last new master and comforts himself with his first love.

1716, July 10. The noble Duke of Leeds is gone today to Bona in order to embark for England, to put some very wise project of his own contrivance into execution. The Pretender and his court have given in to it, and the party in England are ready to assist him. I fancy the design is upon Sheerness—After some more about this expedition, Lord Stair adds that he thought it better to let him go than stop him.

1716, July 15. The Duke of Leeds is laid up. A hackney coach had like to have broke his leg to-day night when he was got drunk. About the regency, he thinks that the Prince was right not to struggle about his powers; the less he (the Prince) affects to have, the more he will have in reality.

1716, Dec. 15—London. His going to Poland is again proposed; but nothing had been yet done for his extraordinary expenses for the last expedition.—In another part of the collection is an order signed Warwick, at Aberdeen, 27 March 1716, directing Francis Williamson, major in Lieut-General Willis's regiment, commanding Her Majesty's forces at Aberdeen, to seize the Marquis of



Huntly, Lord Kellow, Sir Thomas Calder, and Culloch of Tanochy; and take them to Dundee and deliver them to the commanding officer there who will send them on. At the foot of this is an order in French by Charles Cathcart, colonel commandant, to receive the prisoners and take them to Edinburgh Castle.

Many letters from Lord Stair to Lord Cathcart, dated from London, Edinburgh, and Culhorn in the years 1717, 1729, and 1730, and letters to which the year is not added. They treat of home and foreign affairs and his own rural doings.

Dec. 29, (no year). About his taking office: Sir Robert Walpole's kind behaviour. Against reduction of the army; it lessens our power; and in an emergency there is a great expense to get it up. His own expenses were great; the Paris expedition crippled him; he was obliged to sell his house in London and his plate. His views of the state of Europe.

1729, Dec. 8. Copy letter by Lord Stair to Sir Robert Walpole. The King has made him Admiral of Scotland. Lord Stair speaks well of the Duke of Marlborough.

#### LETTERS TO CHARLES, ninth Lord Cathcart.

1740, Oct. 15. The Torbay at Spithead. His Majesty arrived safely, no matter when or whence. His first question was if we were sailed; this being answered in the negative produced a positive order to sail to-morrow. (They were ordered to the West Indies, but the real destination was Carthagea. Lord Cathcart was on board as commander-in-chief of the land forces. He died at Dominica. See Smollett's account of the expedition to Carthagea.)

1746, July 4—Edinburgh. Thomas Craigie asks Lord Cathcart's interest for the place of Professor of Mathematics, vacant by the death of Maclaurin. He says that he was one of the three whom Maclaurin, a little before his death, mentioned as most worthy to succeed him.

1752, June. *Idée de la personne, de la manière et de la cour du roy de Prusse* (four pages in writing of the 18th century). It describes the person of the King (he was 5 feet 2 inches in height), his dress and meals, the hours which he kept, his mode of transacting business, his mother, his wife and his children, and gives anecdotes of him. (The writer's name is not given; it does not seem intended as a memorandum for an ambassador.)

1759, Sept. 1—London. Letter from J. Smith (who had been aide-de-camp to Lord Geo. Sackville) to Lord Cathcart. The writer notices the affair of the 1st of August 1759 (the battle of Minden); says that Lord George had done nothing for him, therefore he is not to be suspected of being partial. Encloses a copy of Lord George Sackville's narrative which, he says, sticks closely to truth. Col. Ligonier and Col. Fitzroy had seen and approved it.

The narrative (3½ leaves) gives Lord Geo. Sackville's account of the battle, and of the orders which he received and what he did. Ligonier brought the Duke's order that the whole cavalry should advance. Fitzroy brought the Duke's order that the British cavalry only should advance. Lord George hesitated for a few minutes.

Copy of Lord Chatham's plan for settling America and asserting the Sovereignty of Great Britain over her colonies; reduced into a bill; presented to the House of Lords; read a first time and rejected 1 Feb. 1775.

(The congress was to admit the sovereignty, and the King's right to keep standing armies in the colonies without their assent; and was to make a perpetual free gift of 300,000*l.* towards payment of the national debt, which sum was to be applied by Parliament. England was not to employ the forces contrary to law, or to levy taxes without the consent of the colonies. The judges were to be appointed *quamdiu, &c.*; charters were not to be revoked unless misused. All acts complained of were to be suspended at once, and repealed when America had done her part by her delegates in general congress.)

A letter states that news had arrived from America that a grand jury had presented the British Parliament as a nuisance.

A 4to. volume contains a journal of Col. Charles Cathcart in 1781. (He left England in the Pondicherry for India in that year.) He describes Johanna, one of the Comoro islands, and his trips inland. Zeane is a lake where consecrated birds reside, whose sentiments are oracular and are interpreted by the priests. The town of Zamuda. King's town, description of the King; he governed 30,000 people. Anchored in Moribal bay on

the coast of Arabia Felix; description of the people. Goes to Bombay and Ceylon; has a naval engagement with the French; touches at Madras; arrives at Calcutta.

Two volumes, the first of which contains a journal by Charles Cathcart during his voyage to, and while in India. It begins at Spithead 13 March 1781, and has notices of naval actions and of the proceedings of Tippoo Sahib. The second volume is occupied by official documents and letters in aid of the first volume.

There are a great many letters and papers connected with Charles Cathcart's employment in India. He was Lieut.-General of the King's troops there. He died in 1788 on his voyage to China.

Route (6 pages) from Gangam to Calcutta, by Charles Cathcart.

In two volumes are Exposition of the difficulties, &c. concerning the execution of the treaty of peace of the 3rd September 1783 (about the rights, privileges, and possessions ceded and to be ceded to the French in India).

1783, Oct. 28. Letter by Charles Cathcart to his brother saying that Lord M—y opposed and thwarted him; so he returned. He is in the dark whether the Company will stand, or whether the King will have India.

A volume of 200 pages, dated 20 Dec. 1784, addressed by James Graut to Warren Hastings, is a work by Grant on the Northern Circars. A political essay. It describes, and gives the history of, and gives account of the government revenues and relative powers of these tracts. (It was a mountainous country, extending from 15° to 20° N. Lat., and from 79½° to 85½° E. Long.)

Details of his negotiations with the Marquis de Souillac, the governor of the Isle of Bourbon, and draft of instructions to him. Copy of the Governor General's minutes of council, 17 January 1786, and of correspondence between Charles Cathcart and the Marquis de Souillac.

1786, July 19—Whitehall. Copy of secret letter on the subject of disputes with the French, signed by W. Pitt, H. Dundas, and Mulgrave.

1786, Aug. 19. Substance of what passed at an audience I had of Mr. Pitt (about the French Islands). Papers about commercial matters and trade of India.

Extracts from early voyages to China, shewing what presents were then taken.

1787, April 18. Private paper by Charles Cathcart to the Right Honble. H. Dundas.

A bundle of interesting letters from Charles Cathcart, while in India, to his brother; dated from Calcutta and elsewhere. In one dated 1782 July 12 on board the Worcester in Negapatnam road, he gives an account of a naval engagement between the French and English.

1787, November 30. Appointment of Charles Cathcart to be ambassador to China. Secret instructions, and other papers on the matter.

Lady Archibald Hamilton was, as is well known, a great friend and adviser of Frederick, Prince of Wales; she superintended the nursery of the Prince's children. There are two folio volumes, shewing the receipts and expenses of this lady from 1726 to 1745, each page being signed by Augusta, the Princess; and another folio volume from 1737 shewing payment of bills; each quarterly account being signed by the Prince. There are other interesting volumes and papers relating to this lady during the time of her connexion with the royal family.

1745. Account of the battle of Preston (6 pp.).

1750, Dec. 27. Letter from Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun to Lord Cathcart. Soon after the battle of Culloden when the naval squadron under the command of Commodore Smith, was by the Duke's command bound for Murray Frith for subduing the rebels, he advised Benjamin Moodie, a lieutenant in Col. Murray's regiment, to go along with Admiral Smith, and advised him to be recommended to the Duke as a fit person to clear the Orkneys, because of the differences between Murray and Sir James Stewart, of Burray, the chief of the rebels there, who was accessory to killing Moodie's father, which would sharpen Moodie's invention to get Sir James apprehended. Moodie did good service, and his house was ransacked and burnt by the rebels; recommends him for advancement.

1750. Letter in French from M. de St. George, congratulating Lord Cathcart on his appointment to be Adjutant General of Scotland.

1753, Oct. 4. Letter by Lord Cathcart. Again with Mr. Reynolds [afterwards Sir Joshua], and was disagreeably surprised with the figure; after some reasoning, he came to be of opinion that it would not do. I breakfasted with him, and stood to him a good while. I thought it was much improved, and he was extremely satisfied





# HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:

1778-1782—America. War papers, orders, reports, returns of stores, the staff, &c.

1780-1782. Papers of the Quarter-master General's department (America).

1795. Letters about the expedition to Bremen. Two 4to. cases full of letters from Lord Cathcart to his wife, being in fact a journal. He wrote every two or three days, giving minute accounts of the military proceedings.

1798, Oct. 25—Downing Street. A letter from Naples of the 18th Sept. says that the whole of the French force, 2,000 in number, are shut up in Valetta and St. Elmo besieged by the inhabitants; those in Valetta twice offered to capitulate, but their offers were refused, they were to surrender at discretion. The French were in want of provisions, and the water was cut off from Valetta.

Copy of a draft of a will of Mary Queen of Scots in Nan's hand.

A paper folio, 14 pp., the *Rêveur*. Edinburgh, Friday, 20 January 1738. (An address to the King or the Prince.)

1718, August 26. Relation de ce que s'est passé au Palais des Tuileries hier vendredi, 26 Août 1718. (About the Duc du Maine and the Comte de Toulouse.)

A folio volume is labelled "Major General Clark's account of Rochefort expedition." It contains an account of the naval expedition to St. Hellier by Sir John Mordaunt, 8 Sept 1757; orders by Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue; copy of letter by Col. Robert Clerk to Pitt, Earl of Chatham, applying for employment; Chatham's autograph reply (1766) refers him to Lord Granby: Observations sur l'état actuel de l'infanterie Française. At the other end of the volume are, copy of letter by Clerk, July 1757, to Sir John Ligonier about Rochefort; a paper in French on 10-inch bombs (1 page); Clerk's account of experiments in 1769 (a rifle could be got at Colbentz for 2 guineas); copies of letters by Clerk to Lord Shelburne in 1766 on American affairs; to Lord North in 1779 on the projected alliance with Prussia; and to Lord Macartney at Madras 1781, about Indian affairs.

A folio volume contains "Journal de l'expédition contre Québec, 1759" (34½ pp.); it extends from the 1st of May to the 10th of May. At the other end of the volume is "Journal du siège de Bergenopsoom. (M. de Lowendalk was in command of the attack, and he was opposed by M. le Prince de Saxe Hilbourghausen)."

A folio volume contains "Journal du siège de Schwerdnitz par M. de Gribeauval, Major Général dans le service de l'impératrice de Hongrie à ce siège, et il a été Lieut.-Général après le siège et à présent (1767) est Lieut.-Général dans le service de France, &c." The siege was by the troops of the King of Prussia, under the orders of M. Tavengier during the first seven weeks, and by the King in person during the last 15 days. The place was defended by the Comte de Guasco, Lieut.-Général of the Imperial and Royal troops. This occupies 15½ pages. In the same volume is another account, also in French, sent to the Court of Vienna by Count Guasco. This occupies 47 pages.

A folio volume, date about 1700, contains a list, by regiments, of the troops, cavalry and infantry, of the King's German Soldiers, with the names of the officers at various times, from 1670, posted up to 1750. It has large, well-drawn, and well-coloured figures of horse and foot for each regiment, showing costume and equipment.

Lord Cathcart freely imparted his full knowledge of the various portions of his large collections, and thus completed the pleasure of my visit to his Lordship, to whose hospitality and courtesy I am so much indebted, and which I beg to be allowed gratefully to acknowledge.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BEDFORD, BELGRAVE SQUARE.

This collection consists exclusively of the correspondence of Lord Torrington, while he was ambassador at Brussels.

The correspondence ranges from 1782 to 1782, and is contained in 14 folio volumes.

1. Copies of letters from Lord Torrington and to him while he was ambassador at Brussels. The volume commences with a short narrative by himself (4½ pages) of his undertaking office on 31st July 1782; it ends in 1782. Then begin the letters; the first is dated

2nd August 1782, from Brussels. They are chiefly between Lord Torrington, and Lord Grantham, C. J. Fox, Lord Temple, and Lord Carmarthen.

2. This volume begins on 27th January 1784. In a letter dated 7th April 1784, addressed to Lord Carmarthen, Lord Torrington explains the way in which, by means of letters addressed to persons with feigned names, he gets information. Some were in cypher.

3. The volume begins 9th August, and ends 31st December 1784. It contains a copy of the secret articles between France and the States General.

4. The letters here are from 1st January 1785 to 10th February 1786.

5. From 17th February 1786 to 5th June 1792. In one addressed by Lord Carmarthen to Lord Torrington he sends from Whitehall a description of the flying weevil and Hessian fly; and says that the former were very destructive in France 25 years ago, and that the latter lately caused such ravages in the United States that the King prohibited the importation of wheat.

On the 11th November 1788 Lord Carmarthen tells him that the King had been indisposed for more than three weeks past; he did not mention it before, because he thought it would not be of long continuance. On the 21st of the same month he says that the King could not prorogue or even issue his commands. On this subject Lord Torrington seems to have written a letter to some person, in which he said that all hopes of the King's recovery were at an end, and that the symptoms which threatened insanity were converted into a decided state of idiotism. On hearing this Lord Carmarthen, on the 24th February 1789, wrote a "secret and separate" note, scolding Lord Torrington. On 6th March Lord Torrington made reply, explaining the circumstances under which the above expressions were used.

6. The sixth volume is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 1. 1st January 1787 to 13th June 1788.

7. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 2. 17th January 1788 to 24th October 1788.

8. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 3. 25th October 1788 to 27th March 1789.

9. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 4. 31st March 1789 to 4th September 1789.

10. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 5. 8th September 1789 to 27th October 1789. Only 130 pages are filled.

These 5 volumes contain copies of letters from various correspondents in different parts of Europe. All are in French, and are dated from Brussels; the writer or writers from Brussels give copies of letters from persons at other places. None are signed. In the fifth is an account of the siege of Belgrade.

11. This is labelled vol. 1, Private Official Correspondence. From 9th August 1782 to 13th March 1785; with a table at the beginning in alphabetical order. These are letters from all sorts of people, English and foreign; some from the Imperial minister at Brussels, Lord Carmarthen, and English ministers at home and at foreign Courts.

12. This is vol. 2 of the Private Official Correspondence. From 8th April 1785 to 24th November 1787. On the 10th March 1786, Wedgwood writes to Lord Torrington, sending a set of cameo buttons (only the Prince of Wales had another set), and asks him to introduce them, and, if a good sale is likely, to recommend him a good house as agents. To this volume is a table and short statement of the contents of the letters.

13. This is vol. 3 of Private Official Correspondence. From 29th November 1787 to 21st July 1789.

14. Memoranda and transactions at the Court of Brussels, from 21st August 1782. It contains copies of letters (all in French) and of memorials to and by our Government on divers private official matters, that is, matters affecting individuals.

15. This is labelled Index Volume. It contains précis of the official letters, 1782 to 1788.

Besides the 15 folio volumes there are two quarto volumes, labelled Notes of what passed in the Austrian Netherlands in 1787, copied from the original letters of Lord Viscount Torrington, and, copied in 1788 from the original letters to Lord Torrington, to his two eldest daughters, and Lord J. Russell, a Nice, Montpellier, Jaqueres, Bourdeaux, and Paris in 1787. Only about 10 pages of the second volume are filled up.

In addition there are a folio and quarto volumes containing a register of all the letters, with the names of the writers in alphabetical order, stating the dates, names, and subject, and what course was taken thereon.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

**GENEALOGICAL MSS. DEPOSITED BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CLANDON IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.**

These volumes are four in number, three of them containing the genealogies, and the fourth containing two indices.

The first volume is lettered A—C, the second is lettered D—I, and the third is lettered K—N. These letters indicate the books contained in the three volumes. The indices in the fourth volume contain an alphabetical list of all the names in the three volumes, showing that a particular name occurs at a certain page of the book bearing the letter A, or any other letter up to N.

The books are lettered A, B, C, D, G, F, K, L, M, and N.

Each of the books is separately paged, but there is a red ink pagination for the entire series, 1-2104.

On a page at the commencement of each of the books A, B, D, G, I, and K is a short statement of its contents. All the genealogies are Welsh; C, relates entirely to Glamorganshire families.

Each of the books, A and B, is divided into two parts, the first relating to native families, the second to Adventurers, or Adventurers, as the books call them. In A are the Adventurers of Carmarthenshire; in B are the Adventurers of Pembrokeshire. G consists of the Adventurers of the shires of Glamorgan, Brecon, Monmouth, Radnor, Cardigan, Hereford, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. I contains pedigrees for Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth.

There are in the pedigrees various cross references, so that the ramifications from matches can be traced.

Generally, the armorial bearings are blazoned at the head of each genealogy.

Throughout the volumes, dates or references to Kings' reigns rarely occur.

No authorities are given, except that at p. 1. of vol. 1. is a list of abbreviations of the names of the barons and genealogists referred to in the book. These are 30 in number; a few others are left unexplained.

Each leaf of the books A, B, D, and L is marked at the bottom "I examined."

At the bottom of the recto of the leaf preceding p. 1. of vol. 1. is the note "Carmarthen, 29 July 1763, L.E." At the top of p. 1772 (the last written page of vol. 2) the compiler or examiner has written "added 29 Nov '1760."

Three volumes are known as the Golden Grove Book. They were compiled in the early part of the 17th century by Hugh Thomas, deputy to Garter King-at-Arms in 1701.

The notes by a later hand in these volumes are believed to be by Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, with whom the volumes were allowed to remain for several years. The additions are chiefly, if not entirely, from Edmonstone's work on heraldry; but some are from the writer's own information.

ALFRED J. HODGKIN.

**THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT DILLY, DITCHLEY, CO. STERFORD.**

Some interesting manuscripts, though few in number, are preserved at Ditchley.

A large folio volume, vellum, written at the end of the 14th century, contains Wicliffe's translation of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark with commentaries in English. Mr. Macray of Oxford has placed a note in the volume, and I cannot do better than adopt his account. He says that the version of the Gospels is the earlier of the two Wicliffite versions issued about 1380. In some verses, however, it has words which occur in the later version. The commentary is of peculiar interest and value. That on Matthew is in other MSS., but this copy has the peculiar interest of having the insertion of several passages of considerable length from the Sermons of Grosseto condemning the abuses of the Papal system, which, as far as Mr. Macray is aware, are not found in other copies. The commentary on St. Mark appears to be unknown; it is not mentioned in Mr. Shirley's list of Wicliffe's works.

It has a request to "pray for the souls of Master John Crowland fellowe of the Quene's College of Cambridge, and Parson of South Wokyngham in Essex, "gyver of this booke," and a Latin memorandum that Master Geoffrey Downes desired that after the death of James Downes, the volume should be given to the Chapel of Pottford, Co. Salop. At the beginning and end of the volume is a request to pray for the soul of Hugh Dilly.

A small folio, vellum, written about A.D. 1400. Wicliffe's translation of the New Testament. The prologue begins "Mathew of Jewerie born, as he is putt "first in order," &c., and ends "worthy to be sinder "stoned." It is in very beautiful English binding of the early part of the 17th century and has the initials J.F.S.

A folio volume, paper, end of 16th century. "The "discovery and recovery of Ireland with the author's "apology." This was written by Thomas Lee, an account of whose trial and execution in 1600 is found in the State trials. The work occupies about 180 leaves, and treats of the then state of Ireland. It begins "Before I shall enter into this discourse, Right Honour- "able"

"A folio volume, paper, 16th century. Begins "I do "here present the notes of the manner and fashion of "serving of arms in this our nation of England." On the fifth leaf, All the names of all the officers, the duties of the different officers. Instructions by me A.B. Admiral of the fleet. The work occupies about 50 pages. The prologue states that the author wrote it after long peace; that whenever he executed an office he noted the particulars of it, and gave it to Sir Oswald Wolseley at such times as he (the writer) was Captain of Roxborough in Scotland.

"Brian Leavelles 1569" is written on the flyleaf.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century. History by Julius Secundus of the wars of Malta (80 leaves). Begins "Those which doe compassne." At the end is a copy of a letter, dated Malta, 20th Oct. 1565 from Fr. John Valetto of the hospital at Jerusalem to the Rev. &c. George of Hohenheim called Bombaste, prior of our priory in Almain.

Leicester's Commonwealth, 16th century, imperfect at the beginning. (This tract has been printed.)

The statutes of the order of the Garter on vellum, written for Sir Henry Lee knight, of Ditchley.

A small folio volume of prayers in Latin and English, the latter being at the end of the volume. The MS. is on vellum, and of the 15th century, and contains some pictures and illuminated letters. It seems to have been ever used for one of the Beaufort family.

Sir Edwin Sandys' relation of the state of religion in several parts of the western world. A folio volume of about 80 leaves in writing of the 17th century. (This work has been printed in English, and also in French and Italian translations.)

A folio volume containing an account of the establishment for Ireland in 1609. The courts and their officers, &c. &c.

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains catalogue of marshals. The ordering and placing of all estates according to their degrees (from a Duke downwards). Order and manner of apparel for mourners. Ordinances of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester and Constable of England, dated Windsor 21 May, 6 Ed. 4. List of Peers in order, 1577. Proceedings at the funeral of a knight in London. Allowances of servants and blacks at the funeral of Mary, Queen of Scots, Tuesday, 1 Aug. 1587 (Feb. 8 Feb.) The marshalling of the King's attendance when he rode to St. Paul's Church, the 26 March 1620, as it was entered and set down by the Earl Marshal and Heralds.

There are court rolls for the Manor of Spellysbury, of the times of Henry VII., and Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

**LETTERS**

There are several volumes containing letters and papers, by and to members of the families of Lee and Dilly.

Sir Henry Lee, by a letter to the Lord Treasurer in Nov. 1587, mentions disorders in the affairs of the army since the death of Sir Geo. Hayward.

Copy of a return made of "the several parcels of arms "that were found in the several armories hereafter "following after the death of Mr. John Lee, which were "numbered the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of Jan. 1603, and "committed to the charge of John Cowper by Sir Henry "Lee, K.G., Master of His Highness's armories—

"For lances, Back and breast	- 1,341
"Close head-piece	- 1,418
"Collars	- 1,049
"Vambrays with pald-	
"rons	- 1,248 pairs.
"Cannons and gardes or	
"short vambrays	- 230
"Cushes	- 1,259 pairs.
"Gauntlets	- 712

Then follow entries for Flanders corselets, Almaine corselets, curaces, divers other furniture. Unserviceable

with wear in the old hall:—At Woodstock as in the former remain:—At Woolwich as in the former remain. The document was signed by S. Benion, J. Gower, H. Lec. and . . . Symondes.

Many of the letters are from King Charles II. to his daughter the Countess of Lichfield, and from the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to the same lady, who was a great favourite with her father and uncle. These letters are not of political or historical value, but, nevertheless, they contain some very curious and characteristic remarks. Horse-racing was one of Charles's many amusements, and as his visits to Newmarket were frequent, it is not surprising to read in a letter, dated Whitehall, Oct. 22 (no year), that he has been to Newmarket and has much business now.

At Winchester (5 Sept.) Charles tells his daughter that her brother was there, and would go in a few days to see Holland, and by the time he returned would have worn out in some measure the redness of his face, so as not to fright the most part of the ladies; that his face was not changed, though he would be marked very much. He says that he will give orders for the 200l. for her buildings; the reason she has not had it before is, "the change he has made in the Treasury, which now in a little time will be settled."

James, Duke of York, in a letter dated London Dec. 4 (not addressed, but most likely to his niece), says that by the Duke of Monmouth being come back he had much business. "As for news, Col. Alg. Sidney is to be beheaded on Tower Hill on Friday. Sure this bad weather will drive you out of the country."

In a letter from Edinburgh, in December, the Duke tells his niece that the Duchess had had a great fall, that she could not move although she was better, and in another dated Edinburgh Jan. 11, the Duke tells his niece "the Duchess plays often at bassott, my daughter dances country dances, which the Duchess cannot yet do, her leg not being quite well enough for that."

From Edinburgh on the 19 Feb., the Duke writes to his niece: "The letters of this day brought the news of 'Tom Thynno having been assassinated, and how ready some people are to lay it on the poor Catholics, and 'tis well the murderers were soon found out. We have plays twice a week here in this house, the Duchess not caring to stir out. When Lent comes we shall have no more plays, so that bassett will be the chief diversion within doors."

From [Edinburgh] June 6, he tells her "things are very quiet and like to continue so, for here false witnesses dare not come, perjury being death; if it had been so in England, so many innocent people in England had not suffered." [Here perhaps he alludes to Oates's plot.]

From Edinburgh on the 18 July [1681] he tells her that his daughter arrived yesterday. "This town begins to fill with company again, the meeting of Parliament being to be soon, which I am confident will behave themselves better than those of late have done in England. Cargill the great covenanting field preacher is taken, he has been once examined before the council and will be again to morrow, after which he will be soon tried, and I believe condemned." [Cargill was executed on the 26 July 1681.]

From Edinburgh on the 35 of August, he writes that he is busy by reason of the sitting of Parliament. Although not so troublesome as the English ones of late, yet it takes up all one's time.

And from Edinburgh, January 31 (no year) he writes that there is no Morocco or Russian Ambassador to divert them, nor, God be thanked, such disorderly young men as Mr. Harry Wharton to disturb the play-houses or kill horses. He plays at Goffe. They have plays, bassett, and billiards.

From Windsor, April 30, he writes to her that he is about to go to Scotland on Wednesday, by a ship from Portsmouth.

From Edinburgh, May 9, he tells her of his safe arrival, though the frigate in which he was, was lost on a sand call the Lemmon. He and most of the people of quality got off, but Lord Roxborow, Lord O'Brian, and two or three gentlemen were drowned, and many of his under-servants, but this accident has not discouraged the Duchess from going by sea. Hopes to set out hence on Monday next [for Windsor].

On June 21 he dates from Windsor.

Newmarket, March 22. The Duke to his niece. Was fox-hunting yesterday. Very little company till the last day or two. The Duchess and his daughter had been twice to see the cock-fighting. Her Majesty had not yet played at bassett, which made the drawing-room very dull. The Duchess played:

Newmarket, March 13. Cock-fighting; that for the most part we have twice a day. Had been fox-hunting thrice; good sport; tomorrow he is to go to it again. The Duchess of Portsmouth not well; was let blood. His Majesty says he will go to Euston, but has not yet named his day.

St. James, 2 July. Is travelling about with the King: his Majesty will not stay here longer than Wednesday next; and till then he will stay, being the day for the election of Sheriff.

Windsor, 9 August. "It is charitable of you to write so in favour of old Col. Legge as you have done." I immediately went and spoke to His Majesty "in his favour, and sent to Lord Clarendon whose gift it seems it is, who tho' he had an engagement upon him, for an old servant of the family, will see what he can do to let Jack Legge have it."

Windsor, August 15. Bassett almost every night at the Queen's and Duchess's. Crimp at the Duchess of Portsmouth's. The King hunted on Monday in Cranbourne.

Windsor, 25 August. The Duchess likes hunting; stays with his daughter this day to see the fair.

London, August 28. Lady Henrietta Berkeley has run away from her father; not known whither or with whom. A report that she has drowned herself, but he can't believe she has such a temper.

From London, Sept. 27. He says that he cannot say when the King goes to Newmarket; that depends on the affair of the City Charter which will be ended one way or another by Wednesday next.

1682, Sept. 29—London. Affairs have gone well in the city yesterday, where the two loyal sheriffs, North and Rich, were sworn; great satisfaction to the Whigs.

Newmarket, 8 October. Horse races; the horses and their doings. It rained every day, so that the King could not hawk. The Duchess of Portsmouth was ill of the colick yesterday.

St. James, Oct. 28. "At last the two combatants that had such long swords this summer, I mean Prince Philip and Bannier, have fought; the last is run into the thy; I do not hear he is in danger. P.S. "I am just now told that Bannier is dead."

1682, Nov. 26. Edinburgh is not so dull as she thinks; they have plays and bassett.

1683, July 19—London. Thanks God for a great discovery of the horrid conspiracy; and some of them, as she knows, are condemned and will be executed. The Prince of Denmark is come into the river and will be here, he believes, this evening.

1688, June 10. Original council letter, signed by Lord Chancellor Jeffries and many others, to the Earl of Lichfield, announcing the birth of a son to the King and Queen.

1688, December 29. A printed paper signed by the Prince of Orange asking the Earl of Lichfield to sit in the Convention Parliament.

#### THE DILLON PAPERS.

The Dillons remained faithful to the Stuarts, and entered the service of the King of France.

1706, Sept. 24—Marly. Chamillard (Ministre d'état) notifies that the King (Louis XIV) has made Dillon a Lieut.-General for his conduct in the battle of Castiglione.

A letter from the Maréchal duc de Villars giving Dillon orders of march.

1707, Aug. 23. Chamillard (ministre d'état) thanks Dillon for his good service in the attack on the heights of Croixfaron and St. Catherine.

In 1709 the King of France by letter to the Duke of Berwick, thanked Dillon for his military services.

Down to 1713 are a good many letters and copies of letters relating to the military operations by France; by Voysin, the Duke of Berwick, and copies of letters by Dillon to the Count de Médars, M. de Broglie, M. d'Angovilliers, the Duke of Berwick, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Hamilton, and Voysin. Those from Dillon in 1711 and 1712 are mostly dated from Briançon.

In 1713 Dillon writes to Madame de Maintenon that peace is coming, and he asks for a place.

In 1725 the Duc de Bourbon tells Dillon that he is glad to hear of the exertions of M. de Saules for the remission of the two crowns [Franco and Spain].—There are several letters by the Duke on this subject.

1768, April 8. Lord Bute to Lord Dillon. An interesting letter of three pages, in strong terms. He protests that he only resigned office from bad health; he begs Lord Dillon not to resign.

The Dillons were accustomed to write to their exiled Prince on New Year's day. At Dyckley are many letters from James and his Princess Clementine returning thanks. A number of these are of the years 1726, 1733, 1736, 1739, 1744, and 1745.

In 1733 General Dillon died, and on the 4th of March 1733 James writes asking that such of the general's papers as related to him might be at his disposal; and desires that they may be put up in the presence of Mr. Dieconsun, and then be sent to the Scots' College at Paris, there to remain at his disposal.

On the 22d of March 1733, W. Dieconsun gives a receipt to Mrs. Dillon for two packets of papers, one of which was superscribed, "Lettres du Roy d'Angleterre à Monsieur Dillon," and the other was superscribed, "Les packets de papers from the King of England." An indorsement says, "Received from the executors of (J. Dillon, to be deposited in the Scotch College."

On the 15th of April 1733 James (at Rome) thanks Mrs. Dillon for having delivered so speedily to Mr. Dieconsun the papers which related to him.

In 1733 is a letter from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, but is only on family affairs.

In 1745 is a letter from Prince Charles.

Dillon's regiment was famous in the French service. Striking passages of history have been recorded on it, and a good many pages of this kind may be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral, and at Greenwich and Chelsea. There is one leaf of it at Dyckley which makes the blood of him who reads it to tingle; it is the banner "pierced by the lances, and torn by the shot" borne by Dillon's regiment at the battle of Fontenoy.

Lord Dillon placed no limitation on the examination of his collection; and his Lordship's hospitality is not the least of the pleasant memories of Dyckley which his kind invitation enabled me to bear away.

ALFRED J. HORTON.

#### A MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CAXTON.

The library of Lord Camoys at Stonor Park, Henly-on-Thames (besides several volumes of a devotional and controversial nature) contains one manuscript which is worthy of especial notice. His Lordship having kindly permitted it to be inspected, the following notes have been made for the purpose of this *Compendium*.

This MS., a noble folio volume upon vellum, in the original oxen board, is of the early part of the 15th century. Unfortunately it is imperfect at the beginning, all being lost prior to the 21st chapter of the first book. The mutilation, however, is as early as the reign of Henry VIII., the signature A. 1 at the bottom of folio 1 being written by a hand at least as old as that period. Of its history previous to its acquisition by the family of Lord Camoys nothing is known beyond the fact that in the year 1674 it was in the possession of John Butler, whose name occurs on several of the margins.

The first treatise is apparently "The Ladder of Perfection; or, a Treatise upon the Contemplative Life." As already mentioned, it is imperfect at the beginning, several chapters having been lost from the MS.

The 21st chapter of Book I. begins thus: "The second þing whiche þe behoveþ to have." Book I. ends with these words: "But to þe or to another whiche hap stode" of thy contemplant, þe grace of our Lord Ihu. be w þe." Amen.

Book II. begins: "Qui timetis . . . þat is, 3e þe." Iredyn God boþe smale and greto."

The second treatise professes to be a translation into English, by Walter Hilton, of a treatise by St. Bonaventura, entitled *Stimulus Amoris*. It must be observed, however, that the version here given does not correspond with the original which it cites; and further, that no such version occurs among the writings of Hilton as recorded by Bishop Tanner in his list of the works of that author. (See, however, upon this subject the remarks of Warton in his *History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 99, edit. 1821.)

"Iste liber sequens primo fuit compositus in Latino sermone per quendam Fratrem Minorem, cardinalem, nobilem doctorem, Bonaventuram nomine. Postea translatus est in linguam Anglicanam pro Minoribus. Latium non intelligentibus per quendam canonicum,

"Walleram Hilton nomine, in amore Dei valde devotum."

The first chapter (which treats "How a man schal have Cristis Passyone in mynde") begins, "Forwondred of oure selfe oughte us to ben." And it concludes with these words, "And so mote our Iretys endyn in prysing of God, so þat alle blyved sparys mote prysyn oure Lord in þe blysse of hevene. Amen."

"Here endyþ þe tretys þat is called Prickynge of Love, maad by a Frere Menoure, a cardinal of the court of Rome; Bonaventura be his name."

A treatise upon the Love of God. The title to the following treatise, prefixed to which is the following rubric: "þis schort pistill þat folweþ is devylyd in sundrie maneris, ceche matere be hymself in tithys as þis kalendere makyth mencionun." "In þe begynnynge and endynge of alle goode werkys, worschepe, and þankyng."

It ends with these words: "On þis maner mayst þe kepe þe and þis fyve wyttys fro synne, and occupie þe in þe servyse of God; and þerto God fyve þe grace. Amen."

"Explicit tractatus huius vocatur Amor Dei." A poem, in English, by Richard Hampole, called the "Pricke of Conscience," upon the religious life, "what is to be believed, what practised, &c."

The poem at present consists of only 13 leaves. It begins thus:—

"Fe maist of þe Failre Almyty,  
"Fe wisdom of þe Son Almyty,  
"Fe grace of þe Holy Gost,  
"A God and Lord, of myght most"

In the course of the exhortation the author inveighs in the following terms upon the degenerate taste and growing indifference of the age in which he lived:—

"Man is now more lef to here  
"Of Ronland and of Olycre,  
"And of Alexandyr þe conquerowr,  
"And of Julius Cesar þe emperowr,  
"And of Sir Gy of Warwike,  
"And of countes þe þat wil like,  
"And of rymers, japes, and oþer folyes  
"þat turnen certen us to vices,  
"þan þu have for to lere here  
"Of Holy Writ in bookes here"

The poem ends twenty lines from the beginning of the chapter which comments upon the words, "Et ideo ambulare dani lucem habetis." The concluding couplet is the following:—

"þat bene sconded in syn,  
"þat wold any þe knowen syn"

Lord Camoys authorizes me to state that he will permit this manuscript to be examined under such conditions as he may consider consistent with its safety.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD ARCHEBISHOP OF WARDOUR, AT WARDOUR CASTLE.

By the liberality of Lord Arundell of Wardour, I have had the privilege of examining at my leisure the vast collection of early Charters, Papers, and Manuscripts belonging to his Lordship, which are now deposited in the Muniment Room at Wardour Castle.

The collection is both extensive and important, and will probably require a more minute examination at some subsequent period than I thought myself justified in bestowing upon it during my recent visit. I am permitted by his Lordship to state that, under due restrictions, he will afford the Commissioners for the investigation of Historical MSS, every facility towards a more detailed inspection of his collections.

The Charters, Rolls, and Papers are at present deposited in eighteen boxes, in seven presses, and in various drawers. These are filled to overflowing with documents of all dates, from the twelfth century to a comparatively recent period. Many of the later papers relate to transactions of a purely family character, and consequently do not come within the scope of the present inquiry. The remainder may be conveniently arranged under the following classification:—

#### ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS IN VOLUMES.

1. A magnificent copy of the Latin Psalter, in folio, upon vellum, written in the 12th century, ornamented with six illuminations, each of the full size of the page.

The initial letter B, with which the first Psalm begins ("Beatus Vir"), corresponds in size and beauty with these illuminations, occupying an entire page. Besides these, there are nine illuminated letters, each filling one-third of a page. No tradition exists as to the manner in which this remarkable volume came into the possession of the family of Arundell.

2. Fragments of a Latin Bible, in folio, upon vellum, of the 12th century, which when complete must have been a very sumptuous volume. The beginning of the Old Testament and the end of the New alone remain.

3. A large volume in folio, upon vellum, of the 15th century, formerly belonging to a Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, whose name, however, has been carefully erased. It consists of the Sermons of Henry Herp upon the Ten Commandments.

4. A thick folio, also upon vellum, written in the 14th century, imperfect at beginning and end, containing a commentary upon the Gospel of St. John.

5. The Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with five illuminations, of the 16th century. It contains a Litany, in which occur the names of many Saxon Saints. Here also are entered various memoranda connected with the families of Heneage of Houghton, Thimelby of Irnham, and Billershy of Billersby, all within the county of Lincoln.

Besides these, the library contains several manuscript copies of the Psalter, the office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and other books of devotion, written in the 15th and 16th centuries.

#### ANCIENT ORIGINAL CHARTERS AND ROLLS.

These form the most prominent portion of the Wardour collection, and amount probably to 8,000 or 10,000 separate documents. They relate chiefly to lands within the county of Cornwall, and to personages connected therewith; the series, however, embraces localities within several of the neighbouring counties. I have attempted to form an alphabetical list of the principal manors and lands to which these charters refer; specifying also the period at which (as far as it was possible to ascertain during a hasty inspection) each sub-division commences. This list is appended to the present Report.

Running parallel with these charters is a very large collection of Court Rolls, Rentals, Surveys, and other rolls connected with the localities indicated in the charters mentioned above. These rolls extend from about the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII. The series is too bulky to be dealt with as it deserves in a preliminary inspection, and it is desirable that it should be examined more carefully hereafter. It is probable that interspersed with it will be found documents possessing more than a mere local interest. In the course of a hasty survey the following articles were noticed:—

Household Roll of the expenses of the family of Dyneham, from 41 Edward III.

Similar rolls, with notices of journeys to London and Oxford, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9 Richard II.

Bill for provisions supplied in London for one of the family of Dyneham, in 1382.

A parchment roll, without date, containing an account, day by day, of the expenses incurred by Sir John Dyneham while on his way from Hurland, co. Devon, to Harblington, co. Hants.

Mercers bill for the same Sir John Dyneham. No date.

Expenses of the same, at Christmas 1381, on going to London to be present at the marriage of King Richard II.

Tailor's bill for the same person on the same occasion. Roll of expenses of John de Dyneham, the younger, going to London from Brightley on the marriage of King Richard II.

Subsidiary bills of parcels connected with the same accounts.

Inventory of arrows and other articles connected with archery, delivered by Sir John Dyneham to his servant William Mytchell, 25 March, 10 Hen. V.

Expenses of John Rolle, Esq., steward to Lord Dyneham, on his journeys to and from London, 2 Hen. IV. A roll of vellum.

A large collection of charters and other ancient documents ranging from the twelfth century to the period of the Dissolution, connected with the monastery of Tywardreth. Among these occurs a charter dated 25th May, 21 Hen. VIII., appended to which is an impression of the seal representing the Laocoon, (discovered by Sir Edward Smirke), which has excited so

much interest in the antiquarian world. See Oliver's Supplement to his History of the Diocese of Exeter, and more especially "The Archaeological Journal," for 1867, No. 93, p. 46, where will be found an Essay by the Rev. C. W. King upon this Intaglio.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CHARTERS, LETTERS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

A bundle of 18 documents, consisting of Letters of Confraternity, Papal Bulls, and other ecclesiastical documents, printed and in manuscript, from 1450 to 1637, granted to, or connected with, the family of Arundell.

A Bull of Pope Eugenius IV. to the Abbot of Osoney, relative to the appointment of John Brantingham to the priory of Tywardreth. Original.

The will of Katherine Lady Arundell, A.D. 1479.

Twelve letters from Thomas Arundell, second son of Sir J. Arundell of Lanherne (co. Cornwall), to his father, from A.D. 1536-1544. He refers to the political transactions of the period, and mentions Lord Cromwell.

Two letters of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne to his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir T. Grenfield; upon family matters. No date, but before the suppression of the monastery of Forde.

Various papers connected with the priory of Tywardreth, from A.D. 1506.

Resignation of Richard Martyn, prior of Tywardreth, and appointment of Thomas Colyn [1506?].

Cardinal Wolsey to Thomas Coleyns, prior of Tywardreth, urging him to resign. A contemporaneous copy, signed T. Card. Ebor., dated More, 26th September [1528?].

Letter from Tho. Colyns to Weston, sub-dean of Exeter, asking assistance against his enforced resignation [1528?].

Tho. Colyns to Pope Leo X. Two letters in English.

Tho. Colyns to Wolsey, complains of the poverty of Tywardreth. Contemporaneous copy.

Robert Hamlyn, Monk of Tavistock, to Colyns. Has not attempted to oust him. Orig. Hol.

Another letter from the same to the same, much to the same effect.

Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, to Tho. Colyns, asking him to resign his priory, the King having granted the next avoidance to the writer. He shall have a pension on compliance.

John Voysoy, bishop of Exeter, to Henry, marquis of Exeter, on the next presentation to the monastery of Tywardreth. Orig.

The Sheriff of Cornwall and others to Wolsey, on the threatened invasion of that county by a great army of the French. They request that a subpoena directed to John Wyatt to appear in the Court of Chancery might be postponed, no man being so meet to command the forces. Truro, 6 Oct. Contemporaneous copy. At this time John Kylylgrew was Sheriff.

Various inventories of furniture, household books, &c., from 1547.

Account by John Tregoz, receiver general for Sir John Arundell, 36 Hen. VIII.

Letter from H. earl of Northumberland to Sir John Arundell, temp. Edw. VI.

Original letter (signed) from Queen Elizabeth to Rudolph, emperor of the Romans, recommending to his good offices Thomas Arundell, the hearer of the letter, a young nobleman of great acquirements and high character, who is on his travels through Germany and Italy. Dated at Westm. 10 Feb. 1579, 22 Eliz.

Original Articles of Surrender of Wardour Castle by Lady Blanche Arundell, 8 May 1643, after five days siege.

Letters and accounts of Sir Richard Bollings, Controller of the Household of Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II., from 1679 to 1703.

Correspondence of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne with Sir Richard and Lady Bollings, his daughter and son-in-law, from 1665 to 1698.

Various letters to Sir Richard and Lady Bellinges, 1664 to 1718. Among these is one giving a detailed and interesting account of the reception of the Duke of York at his landing at Yarmouth, 13 March 1682.

Correspondence of the Rev. Cornelius Nary of Dublin, from 1706 to 1718.

Two letters from Cardinal Howard, 5 Oct. 1685 and 24 Aug. 1688.

Letters of Edward Butler, sixth Viscount Montgerald.

Notes by Lord Arundell for his defence on the plot of Franco, Oates, and others.

List of PARISHES, &c. mentioned in the CHARTERS at WANDOR CASTLE, with the DATE at which each SERIES commences.

- Acornbrayn, A.D. 1311.  
 Alington, H. III.  
 Almerston, 20 E. I.  
 Alwynsney (Somers.), E. I.  
 Anlyokes, 1450.  
 Anaton Giffard, 11 E. I.  
 Anhille (Somers.), 1501.  
 Argentel, E. I.  
 Bampton Aston (Oxf.), 1 E. III.  
 Banbury (Oxf.), 1542  
 Barton Chardwell (Oxf.), 1576.  
 Borstall (Buck.), 1385.  
 Bodmin, II. II.  
 Bodweneck, H. II.  
 Bodardel, E. I.  
 Bokedek, 1295.  
 Bentwyn, 1301.  
 Batusthorne (Dev.), 20 E. II.  
 Bolliwroth, E. I.  
 Blanchford (Som.), 1294.  
 Bosahelak, Hen. III.  
 Carnodret, II. III.  
 Carninow, 18 E. I.  
 Carnanton, E. III.  
 Caerbays, 1388.  
 Carlogas, 1341.  
 Cadeby, 7 E. I.  
 Carwodras, 1216.  
 Carneton, 1268.  
 Cardinham, H. II.  
 Chard, 1387.  
 Chalvecumbe, H. III.  
 Chibberley (Som.), 1366.  
 Chibborough (Dors.), 1407.  
 Chardstock (Dors.), 1381.  
 Chetelero, H. III.  
 Chelburgh, East (Dors.), 1444.  
 Choleworth, 1347.  
 Chewarle, 1466.  
 Ohndderley, 1476.  
 Oodnors, 1305.  
 Cortallier, 1532.  
 St. Columbs Major, 1309.  
 " Minor, 1503.  
 Codrington (Bucks), 1405.  
 Cotteleghe (Dors.), 1383.  
 Corthyngton, 10 E. I.  
 Corton Denham (Somers.), 1576.  
 Compton Doudene (Som.), 1397.  
 Crukmoreck, 4 Edw. IV.  
 Cranford (Dev.), H. III.  
 Cartchel, E. I.  
 Cumbehaweys (Som.), 1844.  
 Dinglan, H. II.  
 Donerton (Dev.), 1339.  
 Dunaham, H. II.  
 Dynham, H. III.  
 Eval, Saint, II. VIII.  
 Ellieworder, II. III.  
 Eryan, Saint, 1430.  
 Fyfeld Neville (Dors.), 1433.  
 Felicitas, S. (Filey), 1342.  
 Froane Whitfield (Dors.), 1303.  
 Furhill, II. III.  
 Godron, H. III.  
 Godmanston, 1563.  
 Gorfean, E. I.  
 Gratton (Dev.), 1444.  
 Gorn, Saint, 1289.  
 Groma, Saint, 1310.  
 Greylesheghe (Dors.), 1370.  
 Creggaston, H. III.  
 Gratton (Dev.), 1515.  
 Grythow, 1421.  
 Cwelllake, I H. 7.  
 Gwynwyth, 1448.  
 Harbham (Wilts), 1460.  
 Hammes, E. I.  
 Halesworthe, 1300.  
 Haightone, 47 H. III.  
 Hakeneslonde, H. III.  
 Herpford (Dev.), 1287.  
 Helston, H. III.  
 Helstonburgh, E. I.  
 Hertusham (Dev.), 1521.  
 Hewenbere (Som.), 30 E. I.  
 Hro. 1499.  
 Helgyn, 2 E. III.  
 Hedy, Saint, H. III.  
 Hescomb, 1405.  
 Hertone (Dev.), 14 E. I.  
 Hecumbe, E. I.  
 Hendra, 1576.  
 Herdeswerpe (Dev.), 56 H. III.  
 Hendre, H. III.  
 Heythcop (Buck.), 1335.  
 Hilary, Saint, 1566.  
 Hyndercomb (Dors.), 1369.  
 Hydes (Dors.), 1499.  
 Hydon (Dev.), II. III.  
 Hymudenescothe, H. III.  
 Holcombe Barnell, 1624.  
 Houghton (Dorset), 1573.  
 Hockbere, 1355.  
 Holbrock (Dors.), 1441.  
 Hartingbury, E. I.  
 Husham (Dev.), 1461.  
 Iddeford, 1304.  
 Ilmanscote, 1384.  
 Ilrainster, 1384.  
 Ipsidene (Oxf.), 1163.  
 Istyngton (Dev.), 1357.  
 Ibury (Oxf.), 1535.  
 Keltz, 1345.  
 Kellestock, H. III.  
 Kernewyll, 1324.  
 Kennell, H. III.  
 Kingston, 1299.  
 Killefreke, 1263.  
 Lanhern, 1224.  
 Lambroweghe, 1339.  
 Lannettabigban, Edw. I.  
 Lanhardran, 1285.  
 Lamburon, 10 Edw. III.  
 Lanyvet, 1579.  
 Lamedessol, 1277.  
 Lamargh, 1407.  
 Lancronton, 1424.  
 Landulph, 1292.  
 Lamford, 1358.  
 Lanteglos, 1544.  
 Ledderede, 1395.  
 Lydlynch (Dorset), 1441.  
 Ledengben, Hen. III.  
 Lewkenor, Hen. III.  
 Lullington (Dorset), 1317.  
 Lumby (Dorset), 1305.  
 Lodewell (Devon), 1315.  
 Ludney (Somers.), 1318.  
 Luscot (Devon), 1559.  
 S. Mawgan, 1323.  
 Molyndon (Bucks), 1405.  
 Moorbach (Dors.), 1322.  
 Mellered, 23 Hen. VIII.  
 Mitchell, 33 Edw. III.  
 S. Maude, 1337.  
 Methcross, 1639.  
 Myngyn in Treloy, Edw. I.  
 S. Merry, 1543.  
 Neustadron, Edw. I.  
 Nantmail, 1248.  
 Newland, 1495.  
 Newland Prees, 1307.  
 Netherbury (Dorset), 1578.  
 Neweste, 1353.  
 Notewill (Devon), 1401.  
 Northbradon, 1348.  
 Nithersley, 14 Edw. 1.  
 Norton, 1318.  
 Noderstock, Edw. II.  
 Northmerston (Ducks), 1322.  
 Nymet Berdeville, 1380.  
 Orgaport (Devon), 1286.  
 Orleford, 1239.  
 Orchard Dynham, 1361.  
 Ovyng (Bucks), 1322.  
 Oppecot, Edw. I.  
 Okford (Dorset), 1330.  
 Padstow, 1456.  
 Perklinton (Somers.), 1316.  
 Pentervyn, 1357.  
 Penna, Edw. I.  
 Penpol, 1393.  
 Pennull, 1384.  
 Penryn, 1394.  
 Pengwenna, 1558.  
 Prnzance, 1332.  
 Penles, 1350.  
 Pipplepen, Edw. I.  
 Plympton (Devon), 1498.  
 Poldew, 1682.  
 Poole (Dorset), 3 Edw. II.  
 Polgoth, 1683.  
 Polgren, Edw. I.  
 Polgoy, 1169.  
 Prospineck, 1627.  
 Putney (Somers.), 1274.  
 Radeworthy, Hen. III.  
 Rangesbury (Surrey), 1471.  
 Respury, 1561.  
 Redruth, 1342.  
 Roskloran, 1311.  
 Rosker, 12 Edw. I.  
 Roskollawalcum, 56 Hen. III.  
 Roswallers, 1464.  
 Rouseham (Oxford), 1535.  
 Rescows, 1459.  
 Rosworry, 1359.  
 Roskalsangoth, 1410.  
 Sandford Feverall (Devon), 1407.  
 Shireburn (Dorset), 1321.  
 Shepwas (Devon), 1272.  
 Symondabargh (Dorset), Hen. III.  
 Sock (Somerset), 1612.  
 Sodercotte, 1589.  
 Stoncomb, 1346.  
 Steeplesaton (Oxf.), 1535.  
 Stok & Carey, 4 Edw. I.  
 Snotdone, Edw. I.  
 Sulderne (Oxf.), 1576.  
 Sutton (Dorset), 1380.  
 Suta, Edw. I.  
 Stantonpyke (Dorset), 1357.  
 Stykker-Trelowyth, 1458.  
 Talvern, Edw. I.  
 Talcarn, 1318.  
 Talceton (Deron), 1290.  
 Tamerton, 1272.  
 Taunton - Abbas, 1101-1340.\*  
 Tervyn, 1411.  
 Tinglinton, Edw. I.  
 Tinglan-roland, 1328.  
 Treres, 1345.  
 Tremonky, 1345.  
 Trembleth, 1331.  
 Trewarvena, 1447.  
 Truro, 48 Hen. III.  
 Trerovell, 1236.  
 Tresythony, 1468.  
 Tregennowartha, 1531.  
 Tregowath, 1531.  
 Trethell, Hen. III.  
 Trethowell, 1527.  
 Trearven, Hen. III.  
 Trehongener, Hen. III.  
 Trelowarg, Hen. III.  
 Treverven, 1339.  
 Trelees, 1497.  
 Trelowithwartha, 1450.  
 Trembroth, 1498.  
 Tremodres, Edw. I.  
 Tremanaly, 1276.  
 Trenelgy, 1347.  
 Tretevern, Hen. II.  
 Treloy, 1260.  
 Tregluy, 1390.  
 Trewyn, Hen. III.  
 Trewynhelek, 1465.  
 Trewynswortha, 1525.  
 Trewythall, 1386.  
 Trewhorrock, 1584.  
 Trewassack, Edw. I.  
 Trenavack, 1355.  
 Trewidnant, Hen. III.  
 Treworlken, 1356.  
 Trewodken, 1367.  
 Trewothenowe, 1456.  
 Trewoleek, 1530.  
 Trewerdre, Edw. I.  
 Trewicky, Hen. III.  
 Trevor, 1333.  
 Treverryn, 1536.  
 Treverksy, 1380.  
 Treverubitan, Hen. III.  
 Trevelthy, Edw. II.  
 Treveglos, Edw. I.  
 Treverth, Edw. III.  
 Trevelwood, Hen. III.  
 Treverne, Hen. III.  
 Trevennel, 1327.  
 Trevythyan, 1527.  
 Trevorrack, 1543.  
 Treyscarvean, 1522.  
 Trovian Lyon, 1401.  
 Trevythkyn, 1401.  
 Trovennick, Rio II.  
 Treworgan, Hen. III.  
 Trevennock, Hen. III.  
 Treclaweder, 1823.  
 Trodeysck, 1323.  
 Tregenatck, 1323.  
 Tregolles, 1323.  
 Tregavedyn, Hen. VII.  
 Tregawle, 1534.  
 Treluthken, 1410.  
 Trevythran, 1596.  
 Tregadeck, 1327.  
 Tregahy, Hen. III.  
 Tregonowe, 1274.  
 Tregentall, 1342.  
 Tregonwen, 1410.  
 Trelameder, 1313.  
 Tregenstick, 1313.  
 Tregene, 1326.  
 Tregonna, 1593.  
 Tregonwall, 1457.  
 Tregowas, 1369.  
 Tregollas, Edw. I.  
 Tregotstock, 1326.  
 Twykebere, 1274.  
 Twyarnale, 1523.  
 Upcerne, 1391.  
 Villafr, 1326.  
 Ware (Herts), Edw. I.  
 Waldich, 1344.  
 Warmene, Edw. I.  
 Wellington (Surrey), 1310.  
 Welraddon, Edw. I.  
 Westbury (Wilts), 1271.  
 S. Wenne, 1298.  
 Whitechurch (Dors.), K. John.  
 Whitechurch (Devon), 1513.



Whitestanton (Somers.), 1333.	Wyndyhouk, 1335. Wodetun, Edw. I.
Whitechapel (Devon), 1463.	Worthie (Dorset), 1272.
Whitchethfield (Devon), 1355.	Wondestre (Somers.), 1294.
Whiston, Hen. IV.	Wodechewis (Devon?), 1240.
Whiteleghe, 1340.	
Wilkinsonthorp (Somers.), 1294.	Yarnescumbe (Devon), Hen. III.
Wymondesworth (Devon), Edw. I.	Yewton (Devon), 1534.
Winburnford (Somers.), 1311.	

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD  
LYTTLETON, HAGLEY, CO. WORCESTER.

The Manuscripts consist chiefly of letters (and copies of letters) of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are a few letters and papers of the end of the 16th century.

Some of the letters of the 17th century illustrate the Civil War.

Those of the 18th century are interesting; a great number being addressed to George Lord Lyttelton, well known as the historian of King Henry II. of England. In this century there are letters by the Duchess of Marlborough, Swift, Pope, Fielding, Voltaire, Dr. Johnson, Lord Monboddo, and others.

In the 16th century is a holograph letter by Queen Elizabeth; and there are some Star Chamber papers.

A great number of the letters have been printed in Sir Robert Phillimore's *Life of Lord Lyttelton*.

Some letters and papers relating to South Carolina and Jamaica in the middle of the last century may be useful for Colonial history.

In rapidly looking over this collection, I made notes of what seemed to present points of interest.

A 4to volume of 142 pages contains copies by Charles Lyttelton (President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Bishop of Carlisle) of letters at Hagley chiefly written by the heads of the family. They are of the 16th and 17th centuries, and include letters from Sir John Lyttelton, Mrs. Muriel Lyttelton, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Sir Henry Lyttelton, Sir Charles Lyttelton, and their wives during the Civil War and the Revolution; a few are from Capt. Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough; one from the Duke of Monmouth.

In this volume are copies of records of a suit in the Star Chamber, 34 Eliz., wherein Gilbert Lyttelton and Humphry Pakington, Esq., were Plaintiffs as Executors of Sir John Lyttelton, and Lord Dudley, and many other persons were Defendants regarding an estate which had been purchased by Sir John from Lord Dudley.

At page 45 is copy of a letter by John Lyttelton to Sir Walter Raleigh, in dignified language, deprecating his hostility, and two letters by him to his wife Muriel; one is dated from Newgate, and in the second he directs certain letters in a painted casket to be burned.

1642, Aug. 20. Letter by Edward Nicholas (Secretary of State) to the Commissioners of Array for Worcestershire.

1642, Sept. 19. Lord Falkland (at Stafford) to Sir Thomas Lyttelton. The King is satisfied with him; desires to advise with him, and for that purpose commands him to come to Shrewsbury. In a P.S. he says that eight troops of horse, and 10 of dragoons, are coming to Worcester, and that ordnance shall be sent from Shrewsbury by water.

16... Sept. 30. Phil. Cary to Sir Henry Lyttelton. Alludes to the change in the ceremony of marriage made by the Parliament: "The Protector was yesterday overturned in his coach, and so bruised in his belly and his thigh, that he cannot stir himself in his bed, and his secretary's leg is broken. How the accident came is a great secret, because of the dishonour of it; for he would needs drive his coach himself, and the horses, run away and threw him amongst them."

A funny letter by the Duke of Monmouth (not dated), to Lady Phil. Lyttelton about "your sister, my niece."

Four petitions to Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Henry Lyttelton. He was imprisoned for providing arms without licence. In the third, he says that he had been in prison near 17 months.

In the Appendix is

from Robert Hope to Secretary Thurloe (about searching for arms in Worcestershire); he received the order the last day of December to take Sir Henry Lyttelton, the High Sheriff, and Sir John Pakington; both were taken and sent to London. Then follow the information of the carrier's brother (the boxes were addressed to Sir Henry Lyttelton). Examination of Charles (Sir Henry's son), and examination of Sir Henry taken by Thurloe, 29th January 1654; (he said that he got the arms because of his appointment as High Sheriff,) and examinations of other persons.

1662, Aug. 26. Katherine Lyttelton to her husband Sir Charles; written on her arrival at Sleeton. She describes her company on the journey: "If I had not had Cyrus,\* I had been undone, for I never had three such wearisome days in my life."

1663, Feb. 22. Henry Bennett (Secretary of State) to Sir C. Lyttelton at Jamaica; sends the King's instructions.

1664, Feb. 24. Charles II. to Sir C. Lyttelton. He has appointed Sir Thomas Muddiford Governor; gives Sir C. leave to come home, being unwell; to deliver up the seal, records, &c., belonging to him as Chancellor of the island to Sir Thos. Muddiford.

1678, May 10. J. Churchill (at London) to Sir C. Lyttelton; army matters.

1678, July 12. The same to the same. "We are again very furious upon the war; so that I hope it will not be long before I have orders to come over."

1678, July 18. The same to the same. It is generally believed we shall have war; notices changes in offices.

In an undated letter, the Duke of Monmouth writing to Sir C. Lyttelton at Bruges, says, "Let me know how strong every regiment can march out on Thursday, for I can give you no longer time." Does not intend that all regiments there shall march, nor can he say which shall stay behind until he see him.

In a letter from the Camp at Dundalk, Nov. 6th (no year), Sir H. Lyttelton gives in account of his shipwreck near Dublin; he says that the men died like rotten sheep; they could get no strong liquors. (It appears from the letter, that the writer had served under a commission, from King William, whom he had joined when Prince of Orange, soon after his landing.)

A folio of 27 leaves contains copies of letters from Sir Henry Sidney to Sir John Lyttelton and of several from Mrs. Muriel Lyttelton and others, chiefly relating to proceedings in Worcestershire during the Civil War; also of letters of the Lytteltons after the Restoration. (A note of the transcriber says that he has transcribed them fair into a 4to volume.) Among these are:—

Letter from Lord Falkland at Beverley to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, in the King's service.

1642, June 25. Charles I. to Sir Thomas Lyttelton. Confines him to Worcestershire, notwithstanding the orders of both or either house of Parliament.

There is a letter from Sir Thomas to Viscount Fielding, Ambassador Extraordinary at Venice, but it is not important.

1642, Aug. 17. Lord Dunsmore, at Warwick, writes to Sir T. Lyttelton: "We are told that great forces are coming down to us under the command of Hali, Hamden, and Lord Brooke, but out of the appearance we have of the assistance of your county and the rest of our neighbouring countries, we are not much allrighted with it. We have here already nine troops of horse, to-morrow shall have five more, besides 200 firelocks and 300 dragoons. These are of the King's forces. Then we have the force of the county besides, and this night the forces of Leicestershire will be with us. To-morrow we shall have the King with us at Killingworth," i.e., Kenilworth.

18 Car. I., June 22. Royal instructions from York for Prince Charles, Edward Lord Dudley, and Lord Coventry, and the rest of the Commissioners of Array for the county of Worcester.

1672, January 2. An unsigned letter and paper giving an account of the great storm at Guernsey, the damage to Cernet Castle; Lord Hatton's wife and mother were among the killed, and he was blown out of his room into a well at a distance.

In 1675 John Williamson writes to Lord Lockhart, Ambassador in France, recommending the widow of

\* Madame de Scudéry's panderous romance.

Mr. Lyttelton.—"he that was killed at the battle near "Stralsburg."

In 1711, Sept. 21, Chas. Lyttelton writes to Sir Charles L. at Hagley, giving an account of the visit of Louis XIV. to James II. at St. Germain.

A 4to volume of nearly 70 leaves contains extracts from the Tower Records, and from the original letters of the Vintners of Monasteries (at the time of their suppression), and several curious small pieces extracted from MSS. in the Bodleian Library and elsewhere, and which have never been printed. These seem to have been made by the Bishop in 1749. The volume contains curious facts from the Close, Patent, and Liberate Rolls; Extracts regarding the Monasteries, from Bodleian Collections. (Some of these may be found in the Camden Society's volume on the suppression of the Monasteries); at p. 18 is an account of an old despotism of Bishop Harybroke's corpse in St. Paul's, by a lady, the Duchess of Cleveland. (Signed H. Colmore, Dec. 16, 1675, who had it from those who saw it.)

1617, June 21.—Lenth. Letter from Scotland to a friend in England, at King James being there in 1617 (from Bodleian's Collections); the writer gives an account of the country and people, and of the reception of the King and his people.

The letter from Queen Elizabeth which is copied below.

Letter from Queen Anne (wife of James I.) to the Duke of Buckingham, beginning "Very kind dogge."

At p. 41 are some extracts from the Ashmole and Harleian MSS.

A 4to volume contains observations on the reign and character of Queen Elizabeth, made in the year 1723, by George Lord Lyttelton (61 pages). A note adds, "Not to be printed unless any false copy of it should be printed, &c. &c." Begins "It was now a considerable time that King James I. had reigned in England, with a conduct very different from that of his predecessor, when Sir Walter Raleigh was released from the confinement under which he had languished for several years."—(The piece assumes the form of a conversation between Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Henry Wotton.) Ends "I don't know how to end that conversation better than by repeating a saying of Lord Burleigh that Queen Elizabeth was the worst woman that ever was; for she understood the interests and dispositions of all the princes in her time, and was so perfect in the knowledge of her own realm, that no councillor she had could tell her anything she did not know before."

A 12mo volume contains a voyage from Plymouth to New York in the *Galatée*, written in French (17 leaves). Begins "Le 9 du Juillet 1776 nous levâmes l'ancre de la rade de Plymouth." The last date is the 7th of August. It ends before they reached New York. The second leaf and the last leaf but one are torn out. The writer received his commission the 30th of March 1776, and hoisted his pennant at Deptford in the *Galatée*. The name W. A. Merrick is on the first page.

A 12mo log book of the proceedings of the British fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, Kt., from the return of the fleet to Spithead on the 4th of September to the end of the campaign, November 24, 1779, kept by Capt. William Augustus Merrick of the *Incedary* fire ship.

Do, in the summer of the year 1779, kept by Lieut. W. A. Merrick of the *Victory*. Begins on Wednesday, 16 June, and ends on September 2nd.

Poetical epitaph by Geo. Lord Lyttelton on Captain Thomas Grenville, Commander of the ship *Defiance*, wounded in fight with the French, died 3 May 1747.

Some other poems by Lord Lyttelton.

Copy of letter by Lord Lyttelton to Stanislaus, King of Poland, on his accession, dated Nov. 20, 1771, and of the answer by the King's own hand, dated at Warsaw, Janry. 18, 1772.

Players about the death of Thomas Lord Lyttelton in 1779. Relation of Miles Peter Andrews, formerly M.P. for Bewdley, about Lord Lyttelton's ghost appearing to him.

Account (six folio leaves) of the naval engagement with the French off Mahon, May 20, 1756. The writer

thinks that had they all engaged, that day might have been recorded with a similar glory as May 19, 1692 (La Hougue).

A letter by Major J. Cockburn to J. Lyttelton, Esq., at Wimbledon Park. He tells of Lord (Thomas) Lyttelton having written dialogues of the Dead in imitation and ridicule of his father; remembers three of them, and has them somewhere. If he recollects right they are replete with wit, spirit, blasphemy, and patriotism. The parties were King David and Cassey Borgia, the Saviour of the world and Soerens, and Epaminondas and General Wolfe, gives an account of Mr. Combe and the Lyttelton letters.

Letters from Thomas Lyttelton, while abroad, to his father.

There are several portfolios of letters. Among these are:—

Autograph letter by Queen Elizabeth to Lady Paget, on the death of Lady Compton, as follows:—"E R. "sal to your mynde, good Kate, how hardly we princes "can brooke a crossing of our common rules; how sorrowful "will the best power be (may you be sure) when "mourne shall be made of his devising wyl. Let "nature therfor not hurt your selfe, but give place to "the Giver, and though this reason be from a rely "Vikar, yet it is sent from a loving Sonnes heart."

1659, Oct. 25. Edward Hyde (at Brussels) to Mr. Charles Lyttelton. He can not advise him to depart from the post where he is until he (Hyde) knows what the King is like to do.

1660, January 3. King Charles II at Brussels, recollects and will reward the sufferings of him and his relations.

Letters from Pope, Fielding, Garrick, Voltaire, Johnson, Swift, Warburton, Phelps, Horace Walpole.

A letter from Dr. Johnson, dated Bolt Court, July 28, 1780, contains thanks for offers regarding Lord Lyttelton's life (for the "Lives of the Poets"), but he has no need. Asks for information concerning West, about whom he is quite at a loss.

In another letter dated July 27, Dr. Johnson says that his desire is to avoid offence and to be wholly out of danger, and he proposes that the historical part should be written by a friend under Lord Lyttelton's direction, and that he (Johnson) will only examine the poetry.

A political letter from Pope (in the autumn of 1735), addressed to Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary to His Royal Highness, at Bath (4 pages).

A letter from Voltaire, dated Paris, 1750, contains a criticism on Thomson.

A letter from Richard Phelps in 1761 is about Voltaire.

A letter from Warburton in 1741 is about Dr. Middleton's work on the Roman Religion, and another in 1758 is laudatory of Lord Lyttelton's life of Henry II.

A letter from Swift, dated Dublin Henry House, 5 June 1734, says that in a letter to Pope he had recommended Mr. M'Auley to Lord Lyttelton's favour; perceives he has interceded with the Prince to prevail with the University to choose him for a member to represent that body in Parliament, has been informed that some of the Fellows have sent a remonstrance to the Prince of Wales pretending an engagement to Mr. Tisdal; protests his respect, &c. for the Prince.

A letter from Horace Walpole, dated 27 August 1757 (1 page) contains notices of Gray's poems and criticisms of his phrases.

Letter of George Lord Lyttelton to Lord Monboddo (6 pages) on the origin of the human race. Lord Monboddo's answer to the above (9 pages).

Draft of letter (in French) to the secretary of the King of Prussia, on his sending a book of poems published by his master. Wishes he had omitted the letter to Lord Keith. Laments his inactivity.

Copy of letter in 1735 to the Prince of Wales on the notion that an increased public grant might be proposed on the occasion of his marriage (printed).

Copy of another letter to the Prince, asking to be allowed to serve him for nothing (printed).

Letter from Frederick Prince of Wales.

Letter from the King of Poland, 1772 (printed).

Letter from Lord Monboddo, 1773, in reply to Lord Lyttelton's comments on his book.

It is rather curious that, after this letter, Johnson's remarks on Lord Lyttelton should be so caustic.





co. Salop, bears not only the seal but the autograph of Richard III.

To a deed temp. Richard III. is the seal of the town of Bristol, William Wykeham being mayor.

To a deed of the 16 Hen. VII. is the seal of William Cretting as dean of the collegiate church of Westbury.

There is a roll of the taxation of the temporalities of the archbishopric of Worcester, 29 Edw. III.

By a deed of the 4th of Edward III., John de Butetourt, lord of Welghe and Haygeleye (i.e., Hagley), states that there is a custom in the manor of Haygeleye, called *Beclaus* and *Redelaiter*, viz., each tenant pays to the lord 2s. yearly or one sheep for the said customs. By this deed he releases a tenant for ever. There is a fine seal, the arms are a saltire of lozenges.

There are two petitions, not addressed but indorsed "about the prisoners at Bruges." One is dated 12th November 1798, and is by Mary Beddingfield, prioress of Nazareth, praying for the pardon of "some soldiers," prisoners of our nation, condemned to die. The other is by Savannah Brinkhart, address

ALFRED J. HOBHOUSE.

P.S.—The edition of the *Treatise on Treasures* by Sir Thomas Lyttelton (ancestor of Lord Lyttelton) printed by Macbain in the 15th century is as valuable as a manuscript; of this his Lordship possesses a very fine copy.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CALTHORPE, BROOKWOOD SQUARE, LONDON.

This most important and valuable collection is contained in upwards of 190 volumes, mostly in folio. All but a few were formerly known as the Lyttelton Manuscripts, and a catalogue of the original collection is in the 2nd volume of "Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ," printed in folio, at Oxford, in 1476, and it occupies 62 pages of double columns, and describes 187 volumes.

This original collection seems to have been mainly formed by Robert Hale (one of the ancestors of Lord Calthorpe), who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and was employed by her in various missions, notably to the Low Countries, and to Mary Queen of Scots while a prisoner in England. He was at the trial and at the death of the Scottish Queen. He collected and retained and preserved many important original documents of his own and earlier times. Those regarding the House of Lords, English intervention in the Affairs of the Low Countries, and the Affairs of the Queen of Scots may be specially mentioned.

The printed catalogue was evidently taken from the manuscript catalogue now in the possession of Lord Calthorpe, and is very copious; but still, though generally nearly every item in each volume is given, yet in some cases there are very important omissions, and some inaccuracies, especially, if, as I suspect, the catalogue was made by a foreigner.

Of this original collection 17 volumes, namely, those numbered 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 41, 56, 84, 91, 97, 112, 113, 114, 121, 129, 127, and 167 have been for many years, and still are, and a few others are, missing. The volumes were numbered consecutively from 1 to 187, and the volumes which remain still bear the proper numbers. Thirteen of the volumes were some years ago lent to late Sir Francis Palgrave, and were duly returned by him. They were borrowed with a view to the then projected new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, and works in execution by the Record Commission.

The descriptions in the existing catalogue are very brief; the majority of the volumes are of such a nature that a new and fuller description of them would be very desirable. In the preliminary examination which I made, the extent of the collection and the fact of the existence of a printed catalogue precluded me from doing much more than noting omissions and inaccuracies which were patent; nevertheless I have given most of Beale's notes, he having peculiar sources of information; and have amplified some of the descriptions, and, as the printed catalogue can be only in few hands, have endeavoured to give a general idea of the contents of the volumes.

Where a volume is not noticed, either it is missing or appears not to contain anything relating to this country.

Volumes I., II., III., and IV. contain copies of treaties between England and foreign powers in the 15th and 16th centuries.

In Vol. II., fo. 366, is a copy of an exemplification by Philip and Mary of a record of pleas before Spigorniel and Denham, justices for the examination of records, processes, and correction of crimes, 17 Edw. II. It is translated into English. It concerns Guernsey and Jersey. At fo. 378 is a copy of charter by Queen Elizabeth, in 1568, to Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. Then follow Orders in Council for Guernsey, 1569 and 1581; and instructions to commissioners for Jersey, 1582, appointed on the complaint of the islanders; and at fo. 388 are orders (April 1583) set down between Sir Thomas Leighton and Monsieur de Contone in the matter between Sir T. Leighton, Captain of the Isle of Guernsey, and P. de Carteret, Seigneur de St. Omer. At 393b are set out Customs of Guernsey, differing from the customs of Normandy.

At fo. 409-412 of Vol. III. is a copy of the treaty of marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Duc d'Anjou, &c. This is a copy certified by "Pinart, Conseiller du Roi, Secrétaire d'État et des finances de sa Majesté."

Vol. IV., fo. 6 to fo. 97. A declaration of the treaty and dewe title of the Right High, &c. Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland to the Crowns of France and Navarre, and to the Duchies of Normandy and of Guyan and Gascoyn, and to the counties and countries of Anjou, Mayn, and Touray, Poytoun, Ponthion, and Champaign, and of the province with the superiouritie and dominion of Bretayn, by dewe succession of heritage, and answering to the false objections, surmises, and imagnacions made and put in prynt by the Frenchmen against the said title, grounded upon a surmised law called *Laws Saliques*—It contains 25 chapters, and is in a hand of the 16th century.

At fo. 100 are Latin statutes and regulations for the army of Henry 6th. All were to wear a white band with a red cross or crosses, if any did not wear such, and were killed by our own men, it would be his own fault. Any enemy wearing it was to be killed.

The Declaration by Henry 6th of his right to the crown of France, fo. 145, is in English, and dated at Westminster, 14th June in the eighth year of his reign.

The charter, of which a copy is given at fo. 110, is dated A.D. 1123. By it King Stephen gives the manor of Sutton to God and the church of St. Peter of Winchester in exchange for the manor of Morden, which he gave to Walleran, Earl of Mortain, and which the church long possessed. A great part of the letters and magnates associated.

In this volume, loose, are 33 leaves in a hand of the 15th century of Sir John Fortescue's English treatise in favour of Henry 6th and against Edward 4th's right to the throne. It is the same, within a few words, with the fragment printed by Lord Clement in his "Lays and Works of Sir John Fortescue," p. 497, from the Cotton MS., Julius, F. vi. The Cotton MS. begins with the words "That the Kinges of Englande." Lord Calthorpe's begins "Wisdom of civile clerkes and of othre" "that the Kinges of Englande." The Cotton MS. ends "when he was not fully eight yeares olde." Lord Calthorpe's ends with the same words. (See the Report on the Countess Cowper's MSS. in this Appendix for a sixteenth century copy of the same fragment.)

Vol. VII., part 1,\* contains an account, by way of journal, of the doings at the Diet or Conference of Utrecht, 1473. The orators for England were Wm. Hattelys, the King's secretary, and John Russell, Doctor of Divinity, Archbishop of Berks and Diocese of Sarum, and William Rose. It is about the House of Towns.

At fo. 82-114 is a diary of the proceedings by one of the commissioners.

At fo. 132 is part (5 leaves) of a treatise advocating war with France, temp. Henry 8th.

At fo. 140 is a Latin proposition of Peter de Monte, collector in England for Pope Eugenius 4th, made in the Parliament at Westminster, 14 Hen. 6th.

At fo. 164 is a requisition made by Henry 6th to his adversary of France on giving up his claim to the crown of France. (Nearly all the volume is in English.)

Vol. VII., part 2.—The colloquy at Bruges. This volume, like the first portion of the last, seems all about rates and merchandize. There are proofs by the English, refutations by the Belgians, council letters, and instructions. At fo. 313 are Negotiations at Brussels by Dr. Dale, sent to the Archbishops of Parma by Queen Elizabeth. The speech of the envoy begins in French, but breaks into Latin, he being only an apprentice in the

\* The manuscript catalogue has an index of subjects which is not printed.

\* This forms part of CLXX. in the printed catalogue.



and of letters to him to his wife, and a diary of him of his doings in London, and on his journey to Rome in 1573, where he died, and bottom of the Englishman to meet there. It is continued to his return to London, 15th March 1580.

At f. 110. The names and dwelling places of papists at whose houses I have been since my coming into England at this winter last. (Apparently by Robert Woodcock.)

A treatise in French against the Queen of Scots, fol. 127-128.

A Latin declaration of the causes which moved some of Her Majesty's navy coming from Portugal to seize a small palace with what sent to London. The Latin has been corrected by Beale. This is followed by an English translation printed in the 1580. At fol. 2-2 is The View of France in the method of traite.

Fol. 1. To fol. 12. The catalogue gives a "Briefe direction of occurrences in England, 1579 to 1582." Folio. The marriage between the two dukes at there. How Northumberland suspected he should have been betrothed there, and therefore came not thither. Folio December 1582. Letters sent for the sending of Lordes people throughout the realm. (It may be an extract of some book.)

Fol. XXXII. Copies of three treaties of peace at 1 unity between France and England, the first between James, King of England, and Charles VIII. of France. The second made by other papers mostly in French, Spanish, and Dutch words. The third made by the Queen of England and the Answer of Charles IX. of France, 1573; this is in French.

Fol. XXXI. This volume contains, amongst other things, the papers on the Star Chamber. The order and collection on it is 113 dated 1582, and were sent by Walsingham to William Byss, clerk of the Star Chamber. At fol. 17 are notes by Beale. At fol. 18 and 19 are extracts from the books of the Count of Requesens, 2 Henry VIII. and 12 Henry VIII. At fol. 113 is a tract in French concerning officers at Court, their several offices and attendance from the King. From the papers of the Earl of Devonshire, Hugh Spencer, and the Bishop of Ely, Charles VI. It is a memorial was of reference to the time of Edward II. At fol. 151 is a letter from John Voel, a gentleman of France, to the Marquis and Marquise de, sent by them a travel, and the Marquis to end purchase him, which concludes at there.

Fol. XXX. Copies of two papers on the State of France. Treaties and papers concerning Turkey and Japan. At fol. 226 is a list of presents sent to the Grand Signor by W. Walsingham. They were sent in the person of London for the Grand Signor and various officers of the Court of the Grand Signor was 1591 fol. 13.

Fol. XXXI. This important volume is, with two or three exceptions, composed with letters and papers concerning, about Mary Queen of Scots and various concerns in the Duke of Norfolk and others on her behalf. At fol. 13 is the declaration of the proceedings of the Queen of Scots' affairs in England since 14th April 1561 to 25th March 1582. A note by Beale says that the original was found in the study of the Lord Henry Howard, brother to the late Duke of Norfolk, in his house beside Ivy Bridge, when he was apprehended after the departure of the Lord Pagett and Charles Arundell and Lord Henry confided before. and Robert Beale that, on the departure of the Bishop of Ross from England, he sent this book to him by a fellow who at sometime was servant to a stationer dwelling at the sign of the "Oxford," in Fleet Street.

At fol. 17 and 18 are extracts from lives of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The notes of the last demeanour of the Queen of Scots after death of Lord Darnley, and the examples for the execution of Queens (fol. 56-57), are in the hand of Beale. The form of a petition to Her Majesty for executing the Duke of Norfolk, is said to be "compiled by T. N." The Duke's speeches on the scaffold, fol. 112. In the margin is the name L. Chyke, and on the margin of 117 is the name of Calow. At 120, A Declaration of the just causes moving the Nobility of Scotland to abide with the King when Religion was apparently this is said to be licensed to be printed, 1582. At fol. 135 is The sum of all the conferences between the Earl of Morton and John Dury and Mr. Walter Balgownie, and the chief things which they heard of him the day the Earl suffered, which was the 20th July 1581.—At 140, a Copy of a proclamation from Holgrove House, the last of Feb. 1583, again of false rumours and riotous behaviour.—The discovery of a gajing gulf, fol. 119, is a printed tract,

4to, 1579; it is by W. Stiddee. An answer in MS. to it, by Lord Henry Howard (or by Francis Throgmorton), follows. Before 1576 is a copy of a letter of six leaves, dated Sheffield, 11 Nov. 1581, to Mr. Secretary, by some person (perhaps Beale) who had been sent to have an interview with Queen Mary of Scotland, wherein he gives an account of the interview. At 190 is an account of Parry's execution, by Vaughan. At the back of fol. 191 is a poetical eulogy on Parry.—The copy of Mary's adherence to the Association is in French, and certified as true, the original having been seen by Beale in the hands of Walsingham. At p. 200, The execution of five traitors, Ballard, Balington, Savary, Robert Barnwell, and Edmund Treharne. An unprinted copy of Examination (in French) of Nicholas Lambert, 1589. Copy of marriage contract between the Queen of Scots and Rodolph. Letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Kent, Sir Amias Poulet, Sir D. Drury, and H. Beale, 1 July, 1588.—A defence of the honor of the right high might mighty and noble Princess Marie Queen of Scotland and of France, &c., printed, 1583. This is a fine leaves, ending imperfectly, with signatures H 1.—A confession of Nicholas Haultbert, 2 August 1583, about the death of Darnley (in French, 4 leaves).—Beale's Conferences, various. Among the letters to and from the Queen of Scots are some to Marston, 27 July, 1586, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, Sir Francis Langfield, Lord Paget, (in French), and others in French, for the deliverance of the Queen of Scots by the King of Spain, and letter by G. Paget to the Queen. Letters between Mary and Balington and others, and extracts of intercepted letters to Mary. At 272, Instructions given to Mr. Worsell, sent to the King of France. This has the autograph of Elizabeth (or an imitation, but it has not the usual flourish) and Datum. At 285 is an original letter by Walsingham to Beale.—Defense of the Common Civil Law (4 fol.). Beale's note says "written by Dr. Harmer," before the going of the lands and other of 1131 Commissioners to Fotheringay.—The proclamation declaring the sentence against the Queen of Scots is printed in black letter on 3 pieces of paper fitted together, in all a yard long.—Fol. 281. A discourse touching the full execution of the Queen of Scots. A note by Beale says that this tract was made by two Parliament. The work begins, "It has not happened since the creation of man," &c., in the defence of truth, itself there is a certain measure to be used. (Quere whether the same as Earl 318, fol. 11.) The printed letter to the Earl of Leicester in French is at London, June 1st, 1582. It is on Low Country affairs.—A vellum document signed by Henry Earl of Kent, Amias Poulet, D. Drury, Thomas Andrew, "Monsieur," Robert Beale. It is an address by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and signed by him, the Earl of Kent, and others defending themselves about the execution of Mary, and praying that the Commission to them might be recorded. It is cut through by scissors. After this comes a large pen and ink drawing of the trial of Mary at Fotheringay, the figures are numbered, and Beale gives the names at the back. At the end of the note of the proceedings at Fotheringay is a note by Beale. At this is a note by Beale of what he heard the Spanish Ambassador Mendoza say, Dec. 1587, about the papers implicating Mary, found after her death. At 477-486 is a Defence of the monstrous sentence and execution of the Queen of Scots, &c., &c.; at London, printed by John Windet. A note by Beale says, it is commonly thought that the book was made by Thomas Martin, D.C. L. and being printed, the books were suppressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In a bookseller's catalogue, about a year ago, I saw what seemed to be the original or copy prepared for the press of this work; the name of the author was carefully obliterated from the title, and certain passages and words were marked as to be omitted. Fol. 326. Touching the Commission for the execution of the Scottish Queen. This has notes by Beale.—Fol. 531, Copy of the Queen's Commission for executing Mary, signed, 1586. Beale's letter from Fotheringay giving an account of his journey and the execution of Mary. 640. A pen and ink drawing of the execution of Mary. Papers on the proceedings in the Star Chamber against Davison.

Fol. XXXII. Copies of charters to London, and other papers relating to London, Yarmouth, and the Cinque Ports, &c. At 185, A treatise on the Admiralty; the first part is in French.

Fol. XXXIII. The volume seems to be chiefly about emperors against Elizabeth, where Spaniard were concerned. At fol. 51, a letter from Dr. Sanders, in

Madrid, to Dr. Allen, 1577:—By Sanders's hand, but in the name of James FitzMaurice, is a copy of a letter from one of the rebel lords to the Earl of Kildare. Fol. 64, A practice of the Q. of Scots and others to invade England. On the back of this is written, "Thomas Norton's chain of treasons." Fol. 73, A collection touching the attainder of Philip Earl of Arundel. Beale in a note says that this was gathered by Mr. William Waud, one of the clerks of the Council, who was used in the said examination to attend upon Thomas Henage and other H.M. counsellors appointed for the purpose.—Fol. 122, A general discourse of the Pope's Holiness's devices (this seems to be a repetition of the Diary and Discovery of priests contained in vol. 26).—Account of Dr. Lopez's treasons; and confessions of various Spaniards.

Vol. XXXIV. A treatise "Of the civil law in case of divorce, whether either party may marry again. *Begin* There hath been and yet is no small doubt among the learned. (39 leaves in large writing.)

Vol. XXXV. After a few pages relating to Godfrey of Bologn's expedition to the Holy Land and early English history, come copies of writs and petitions for privy seals, and patents, and copies of such. Copies of various documents, and passages in English history in the reigns of Edw. 2, and Hen. 6. An account of the deposition of Richard 2nd. Surrender of various fortresses in France.—Fol. 131. The title and claim of the crown by Richard Duke of York, and replication thereto; an agreement between Hen. 6 and the D. of York. 39 Hen. 6.—Fol. 139. Articles of the commissioners of Kent, 1460, and those of Yorkshire, 1469–1486. Fortescue's Treatise on the difference between an absolute and a limited monarchy.—Fol. 165–175. Here endeth the cronycle of Julius Caesar, &c., translated by John Lidgate, monk of Bury St. Edmund, 1400. (Beale has given to this the title of the Serpent of Division.)

Vol. XXXVI. Copies of the Old Scotch Laws, Regiam Majestatem, &c. Before the alphabetical table are 10 latin hexameters and pentameters, signed G. B. They are beautifully written like large printed italics; *begin* Cuncta tuo cum colla iugo det sponte iuventus. They may be possibly by Buchanan to James 6th.

Vol. XXXVIII. Low Country Genealogies, beginning with the house of Luxembourg; coloured arms in the margin. A large volume of the 16th century, in French. At fol. 263, *Miroir des fleurs de la Noblesse du pays bas collégé par Corneille Domburg sitz de Martin Zelandoir en l'an 1586.* The vol. ends with fol. 344.

Vol. XXXIX. Copies of various papers regarding truce between England and Spain; and one original letter from R. Sidney to Beale, dated Ostend, 18 June 1600. Before fol. 127 are several pages of notes by Beale.—Fol. 141. Copy of a device for alteration of religion, 1 Eliz., out of a book by Sir Thomas Smith. Some papers regarding ecclesiastical matters in England.—Fol. 175. A letter by Philip and Mary to the shires, 22 March, 1 & 2 P. & M. This has the autographs of the King and Queen.

Vol. XL. The 1st document is Instructions to ambassadors or commissioners to treat with the authorities of a city (not named) for the surrender thereof; the city had never been taken; and the phraseology is very peculiar and seems studiously obscure. At fol. 2 is a corrected draft of the same. It is English, and seems to be temp. H. 8.—Fol. 27. Latin instructions to the Seneschal of Morlaix, which he is to intimate to the King of England on the part of the Duchess.—Fol. 36. Original letter by Thomas Cromwell (Cromwell) to Dr. Bonor, telling him to set out directly, and to cause his ship to be rigged and made ready; understands that he has his commission already sealed. If he has not received the Duke of Holst's letter, Mr. Gostwyk shall deliver it to him or to Cavendish.—Draft of a long letter by Bonner and Cavendish to the King (altered to Queen) giving an account of their going to Wirberg, and their interview with the Duke of Holst, 2 Oct. 1535; and drafts of other letters to the King on the same business. At fol. 98 it appears that the Duke was aggrieved that the King did not address him as King of Denmark. In 1536 (see fol. 120) he was recognized as King of Denmark.—Letters of Adam Parry to Bonner.—Original letter by Cavendish.—The papers in this volume are all about 1535 or 1536; they are either original or contemporary copies or drafts. Wirberg was then besieged.

Vol. XLII. This volume contains extracts from Latin histories and other works, regarding the Pope's jurisdiction in England; and from 54 to 82 the proceedings

and Edward 6 to Eton College, and other grants. At fol. 63 is the form and pattern of a chesse board, declaring that the King's exchequer is the most ancient court of record. This is on 9 leaves of vellum of the 16th century.

Vol. XLIV. This volume contains many of Beale's compositions relative to church matters.

Vol. XLV. Ecclesiastical matters. Extracts in Latin from decrees of general councils, &c.

Vol. XLVI. Account of the High Court of Parliament; extracts from journals and copies of speeches and arguments there and in the Star Chamber. At p. 140 Beale says that he was then (39 Eliz.) Burgess for Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.

Vol. XLVII. Genealogies of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Anglo-Norman, and Welsh Princes and Kings, and of English Dukes and Earls; in large neat writing of the 16th century.

Vol. XLVIII. Propositions to show the unfitness of Queen Elizabeth (being a woman) to bear rule; and the Answer thereto. The Answer is by Richard Bertie, husband to the Lady Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, against the book of John Knox, 1558.—Fo. 11. Declaration of the right of succession the Queen of Scots had to the Crown of England, with a defence of her honour. (Beale says that this was printed; and was first published in writing at the time of the northern rebellion.—Fo. 72. A treatise of the Queen of Scots right to the Crown of England, made by Morgan Philipps, B.D., assisted by Anthony Browne, Kt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1567. Printed at Liege 1571. (Beale has written in the margin "Mr. John Hales, his hand").—Fo. 97. A discourse of the troubles that happened in Scotland between the Queen and the King her husband, and certain their nobility: "Written by Lord Ruthry of Scotland a little before his death, at which time he protested that all things were true contained in the same, and that he did leave it in writing that every man's part might be known that were privy to the enterprise." (Beale writes underneath "Testified by Mr. Randolph, who wrote the lines above").—Fo. 124. *De Jure Regni apud Scotos Dialogus.* (George Buchanan and Thomas Metellams are the interlocutors). Fo. 175–182. A Discourse in French (From the commencement and the ending, I recognize it to be the celebrated tract *De la Servitude Volontaire*, by Etienne de la Boetie, the friend of Montaigne). Fo. 216 to the end is another French tract against Mary of Scotland.

Vol. XLIX. Letter from Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, to Sir John Wallop and Sir Francis Brian, dated Lynn, 25th July. Sends a letter from the King to himself, to be read and returned. Asks them to find out how the King takes the breach of the truce with Scotland; if they find that he firmly sticks to the King, then to advance the same; if he would have the same renewed, then show him that he (Norfolk) has sent two posts with letters to the King's Highness for the same purpose, whereof he looks to have answer in 8 or 10 days.—Four original letters by Henry 8th to Sir F. Brian and Dr. E. Fox on an Embassy to the King of France. Minute of the King's letter to Dr. Bennet, 18th November 1532. Instructions to two cardinals for peace between England and France.—Original draft of letter by Benet to the King (partly from Innspruck and partly from Bologna) dated 2nd and 27th May. Tells of his interview with the Emperor on his way to the Pope from Henry.—Another with P.S. from E. Karne (date of 1530 indorsed). Another from E. Karne to the King from Venice, 1530. Letter from Benet to the Duke of Norfolk, from Rome, 7th Feb. 1532. Letter from Benet to the King, from Rome, 18 Sept. 1530 (8 pp.). Brian and Fox to the King, from St. Quintin, 28 Nov. 1531 (8 pp.). Draft of letter to my Lord of Winchester by the King (17 pp.) about a proposed meeting of the French King and the Emperor which Henry did not like. Instructions to Sir Henry Knyvett by the King about matters to be opened to the Queen of Navarre and afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk. Copy of Henry 8th's letter to his Ambassadors in France, the King of France having offered to mediate between the Kings of England and Scotland. Minutes of two of the King's letters to Fox (and I think Sir F. Brian). Tractatus depredationum, in Latin, a propos of a treaty of peace between France and England, 30 Aug. 1525. Treaties of peace in Latin between England and France, 1526–1527. Notes for a Treaty between England and France, 1596. Papers relating to Spain and the Spanish Match, &c., &c.



first begin with the said Egidius, and with the better will, because we shall have occasion to have and supply somewhat to the Bishop's answer touching John Bakon, of whom Egidius speaketh . . . who was clapp'd and whisk'd out of Rome as our named English translator doth translate the said Latin booke. The end of the Prologue states the three books. The 1st book contains Reasons gathered to maintain the marriage, with the answer of the Bishop of Rochester to the late book printed in England for maintaining the censures of the Universities, which we have compendiously gathered out of a book by him in Latin, never, as far as we know, printed. The 2d book contains Our own Censures of Egidius de Bellamera, M. Mantua, Mr. Wakefield, and the English Dialogue, &c. The 3rd book discourses upon Acts of Parliament, &c.—Life of Sir Thomas More, and *begins*. This excellent and peerless man.

Vol. LXXXIII. A volume of the latter end of the 15th century, 72 leaves. It contains copies of Italian letters from Hieronymus Georgius to the Doge of Venice. Some notices of England occur. The 1st letter is dated 14 Sept. 1485, and the last is 24 Sept. 1487; but a quire or quires at the end are wanting.

In Vol. LXXXIV. to LXXXI. there is nothing apparently relating to this country, except copies in Vol. LXXV. of confirmations by Julius 2 of treaty of marriage between the daughter of the King of the Romans and the King of England. Treaty of peace between England and France. These volumes are of the 16th century, and some are in Italian.

Vol. LXXXII. is a copy of Bird's (or Doddridge's) Magazine of Honour. It has been printed in 1642, and there were several re-issues with new title pages.

Vol. LXXXIV. Latin diary of proceedings in the time of Pope Alexander 6. A transcript of the 16th century.

Vol. LXXXV. This volume consists of 34 original letters by Lord Buckhurst, and copies of some others addressed by him to Walsingham, the Earl of Leicester, the Council, the Queen, &c., besides other papers about the Low Countries. The earliest letter by Buckhurst is dated 26th March 1586, and the last in June 1587. I do not know whether they have been used for historical purposes.

Vol. LXXXVI. A volume of the 16th century. It contains copies of the Declaration of the title of Henry 6 to the Duchies of Normandy, Guyenne, and Gascony. The declaration of Sir John Fortescue upon certain writings sent out of Scotland. Treaty of peace between the Kings of England and France;—Statutes for the army of Henry 6 in France, and other papers on the claim of the Kings of England to the Crown of France.

Vol. LXXXVII. At fo. 271 is an Italian *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, by Giovanni Michelli, A.D. 1557.

Vol. LXXXVIII. A paper volume of 48 leaves, composed in 1599 by Thomas Brudenell. It contains the creations and arms of the nobility of England from William 1st to Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. LXXXIX. From fo. 87 to fo. 121 is an interesting account in Italian by the Cavalier Barducci of the movements in Ireland effected by Pope Gregory 13th against Queen Elizabeth. The narrative begins in the year 1578. Barducci was one of the principal agents in Ireland.—Italian accounts of trade in England.—Translation of the Sultan's letter to Queen Elizabeth.

Vols. XC. and XCI. A great number of documents, some original and some copies, concerning the Low Countries in 1586 and 1587.

Vol. XCII. Original instructions to Robert Beale, with the autographs of Queen Elizabeth and W. Davison. It is about an intended assembly at Magdberg to consider such as were not of the Augustin confession, and to prevent it.—A great number of letters and papers, some in Latin and some in Dutch, on religious matters from Brandenburg, Brunswick, Saxony, and Wittenberg; and the Negotiations of Sir Thomas Smith for the restitution of Calais.

Vol. XCIII. A collection of 80 copies of records from Hen. 3 to Hen. 6. These relate to English persons and places and foreign states in relation with England; and are chiefly of a mercantile nature.

Vol. XCV. A 4to volume of the 17th century. In this are copies of several papers connected with Sir Isaac Wake's embassy to Venice in 1627, and to Switzerland and elsewhere; and Sir Dudley Carleton's embassies.

Vol. XCVIII. In this volume is another copy of Michele's *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, in three parts; and a short extract from another *Relazione* in 1551. (16th century.)

Vol. XCIX. Humphry Lloyd's collection of the history of Wales. (This has been printed.)

Vol. C. Proceedings in the Parliament at Oxford, 1 Car. 1.

Vol. CI. A 4to volume. General Musters, with the furniture of 24 of the Queen's ships, 1573 and 1574.

Vol. CII. Life (in Latin) of Mary, Queen of England, by Robert Wingfield of Brantham (40 folios). *Beginis Rex Edwardus ejus nomine sextus. Ends his saltem impedimento sit.*

Vol. CIII. Copies of documents in the 16th century regarding our mercantile relations with Denmark.

Vol. CIV. A volume of the 17th century. Sir Robert Cotton's answer to certain propositions of peace and war.

Vol. CV. A 4to volume containing a tract printed by John Day, 1561, (3 leaves and 22 pages). *Forma politica ecclesiastica nuper constituta Londonie in Castu Gallorum, N. Gallasis auctore.* And two other MS. tracts on religion written in Italian, 16th century.

Vol. CVI. A 4to volume, 17th century. A treatise on the Court of Chancery (67 fos.).

Vol. CVII. A 4to volume, 16th century. A small treatise directed to the Queen (Elizabeth) against Mary Queen of Scots. (This is also in a preceding volume.)

Vol. CVIII. A brief discourse against succession known. A 4to, of the 16th century, 21 leaves, against trying to settle the Succession to Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. CIX. Copies of Commissions and other documents regarding maritime matters between this country and France at the end of the 16th century. A 4to. volume, 17th century.

Vol. CX. In this volume are copies of Parliamentary proceedings in the reigns of James 1st and Charles 1st; and of petitions to parliament in 1576, by certain preachers in Norwich against ceremonies insisted on by the Bishop, of whom they complain.—A supplication by the celebrated William Stubbs to the Queen, 1589. Beale in a note says that it was drawn by Stubbs to be exhibited to the parliament. Collections of pedigrees and notes to illustrate tenure by Barony. Copies of tracts by Sir R. Cotton. Observations touching the Bishop's articles, by T. N.—Original letter by Lord Burghley to Beale, asking his answer to seven questions about the papal authority here and elsewhere. Beale gives his reply in 20 leaves. An original letter from Burghley thanks Beale for his answers.—Papers on Musters and Supplies for the navy. Mr. Herbert's convention with the King of Denmark, 1583.—*Avis au roy de la Grande Bretagne, par M. d'Aubigny.*

Vol. CXI. Treatises on Parliament. Arguments in a Law Case. Relation of the proceedings against Ambassadors that exceed their commission, by Sir Robert Cotton. Notes concerning a Treaty and League, offensive and defensive, between Her Majesty and the French King. (This is indorsed A discourse of R. Beale, how Her Majesty and the French King deal with the Princes of Germany.)

Vol. CXV. Account of all Offices in the King's Gift. This is of the time of James 1st.

Vol. CXVI. A treatise on the Monarchical Government of this Kingdom. (17th century, on 60 leaves.)

Vol. CXVII. In this volume are three leaves of Latin, giving a description of James 1st, followed by five leaves in Italian, giving an account of the Powder Plot.

Vol. CXXI. contains copies of various speeches by Sir Christopher Yelverton, (temp. Elizabeth), on divers occasions during his legal career.

Vol. CXXII. A treatise on Parliament, 17th century.

Vol. CXXIII. A 4to volume, being a treatise concerning Enclosure, dedicated to Sir H. Yelverton, by Adam Moore. It is an apology for the King's enclosure of King's Sedgmoor, in the county of Somerset.

Vol. CXXIX. At fo. 30 is a Declaration of the True Causes of the Great Troubles supposed to be intended against the realm of England, wherein the indifferent reader shall manifestly perceive by whom, and by what means the realm is brought into those pretended troubles. Scene and allowed. A.D. 1592.—*Francisci Baldvini consilia pro regina Angliae.* (This is a Latin treatise on the validity of the marriage of Henry 8th with Catherine.)—A dialogue intitled *Cista pacis Angliae*; dedicated to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, London, 13 Dec. 1576, by Roger Edwardes. (It is apparently for assuring the Succession to the Throne.)—A tract on the Union of both Kingdoms (England and Scotland). I think it is of the time of Elizabeth.

Vol. CXXX. Copies of Royal and other letters, petitions, and papers relating to the Hanse Towns, the Merchants of the Stillyard, the Merchant Adventurers, &c., for the last 30 years of the 16th century; and an original Council Letter.

Vol. CXXXI. This contains papers, some original, about the Merchant Adventurers in 1576, and Beale's mission to Flanders. Letter from Queen Elizabeth (signed by her) to Philip of Spain, 19 Jan. 1582. It is written by Archam, and signed by him. Letter to Philip of Spain (signed by him) in reply to one of the Queen, dated 17 Dec. then last. Causes why the Earl of Leicester thought himself not well dealt with by the Lord Buckhurst (fol. 51-79). At fol. 79, "Out of this" book, was collection made by Sir Thomas Heneage, "Vice-Chamberlain, and Sir P. Walsingham of certain" points to charge the Lord Buckhurst, wherein he made "certain answers by word of mouth, which being made" to the Earl of Leicester, he made the reply which fol. "loweth;" then follows (fol. 81) the reply of the Earl of Leicester. (There, I suppose, are in 1586 or 1587.) A memorial for Sir Francis Vere to deal with the States (this is a draft corrected by Beale, and other papers (brought to fol. 119) about the States, at the same period. A treatise by a Burgess of Parliament to show that the proceedings of the Archbishop of Canterbury against the poor ministers are unlawful, 158-211. (This is probably by Beale, as it is corrected and interlined by him.) After some papers on church matters and Ireland, comes a copy of letter by Beale to the Lord Treasurer, in 1586, about the report that his office of Clerk of the Council was to be given to Mr. Smith, servant to the Earl of Essex, and that he was to go to York.—An account of the exchequer.

Vol. CXXXII. This volume is about the Scotch Church. It contains a answer by the Scotch ministers in England to a letter subscribed by certain of the flock in Scotland, 1584.—The Book of Discipline (Beale's note is "joining 564 in the printed copy, and in the end "about 50 leaves;" . . . The 4th book of the progress and continuance of true religion. (About 100 leaves full of historical matter.) Scotch letters of John Knox. Miscellaneous collections of Scotch history, from E. 15, 1. (by Beale).—Treasons perpetrated against the King of Scots by certain lords and gentlemen whose names hereafter follow, with a declaration of the King's Majesty's intention to his last Acts of Parliament, which openeth fully in effect all the said conspiracy out of Scotland into English. Impriated at London for Thomas Nelson, and are to be sold at the west end of Paul's, 1586 (no date).

Vol. CXXXIII. Among some Italian treatises is a short *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, of apparently the 16th century (fol. 45-50).

Vol. CXXXIV. contains nothing of importance, and the next six volumes are in Italian, and contain nothing relating to England except a *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, in 1669, by Nicola Malino, and another, in 1690, by Francesco Corticelli; both of these are in CXXXVIII.

Vol. CXIII. The imputations against the Duke of Somerset are said, by Beale, to be taken out of a book of Sir Thomas Smith. Papers about trade, and the silly and merchants of the Harve. Note of Sir Francis Drake's voyage, 1585, 1596, begun the 25th of August, having despatch from Her Majesty (37 pp.). At fol. 175 is a copy of letter by Elizabeth to the Dey. Papers concerning the merchants trading to the parts of the Levant and the Signory of Venice, fol. 176-206. Among these is copy of Council letter, 1582, about Aceleto Velutella and his oil. Draft of Queen Elizabeth's passport for Don Antonio (23 Elizabeth), with autograph note by Burghley. Accounts of expenses for Don Antonio, by order of Walsingham (the total was 1,625*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*).

Vol. CXLIH. All about Low Country affairs and the proceedings between the Earl of Leicester and Lord Buckhurst; several of the documents are original.—Fol. 53. One page in Burghley's writing.—A letter by Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Leicester. Original letter from the States General. Letters by Thomas Wilkes (1589), Lord Willoughby (1588-90), and Davison (1584) to Walsingham and Leicester; Thomas Digges and Stephen Powle (1587) to Walsingham.

Vol. CXLIH. This contains several original letters from Princes and States to Queen Elizabeth; two by Frederick, King of Denmark, have his autograph. Copies of orations from foreign emissaries to Elizabeth, and of letters by Beale to the Princes of Germany. Religious matters are the subject of the latter portion of the volume.

Vol. CLXIV. Negotiations of Mr. Beale, Mr. James, and others, concerning the Low Countries, with original letters and other instruments. There is a copy of Leicester's resignation of the Governorship of the Low Countries, dated 17 Dec. 1587, with his autograph, or a fac-simile of it. A letter by Elizabeth to the States, 23 July 1587; and a letter by Elizabeth to Killigrew

and Heale, 3 Aug. 1587; both are in French, and have her autograph. A letter from Burghley and Walsingham to Killigrew. Answer to the Earl of Leicester's requests (4 pp. in Burghley's writing). Copy of Instructions to Sir John Norris. Considerations in what character the Queen shall enter into the defence of Holland (2 pp. in Burghley's writing). Instructions for Norris; with a note by Burghley. Original letter from the States to the Queen.

Vol. CLXVI. All in Italian. At fo. 312 is a letter by the Duke d'Orsini to James 1st, 1618. It is about the desire by the Venetians to hire ships and troops out of England.

Vol. CLXVIII. All in Italian. At fo. 193 is a long discussion of the question whether Pope Paul the 8th should allow a marriage between the sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (a Catholic) and the son of the King of England (a heretic).

Vol. CLX. All in Italian. At fo. 384 is a *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, by Cardinal Bentivoglio; in cap. 4 he says that the King (James 1st) is 40 years old; he describes the King's person, describes political parties, and the state of religion in Scotland. (Printed among the Cardinal's works.)

Vol. CLXIII. This contains an Italian account of the island of Malta, by Giovanni Battista Leoni; it is addressed to the Pope, and dated from Rome, 1608 (24 folios).

Vol. CLX. All in Italian. At fo. 127 is a *Relazione d'Inghilterra*, by Marc Antonio Curioni temp. James 1st. See the preface in the Italian relation of England, printed for the Camden Society in 1847.

Vol. CLXI. There are two volumes thus numbered. The first is not described in the printed Catalogue, it is of the 11th century. The first six leaves are occupied with Instructions for a principal Secretary, observed by R. H. (Robert Beale?) for Sir Edward Wotton, A.D. 1592. The following 40 leaves are occupied with copies of letters by and to Beale, and Instructions, all official. The second of these volumes is nearly all in Beale's writing, and on all imaginable subjects concerning him as Clerk. It has his autograph signature, and the date of 1572 is on the cover.

Vol. CLXII. *Annales Cambrie*, ignoti auctoris, *Reynolds Annos*. . . Mortalitas magna fuit in Britannia, pro qua Calwaladei filius Calwalini in minores Britanniam ansum. *Annales* (to 25) Annus 1280, Combustio in morum apud Stratum Floridum. Anter hujus historiae hic in calce adhibet hic verba Non inveniri plus. Extracta from Chronicle of W. Thorne, in 45,—from book of the Priory of Beemuncley, near Louth, fo. 57. A *Harriage*, in pedegrees, 2 pages for each, in 63-128. At fo. 161, *Sardinia* reportes of the country which Sir H. Gilbert sought to discover. It contains the examination of David Ingram, the reports of Vererhamas, Jacques Cather, John Barrea, Andrew Thevett, and John Walker, of which number Sir H. Gilbert did confer in person with the three last. Accounts of other voyages. Translation of a letter written by Pedro Deastrale (who was with the Spanish Armada) to his brother. He says the number of ships was 140, and gives an account of the fight (6 pp.).

Vol. CLXIII. English Negotiations with Denmark 1599. Heads of a league between Elizabeth and the princes professing the Gospel. Instructions by the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard for officers of the Navy. Journal of the Spanish actions under the Earl of Essex and the Lord High Admiral, 1596. Relations of the Galiz voyages in 1596 and 1625 (the latter is by Capt. John How).

Vol. CLXIV. All in Italian. At fo. 173 is a *Relazione d'Inghilterra* by Daniel Barbano, 1552, and at fo. 227 is another by an unknown author, temp. Elizabeth. (Both these are noticed in the preface to the Camden Society's volume, previously referred to.) Names of the forts and ports of England, fo. 232-245.

Vol. CLXVI. Copies of treaties and papers relating to trade with the East Indies and the States, temp. James 1st. The Negotiations of Sir Robert Cecil, secretary to Sir John Herbert, in France, 1588, &c.

Vol. CLXVIII. Journals of Parliament, 1-47 Elizabeth.

Vol. CLXIX. and CLXXVII. *Nomenclator Navalis*, or an exact collection and exposition of all terms of art, &c., 1633. Copious descriptions arranged alphabetically. The contents of both volumes are the same; the first has 150 pages folio.

Vol. CLXX. A folio of 917 pages containing copies of treaties between the Kings of England and France, Spain, Portugal, the States, the Princes of Germany, the King of Denmark, the House of Nassau and Scotland;



the latest is with Denmark 1646. (The 1st portion of this vol. is part 1 of Vol. vii.)

Vol. CLXXI. Extracts from the Acts of Council during the reigns of Philip and Mary, Aug. 13, 1553—15th Nov. 1558. (460 pages of small clear writing.) It "omits only things unnecessary and not worth the noting," and is very interesting.

Vol. CLXXII. Abstract of Journals of Parliament, March 19, 1604.—Journal of all the negotiations in the treaty of peace between England and Spain, 4 James 1st.

Vol. CLXXIII. The liberties, &c., of the Cinque Ports and of London (17th century).

Vol. CLXXIV. Copies (17th century) of miscellaneous documents (temp. Elizabeth) chiefly in naval matters, but a few on military matters.

Vol. CLXXVI. At the end of this volume are copies of the Declaration of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England concerning the settlement of Scotland, and copies of proceedings on the Union; and a paper by Clement Edmonds on the Policy of the United Provinces, 1615.

Vol. CLXXVI. Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries. (These have been printed.) Fo. 79, Arguments at Whitehall, 1611, about the scarcity of coin.

Vol. CLXXVIII. Lord Digby's Negotiations in Spain. Copies of letters between King James 1st and the King of Spain, and Lord Digby's to King James; Copies of Calvert's letters; Copies of letters to and from the King from and to the Prince Palatine, &c., and of letters to Calvert at Madrid. The letters are in 1622 and 1623.

Vol. CLXXIX. Copies (16th century) of various official documents with a view to prepare for the attack by Spain in 1588. A few are of documents, temp. Henry 8.

Vol. CLXXX. Copies (17th century) of documents relating to naval and military matters, temp. Elizabeth and James 1st.

Vol. CLXXXI. A copy of the *Vetus Codex*; a fair copy certified by Ryley, 22 July 1643. (This is printed and known as Ryley's *Placita Parliamentaria*.)

Vols. CLXXXII.—CLXXXVII. are copies of the Parliament Rolls, Ed. 1—Hen. 7.

The additional volumes in this Collection are as follow. The descriptions (with a few additions and alterations) are from Lord Calthorpe's Catalogue.

1. Vellum, 9½ in. by 6½, written in England, early in the XIVth century, in three different heads. It contains:—

1. Martini Poloni Cronica de Imperatoribus.
2. Ejusdem Cronica de Papis.
3. Vita Alexandri Magni.

On a fly-leaf at the beginning of the volume is this entry, "*Liber fratris Johannis de Londonia de Librario Sancti Augustini Cantuariensis*."

2. Paper, 11 in. by 8, written in England early in the XVth century, and containing:—

1. A formulare of letters for various occasions, by Matheus quondam Alberti de Libris. *Latin*.
2. Treatise on the sacraments, tithes, heresies, &c., with a table of contents in the latter part of the volume. f. xvj. *Latin*.
3. Secretum philosophorum. f. lxxxj.

Various miscellaneous entries follow, and at the end are some copies of documents relating to the priory of Reading, dated 1410 and 1414; the volume having probably belonged to that house.

3. Paper, 7 in. by 5, being—

"*Tranquillitatis animi preservatio et munimentum ad serenissimam Principem D. Mariam "Scotorum Reginam, 1573,*" by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross.

This is apparently in the autograph of the Bishop. It is bound in gilt vellum, with the initials, M. R. and a crown, on the covers.

4. Vellum, 14 in. by 9½, written in the latter part of the XVIth century, and containing—

Plans of property round Brinklow and Wolston, co. Warwick.

5. Paper, 10½ in. by 7, of only 9 folios, containing—

"Two severall surveyes . . . of the wardes, "capteynes, ensignes, and soldyers, chosen, "prepared, mustered, and trayned within the "City of London . . . in 1588 . . . "and in 1599 . . . Whereunto ys also "added a rare, true, and proper blazon of "coloures in armory and ensignes; translated "out of Frenche into English. Collected and

"written onto this yeare 1600, by Richard "Robinson, citizen." (On 9 leaves of paper.)

6. Paper, 13 in. by 8, containing—

Sailing problems, and a journal kept by William Sanderson on board H.M.S. "Salisbury," Capt. Fr. Hosier, in 1709; with coloured drawings.

7. A large paper book, 15 in. by 9½, containing—

"Proceedings and pleadings in various peerage claims in the XVIth century."

8. Paper, 12 in. by 8, forming a thick volume, Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench in the case of *quo warranto* against the City of London, 1682.

9. A large paper volume, 14 in. by 9, written in the XVIth century, and containing—

Law cases arranged in order of subjects. Part of a digest or abridgment F to Q.

At the beginning of the volume there is a note stating that the cost of paper, writing, and binding amounted to 15l. 1s. 6d., dated 1640.

10. Paper, 8 in. by 5, written in the XVIth century, and containing—

Abstracts of law cases.

At the beginning is a note of a private transaction in the 9 Eliz.

11. Paper, 6½ in. by 4, containing—

Reports of law cases, 22–43 Eliz., some in Chancery some in Common Pleas.

12. Paper, 11½ in. by 8, XVIth and XVIIth centuries. Lawyers common-place book.

13. Paper, 5½ in. by 3½, of the XVIIth century.

"*Juris fecialis sive Juris et Judicii inter gentes "explicatio, qua quæ ad Pacem et Bellum "spectant exhibentur, Authore R. Z. (i. e. "Richard Zonch), P.R.I.C.*"

14. Paper, 6 in. by 3½, written early in the XVIIth century, being—

"An advise of Q. Cicero unto his brother Marcus, "concerning his suite for the consularship," a translation of Cicero ad Marcum fratrem de petitione consularis.

15. Paper, 8 in. by 6, of the XVIIth century—

The common-place book of Henry Yelverton. In the binding are fragments of a Latin and English Dictionary in MS. of the 15th century.

16. Paper, 7½ in. by 5½, of the XVIIth century—

A medical recipe book.

17. Vellum, 9½ in. by 6½, written in England towards the middle of the XVth century, with a few ornamental borders; containing—

The Statutes of the Realm, from 5 Edw. III. to 4 Hen. V. [1331–1416], in French. *Imperfect*.

All the manuscripts are in good condition; a few want binding. Lord Calthorpe kindly gave me the use of his private room for the purpose of examining his very valuable collection; and for the comfort and convenience which he thus afforded I beg to tender my thanks.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WROTTESELEY, AT WROTTESELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

There are here many ancient deeds relating to lands in Staffordshire, principally referring to the manors of Wrottesley, Perton, Tottenhall, Womborne, Orton, Oaken, Pendeford, and Butterton. Amongst them is a deed of the 12th century, being a grant of Wrottesley and Levinton by the Abbat and Convent of Evesham to Simon, son of William de Coctuna, in consideration whereof Simon quitclaims to them certain lands in Norton, Norton, and Hamton. The seal is gone. This is the title deed of the manor, by which it is held by the present possessor. In the same box, and forming part of the anterior title to the manor, is an ancient copy of a very curious deed, dated 1088, in which Robert de Stafford grants Wrottesley and Livinton to Walter the Abbot and monks of Evesham, by the advice of the Bishop of Chester, who had enjoined it of him for a penance, he, Robert, being then sick and shorn a monk of Evesham. The boundaries of Wrottesley are added in Saxon. This deed is not in the Monasticon.

An exemplification, dated 11 Kalends of May, 19 Edward 2, by John, Abbat of Evesham. He says that they have in the treasury a deed, which is set forth,

being a convention between Reginald, Abbat of Evesham, and the convent, and Robert Duncumb, regarding certain land called Livington. He says, "sine dubio de verbo ad verbum talis est littera que maacet penes nos."

Most of the deeds and letters were placed by the late Lord Wrottesley in canvas bags, distinguished by numbers, and some of the letters are arranged in numerical order; and there are manuscript memorials of the family compiled by him, which refer by this means to the letters. The most ancient deeds are kept in small japanned tin boxes. These extend over the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; amongst them are some grants of the 12th century, made to the Priory of Dudley, and the original deed by which Hugh de Wrottesley, temp. Hen. 3, compounds for his estate for the sum of 60 marks under the terms of the Dictum of Kenilworth. There are likewise several royal grants by Edward 3 to Sir Hugh Wrottesley, one of the original Knights of the Garter, amongst them a pardon under the Great Seal for having killed John de Perton, granted in consequence of Sir Hugh's services "in partibus transmarinis."

In bag 26 are many deeds of the 13th century; and a license from Henry 8 to Richard Wrottesley to wear his bonnet at Court, because of his having an infirmity in his head. Dated 15th March 1515. And a few years earlier in date (1501, I think) is a royal authority to raise men against the Scots.

In bag 3 is a large parchment roll about a foot broad, written in the early part of the 14th century, containing the early history of England down to the Heptarchy, with a list of Kings down to Edward 1; it contains at great length the claim of Edward 1 to the seignory of Scotland, and appears to be copied from one of the documents issued by that monarch and promulgated amongst the religious houses. From other evidences on the roll, it appears to have originally belonged to the monastery of Burton; and

A long copy, on parchment, of the foundation of a Chantry at Bilston.

In bag 3\* is a list of the names of the bailiffs for Staffordshire and Warwickshire, 1581.

Sept. 25, 1601. Scisdon Hundred. A note of all those that he there with private arms (7 pp.).

In bag 12\* is a letter of Attorney by Sir Walter Wrottesley. Seal, in red wax, of beautiful execution, containing arms, crest, supporters, and legend, and a small crest impressed at the back. The date is 11 Edward 4. It was in this year that the Earl of Warwick reinstated Hen. 6, and Sir Walter Wrottesley held Calais as the Earl's Lieutenant.

Perambulation of the manor of Perton and Tree-coit.

Inventory of the goods of Eliz. Wrottesley, widow of John Wrottesley, 1592.

In bag 3\* is an inventory of furniture in the Bell Inn at Reading, 13 Edw. 4.

In bag 3 are some bills of the 17th century; one dated 1611 shows the price of black satin to have been then 13s 8d, the yard, and a quarter and a half of black silk 10s 4d.

In bag 12 are numerous patterns, pinned on paper, of satin and plush and broad cloth brought by Thomas Sheldon from Coventry in 1611.

The letters numbered 139 and 210 are from John Duddesley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, to Walter Wrottesley. In the second the writer says, "My father was a Kotesley man." There are other letters from the same writer, and they appear to throw much light upon the question of his parentage, which has hitherto puzzled historians.

The letters of the 17th century are numerous, chiefly of a business nature, but many containing points of interest.

9 Jan 1617. J. Richards to H. Wrottesley. "You know your son is to beare a priue in a pley (play) to be acted here, he is in clothe"; "Mr. Marke willed me to write for to have these things following to be send him,—a gowne, a petticoate, a wastcoate, a curle, & some jewells."

Coventry, June 21, 1630. Samuel Foster to Sir Hugh Wrottesley. He relates how a week before breaking up at Christmas Sir Hugh's son shut up the school room and kept the place half a day and a night, shot a pistol at him, wounding him in the thigh and legs, and damaged his dress; he asks 10l. for remuneration.

London, near Essex Gate, 1632. Sir Wilth. Devereux to Sir Hugh Wrottesley. "Understands that somebody had possessed him that Sir Thos. Blotter of the Privy Chamber offered him to be a Baronet for 300l., and that the King would make many for 200l. or 300l.; that the

King was reversed; one offered 800l., and could not get it. Thought he had performed the office of brother in getting it for him for 500l.; if he had not been brother-in-law, and a descendant of a founder of the Garter, he had not gotten it so low."

In 1631 the King's need of money was great, and the following letter shews by what means dignities were dispensed:—

March 6, 1631 (letter 58). J. Skeffington to Walter Wrottesley. Asks for two large trees; offers a baronetcy; the King having given a warrant with liberty to nominate a gentleman whom he or I think fit; gives him the first offer for 300l.

On the 10th of the same month (No 59), Thomas Fudsey (dating from Essex House) advises Walter W. not to think of the Baronetcy. "It is thought those which have been made shall be cauld in question, and nothing shall be done but by Parliament. The King is gone, as we heare, for Yorke, & so for Scotland; Many of the Lords have been with him to intreat him to come to the tounne, but all will not do. It is reported that he will not come to the tounne until the Queen doth returne, and that she hath made him take an oath (oath), but he has taken the prince along with him, which the Parliament are very sorry for. This day there is 81 French summanders that were taken about Bristol that should agone to the rebels into Ireland, and now are coming for London to be examined, and some ships are taken to relieve the rebels, which had 3,000 arms in them."

In letter 60 the Baronetcy is declined, as the times are dangerous.

A letter, 1637 (June), requiring particulars of a person brought from London who was suspected of the plague.

Several letters from Maro Antonio Cæsar Gahardello.

Copy of letter, 29 Sept 1640, by Walter Wrottesley to Sir Wm. Devereux. The deputy lieutenants hear from the Lord Lieutenant that the King is to summon a Parliament, and that his Lordship leaves the election of Knights of the Shire to the country's free choice. Asks him to let him know his Lordship's desire, and he will endeavour to forward it.

1640, Feb 10. J. Byrcho to W. Wrottesley. "The Parliament goes on well (blessed be God). The hues of the Bishop is now in agitation. On Wednesday sought is my Lord Straford's buyings. I think that hee will be settled agayne at Wolverhampton."

1641, Jan 28 (No 55). Copy of letter to Mr. Crompton by Mr. Croxon, touching a meeting about the safety of the country. Hears that in London people meeting in the streets ask whether they will be for King or Parliament.

1641, Feb 9. Thomas Fudsey, Essex House, to Walter Wrottesley. "Straford's trial will be to-morrow sunset. It is thought he will not come off well, for the axe or the rope may serve his turne. The Bishop of Oxford is dead, and our lusher is not well, and I think all have queasie stomachs, for they stand upon their good behaviour; for in the house some are for Bishops, and some for none, and if there be any they are to be allowed a particuler stipend, so that their pride will be abated. The Prince of Orange's son is to come over very shortly and marry with our King's eldest daughter, the rightings are drawn all redy."

1641, Feb 11. Thos. Crompton to Walter W. Gives newses to go in the Diurnall. The Queen intends speedily to go to Holland with her daughter. On Tuesday, as it is reported, 4,000 Kentish men, horse and foot, came thro' London, and went to the Parl. House. They had all papers in their hats, but the superscription as yet to us unknown. It is imagined they came on behalf of Sir E. Dering, Knight of the Shire, many being sorry for the censure and imprisonment upon him.

From the letter numbered 63, it appears that in 1642 "a piece of scarlet" of 1½ yards was 4l. 10s in price, and plush 27 shillings a yard. No crimson in guinea plush or velvet was good. The King gave audience to the Lord of Holland at Barnalay on Saturday. The King is looked for at Lustux to-night, and I believe will be there if things be not accommodated, for he is resolved to proceed with the array, and so is the Parliament with the militia.

1642, July 26 (No. 64). Essex warns Walter W. against having anything to do with the array, as it is illegal.

1643, Aug 30 (No 65). From Robert Hasbury. "London and all the country round is very resolute and

"corageous for the King and Parliament, and my Lord of Essex had inn honor as a weare a prince."

1642, Oct. 8 (No. 66). From John Byrehe. His home has been plundered, his clothes, woollen, and linen taken. Hopes he shall have His Majesty moved for him.

1643, Jan. 6 (No. 67). Copy of letter, R. Leveson to Mr. Gray. The King is going to recover the county and town of Stafford. His Majesty has commanded all gentry well affected to assist. Knowing he has received about 100 horse from his Majesty, asks for an answer by the bearer what assistance will be rendered.

1641, Dec. 10. From Thomas Crompton of London. The King is pleased with the entertainment in the City. Rewards and honours for the City.

1645. Letter from some officers at Stafford for contribution. The weekly pay of Wrottesley was assigned to them by the Commissioners, to pay officers and troops. For the neglect of payment they had fetched two persons (named) into Stafford, and they detained them for 41l. 19s. 9d. arrears, and asking Wrottesley to pay for the enlargement of his tenants.

1642. A letter from Mr. Birch to Sir E. Littleton. Has a note on the battle of Naseby. Losses on both sides.

1647, Jan. 18. From Richard Preston. "This day Whitehall is made a garrison, and Mr. Cromwell is master there, easting up works as fast as may be." Barnard Castle in Thames Street, Lord Pembroke's house, works at the Tower, Leadenhall, and Ely House expected to be others.

A news letter, dated Richmond, July 6 (1640). The prince marching towards York, Monday, July 1, the enemy raised their siege and went away. The prince marched towards them. Marquis of Newcastle went towards Fairfax's tent, and found 4,000 pair of boots and shoes and 3 mortars, &c. On Tuesday the prince attacked the enemy 3 or 4 miles from York; was defeated. Wednesday the prince was advised to retreat. The enemy summoned York to surrender, but were defied. The enemy retired. The writer adds "This is verbatim of what I could remember of Dr. Lewin's letter to his wife."

1648, Jan. 30 (No. 79). Letter from L. Lee to Sir Walter Wrottesley. In a postscript (in rather a tremulous hand) he says that going to send this letter he met multitudes coming from Whitehall with sorrowful hearts, bewailing the King's death, who said they saw his head cut off. God in mercy look upon this miserable kingdom.

1665, Juno 3 (No. 84). John Haltam, London, to Sir Walter W. He mentions the sickness; 17 in the whole the last week; more is expected to be in the next hill; has not yet heard of any dead this week in his parish of St. Clement. Speaking of the fashions of clothes, he says, "Sir, it is not generall for cloke hagg briches as 't was when you were in London last; wyde brithches 'with ribanes is much worne." Our navy being engaged with the Dutch ever since yesterday morning, and it is very much affirmed this afternoon that our English navy hath absolutely routed the Dutch.

1665, June 6 (No. 85). From J. Haltam. No express; for the Duke yet about the fight with the Dutch; one was with the King this day which came from sea, and delivered on oath that there was nine Dutch shippes together burning.

June 8 (No. 86), Clement's Inn. From H. Fryth. This day at noon an express from the Duke of a glorious victory. The writer gives the effect out of the particulars.

Letters numbered 170 and 171 in division 24 are from Ursula Wolryche to her daughter, Lady Wrottesley. She says . . . some of your news I hard, as concerning Nell Gwine. They say there is the greatest galantry may be in towne; silver and gould laco all over the peticoates and the hodies of their gonnies; but sleeves and skirtes blake; abundance of euries very small on their heads, and very fine their heads dressed.

The second of these letters is very copions for dress.

Holograph letter by Sir W. Dugdale, 27 Sept. 1672, addressed to Sir Walter Wrottesley. Dugdale's son has gone to London with the Lord Keeper's youngest son. Remarks on Croxden Abbey, and a tithe suit;—"about 2 years since there was a suit of a like nature in the Exchequer by an impropiator for tithes of land belonging to that abbey; I got the land holden excepted. Though the abbey was of the Cistercian Order, yet it was one of the lesser houses dissolved in 27 H. 8. and hath not by that Act any benefit of the privilege. Therefore it was a nice point (which

the Lord Chief Baron, as great a lawyer as he was,) knew not off."

Another holograph letter by Sir W. Dugdale, dated Oct. 3, 1672, showing that Croxden is of the Cistercian Order, the clause in the 27 Henry 8, and the King's special letters patent in 29 Henry 8, whereby it came to have the benefit of that Act in 30 Hen. 8, upon the general dissolution of all the great monasteries.

Some armourers' bills for the year 1644.—List of names of gentlemen and yeomen of Seisden hundred who stand charged with private armour for His Majesty's use, and showed the same completely furnished; taken by Walter Wrottesley, one of the Deputy Lieutenants, 24 January and 15 July 1641. (6 pages.)

1640, July 4. Indentures of 300 footmen impressed for the King. (2 kings.)

Notes of the King's speech, 1642, Sept. 2.—Orders for regulating the association of the north-western part of the county of Worcester.

In bag 12\* is an agreement in 1634, by John Hodges, entler, of Wolverhampton, to keep in repair Walter Wrottesley's armour in the hall at Wrottesley for 3l. per annum. There were two horsemen's armours and two pair of pistols, two pair of gauntlets, arms for 10 footmen, and 12 pikes; 12 muskets, 12 rests, 12 sets of bandoliers to them; 4 calivers, 4 sets of bandoliers, and 4 head pieces to them; 12 halbeards, 12 head pieces to them; 40 swords, and 40 helts to them; powder match, bullets, and 4 pair of bullet moulds; all which furniture is of complete munition for forty men.

1643. A paper of this date, showing that when plate was to be coined into mouey, 4s. 10d. was given for plate without sother, and 4s. 8d. when sothered.

In bag 25 is a list of presents to Walter Wrottesley during his shrievalty, consisting of flesh, fish, wines, sugar, &c. (Indorsed 1618.)

In bag 14 is a list of armour and arms at the Hall in 1642.

And a list of the furniture in the old house in 1635.

In bag 18 are some rentals; the first is of 15 Edw. 3.

In bag 27 are letters. One of 1637, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Walter Wrottesley; he sends Joice Hunniman, accused of being a witch, and so slandered; asks that he will examine her and do justice.

Another, same to the same, thanks him for his attention in the matter of Hunniman; abuses certain apparitors who go about frightening the people.

A letter from Ambrose Gray, of Envill, asking Walter Wrottesley to grant a warrant to take some other person in lieu of one of Gray's workmen, who had been impressed.

A letter from Robert Haynes (*Immanuel* written at the top, see Shakespere's Hen. 6. part 2. act 4. sc. 2.), sending swans; a pair cost twelve shillings.

Two or three letters touch on engagements with the Dutch in 1666.

A warrant in 1670 to levy fines for attending conventicles; one of 20l. and three of 4s.

In bag 3 is a certificate, dated 1485, by Isabella, prioress of Brewood, and several other persons, including Hugh Wrottesley, that John Coll, junior, had died, and was taken to the church at Tatenhall, and was buried at the altar of the convent of Brewood.

The letters and papers of the 17th century are very numerous, chiefly of the time of Walter, afterwards Sir Walter Wrottesley, who seems to have kept everything addressed to him.

There is a bundle of proclamations (printed), temp. Charles 1, and a large printed broadsheet, advising the subject to obtain a grant of free warren, and showing the advantages and privileges of it. The office for grants was at Sir William Bretton's house in Drury Lane.

In bag 3 also is a list of the trained horse for the county of Stafford, taken at Stafford 5 June, and at Lichfield 2 October 1634. In this list the gentry of the county are divided into cuirassiers or light horse, according to the amount of their lands.

There are also a few letters of the 18th century in division 24. One is from Sir John Wrottesley to his wife, from the camp at Hill Gate, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1776, giving an account of a victory over the (American) rebels. And another, dated Sept. 22, 1776, dated from New York Island, giving an account of further successes.

Two letters, giving an account of his son John Wrottesley's rebellion in Westminster school.

A letter in French, dated 1788, from De Pignerolle, of Angers, to Sir John Wrottesley. He says that M. Perigaut, the banker, has informed him from Paris that his (Sir John Wrottesley's) son was to pay 200 louis yearly,

Mr. Wesley did; this he says is not enough. Mr. Wesley had no servant, and your son has one. (This Mr. Wesley was afterwards the Duke of Wellington.)

A letter from Wm. Pitt to Sir John Wrottesley, dated 28 Oct. 1800, asking him to move the address to the King. The importance and high price of corn is much dwelt on.

There is in this collection an early Roll (written about the time of Henry 5, or beginning of the reign of Henry 6) of the statutes of the Order of the Garter, and a subsidy roll for Staffordshire of 7 Hen. 7.

In the library is a manuscript copy of Erdreweik's Survey of Staffordshire, which seems to have belonged to Camden. This copy could not be found when Harwood edited Erdreweik's survey in 1844.

There is also a fine volume of the Collections of John Huntbach, whose labours are noticed by Harwood at p. 1st. of the preface to Erdreweik.

In conclusion, I must be permitted to express my thanks to Lord Wrottesley for his hospitality and kind attentions during my stay at his house.

ALFRED J. HARWOOD.

#### MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LEIGH.

Among the Manuscripts belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Leigh, is a very valuable Letter Book of the Monastery of Stowley in Arden, written in the 14th century. It was compiled by Thomas Pype, otherwise called Thomas de Weston, the eighteenth Abbot, who succeeded in 1252 to Robert de Atherston on his resignation of the Abbacy.

The compilation is dedicated to the Venerable Father in Christ Thomas de Hiltone, Abbot of the Monastery of Stowley in Arden.\* After giving his reasons for undertaking the work, he states that he has divided his work into four parts.

In the first book he gives the descent and generation of the Kings of England from the earliest period down to his own time, together with a history of the Abbey of Radmore, which was afterwards removed to Stowley, and copies of all charters granted to those two houses. To this he adds a brief account of the acts of the several Abbots of Stowley, "A tempore fundationis" "quod infra institutionem usque ad presentem videlicet" "usque ad sermum quartum in festo Sancti Gregorii" "Papae anno MCCCC. conuersionis secundo anno vero" "domini Regis Anglie Ricardi secundii post conquestum" "fuit extinctum."

The charters of each King are preceded by a brief sketch of his reign, and several historical episodes containing facts which the compiler had gathered from sources which were then extant, are interspersed in various parts of the volume.

Copies of some documents have been inserted long after the Manuscript was written, and the volume was used by Dugdale in his Monasticon; his notes extracted herefrom are at Oxford among the Ashmolean Manuscripts.

Although the compiler states in his preface that he has divided his work into four books, yet this is the only one now known to exist, and it is probable that he died before he had completed the task he had imposed on himself.

He intended, it seems, to have devoted his second book to charters and muniments relating to the villis of Stowley, Colyton, Blyrcote, Ancho, Wottonville, Warwick, Coventry, and several other places which he mentions.

The Third Book was to contain memoranda and documents concerning the ancient customs, &c., appertaining to the possessions of the Monastery, for the purpose of guiding the Abbots in granting leases of the possessions of their House.

The Fourth Book was to be devoted to the grants of privileges and compositions for tithes, and to precedents concerning the visitation of the Monastery, either by the Court of Rome, or any other authority.

Among the Manuscripts belonging to Lord Leigh, is a volume bound in Russia leather, and entitled "Historical and Local Manuscripts," the contents of which are,

1. Four pages of a treatise on the Canon Law, with interlinear and marginal glosses.

2. A Chronicle of the Kings of England, extending from Ethelbert to 1388, and commencing "Tempore antiquiorum Anglorum dividebatur Anglia in quinquo partes."

3. The Prophecies of Merlin concerning the Kings of England.

4. The Jadenture Tripartito between Isabella Queen of England and the Mayor and Commonalty of Coventry on the one part, and the Prior and Convent of Coventry on the other part, relative to the disputes between the Corporation of Coventry and the Prior and Convent there, respecting the metes and bounds of the town.

5. Taxation made in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, by Thomas de Staundon and Roger Bacon, relative to the churches, benefices, and prebends in the said Diocese, A.D. 1370.

6. Inquisition made on the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, in the 8th year of the reign of Edward III., relative to the extent of the Prior's half and the Earl's half of the Town of Coventry.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE HONOURABLE G. M. FORTESCUE, DROGHEDA, MAIDENHEAD.

By far the greater part of the MSS. now in possession of the Honble. G. M. Fortescue appear to have belonged at one time to the owners of the estate of Hockness, in Yorkshire. After a number of unimportant papers, written for the most part by correspondents of Walsingham, we come to some curious letters relating to the courtship of Sir Thomas Hoby, who at last succeeded in marrying the heiress of Hockness. The estate afterwards passed with another heiress to John Parker, the Secretary of the Duke of Buckingham, who managed to get into his hands papers of very considerable value. These form the bulk of the Collection. Amongst them are letters from Buckingham himself, from Secretaries Lake, Calvert, Naunton, and Conway, from Bishop Williams, the Earls of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Nottingham, and many other of the chief personages of the Court of James I., besides letters from James himself, from his daughter Elizabeth of Bohemia, and from her husband the Elector Frederick. There are also several original holograph letters of Bacon. All of these latter, however, have been already printed.

Amongst these letters the most interesting is, undoubtedly, James's letter to the Commissioners for the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh after his return from Guiana (1604). From this we learn for the first time what was the precise nature of the examination to which he was subjected, and what were the King's reasons for dissenting from the open trial proposed by the Commissioners.

Of the other papers may be specially noticed Sir Robert Dudley's account of his newly invented ships of war (1590), and Sir T. Wentworth's letter about his proposed resignation of the office of Cantor Rotulorum (1600), which applies the hiatus in the correspondence on the subject which was regretfully pointed out by his biographer, Mr. Foster.

The interesting holograph letter (605) from Charles I. to Prince Rupert does not originally form part of this Collection, but is believed to have been acquired by Lord Grenville.

A selection from this valuable series has recently been made by the kind permission of Mr. Fortescue, and will shortly be printed by the Camden Society.

#### CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HONBLE. G. M. FORTESCUE, DROGHEDA, MAIDENHEAD.

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1593.      | 1. Jean Ceruelier to his brother Claude.   |
| June 27.   | The bearer will give him news. The         |
| Edinburgh. | Queen is out of prison, and uses his uncle |
|            | as her secretary.                          |
| Und.       | 2. French merchants to the Council.        |
|            | Complain of wrong done to them at sea.     |
| 1571.      | 3. Audley Danett to Lord Burghley.         |
| March 27.  | Promises to write him news from France.    |
| 1582.      |  |
| July 17.   | 4. The Duke of Joyeuse to Sir H. Cob-      |
|            | ham. Will give satisfaction about a ship   |
|            | "spoiled by a Frenchman."                  |
| Aug.       | 5. The King of Navarre to Sir F. Wals-     |
|            | ingham. Recommends Lord Wemyss to          |
|            | him.                                       |

\* The fact of the Book being dedicated to Thomas de Hiltone, Abbot of Stowley, seems to prove that Thomas de Pype had ceased to be Abbot there when he compiled it.



- Dec. 9. 58. The Earl of Huntington to Mrs. Sidney. Sir T. Hoby will not take her letter as denial of his suit.
1596.  
Feb. 3. 59. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to Anthony Bacon. Begs him to move the Earl of Essex to think better of Mrs. Sidney.
- March 11. 60. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to the Countess of Huntington. Asks her to favour his suit.
- Received  
April 4. 61. Sir R. Sidney to Sir T. P. Hoby. Has not yet found a fit time to move Lady Huntington in his favour.
- Received  
April 4. 62. The Countess of Essex to Sir T. P. Hoby. Is unable to help him, as she has promised others not to oppose them.
- May 28. 63. Mr. Edward Stanhope to Mrs. Sidney. Explains the difficulties of her position about the estate at Hackness, and advises her to use Sir T. Hoby's influence.
- Grimstone.  
June 26. 64. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to the Countess of Huntington. Thanks her for not taking part against him.
- Sept. 4. 65. Lord Burghley to the Earl of Huntington. Amongst the goods left by the late Earl of Huntington were some hangings belonging to Lady Hoby, formerly Mrs. Sidney, which he begs may be given up.
- Greenwich.  
1599.  
Sept. 20. 66. Sir J. Harington to Sir Thomas Egerton. Sir T. Hoby has paid him 98l. 8s. 7d., as ordered by the Court of Chancery.
- Coventry.  
1600.  
Feb. 17. 67. Treaty of peace between France and Savoy.
- Paris.  
1603.  
Jan. 2. 68. The Duke of Bouillon to Henry IV. Defends his conduct since leaving Castres.
- Geneva.  
12. 69. Advertisement of a loyal subject. Remarks on the government of James I.
1605.  
70. James I. to the Duke of Montpensier. Letter of compliment.
1606.  
March 27. 71. James I. to the Duke of Mayenne. Recommends Sir G. Carew to him.
- April 6. 72. The Duke of Lorraine to James I. Congratulates him on his escape from the Gunpowder Plot.
- Nancy.  
March 27. 73. Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Bar, to James I. Hopes that he will approve his marriage.
- April 6.  
1607.  
Sept. ? 74. James I. to Henry IV. Assures him that it is impossible to grant his request for favour to John Forbes, who had been guilty of treason by holding a general assembly of the Church of Scotland in defiance of the Royal authority.
- Oct. 7. 75. James I. to the Duke of Lorraine. Thanks him for the visit of his son, the Count of Vaudemont.
- Und. 76. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Having, by mediation, settled the differences between the Count of East Friesland and the town of Emden, he forwards the request of the Count that you will treat his subjects with favour.
1608.  
Jan. 29. 77. Frederick IV., Elector Palatine, to the Archduke Albert. Complains of an unjust sentence pronounced by the Parliament of Dole, depriving the Duke of Wurtemberg of certain lordships.
- Heidelberg.  
Feb. 8.  
Nov. 3. 78. James I. to the Marquis of Havre. Thanks for his service.
- Nov. 13. 79. James I. to the Duke of Wurtemberg. Expresses his pleasure at a visit from the Duke's brother.
- Nov. 24. 80. James I. to the Count of Choissy. Is ready to do what he can for him, and has done justice to his son.
- Nov. 30. 81. James I. to the Count of Vaudemont. Recommends Barkley to him, and congratulates his brother, the Duke, on the birth of a daughter.
- Dec. 2. 82. James I. to [the States General]. Complains of an insult by the Count Manrice to his ambassador Winwood.
1609.  
May 9. 83. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Begs him to listen to his ambassador in a matter concerning all Christian princes.
- May 15. 84. James I. to Henry IV. Sends him a copy of his "Apologia pro juramento fidelitatis."
25.  
July 10. 85. James I. to Frederick IV., Elector Palatine. Has resolved to send Sir R. Winwood to Cleves to make inquiries about the disputed succession.
- Sept. 15. 86. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Begs him to receive the Count of Oldenberg, who wishes to visit his Court.
- Theobalds.  
Und. 87. Answer in draft to M. de la Borderie's complaints.
1612.  
Feb. 18. 88. Another draft of No. 87.
23.  
May 10. 89. French passport for the Earl of Dorset.
- May 17. 90. James I. to Lewis XIII. Thanks for a present of wine and partridges.
- May 21. 91. James I. to Lewis XIII. Has received his message by the Duke of Bouillon.
- Und. 92 and 93. Drafts of identical letters from James I. to the Prince of Condé and the Count of Soissons. Is glad that they have returned to court.
- Und. 94. Nasuf Pascha, Grand Vizier of the Sultan, to the Persian Ambassador. Remonstrates with him on the delays used in carrying out the treaty of peace.
- Und. 95. Nasuf Pascha to the King of Spain. Wishes to know whether he desires the conclusion of a treaty of peace.
1614.  
March 19. 96. The Duke of Lerma to the Earl of Somerset. Congratulates him on his marriage.
29.  
May 2. 97. The Duke of Rohan to the Earl of Somerset. Letter of compliment.
12.  
May 3. 98. The Duke of Rohan to James I. Has good hopes of the League for the good of the Churches.
13.  
May 8. 99. Sir Robert Dudley to [Sir David Forbes]. Giving an account of his newly invented vessels of war.
- Prsa.  
May 21. 101. The Emperor Matthias to the Grisons' League. Has heard that they are acting to his prejudice, and therefore warns them not to persist.
- June 3. 102. Letters of news.
- Linz.  
May 30. June 9. Constantinople.
- June 17. 103. The Grisons, Leagues to the Emperor Matthias. They have no knowledge of anything done to his prejudice.
27.  
Coire.  
July 1. 104. Sir Dudley Carleton to James I. A person has come to me from the Duke of Saxony with a request that I will reconcile his master with Venice. The messenger has published this abroad, so that there must be an intention to deceive. The Governor of Milan and the Duke of Mantua oppose this negotiation. The Governor has been ordered by the King of Spain to end the business of Montferrat within six days. The treaty between Venice and the Swiss is in progress, though hindered by the French. The Emperor has written to expostulate with the Grisons for negotiating with Venice, and has also remonstrated with the Venetian Ambassador at his own Court. The Pope has urged the Princes to support the Count Palatine of Neuburg's claim.
- II.  
Venice.

upon Cleves. Sir Griffin Markham has returned from Rome. The English prisoners detained in Florence "for the killing of Mr. Slingsby" are pardoned on condition of changing their religion.

- July 1. 105. Sir Dudley Carleton to James I.  
II. A courier has come from Turin, since  
Venice. the preceding letter was written. The Duke of Savoy wishes to amuse the world by publishing that negotiations are passing through Carleton's hands. But he probably means "to comply chiefly, if not only with pain."
- July 1. 106. Dr. Marta to James I. Sends a  
II. scheme for raising money easily from his  
Padua. subjects. Hears that his book "Popagi-  
"neculum jurisjurandi" has reached him.
- July 2. 107. G. G. Pisanna to Sir Dudley Carle-  
II. ton. Sends an account of the state of  
Venice. the negotiations, and a discourse on the interest of Venice in the affair of Montferrat.
- July 7. 108. Sir Dudley Carleton to [the Earl  
II. of Somerset]. Warlike preparations of  
Venice. the Duke of Savoy, whose agent has been well received here. Gives an account of the negotiation with the Swiss and the Grisons.
- July 10. 109. Mr. Beaulieu to Sir Thomas  
II. Edmondes. Sends news from the French  
Paris. Court.
- July 10. 110. The Duke of Rohau to James I.  
II. The bearer carries news of the proceed-  
St. Jean d'Angely. ings of the National Synod.
- July 16. 111. Letter of News from Rome.  
II. Rome.
- July 22. 112. Sir Dudley Carleton to [the Earl  
II. Aug. 1. of Somerset]. Gives an account of the negotiations with Savoy.
- July 28. 113. The Earl of Somerset to Sir Dud-  
II. ley Carleton. His Majesty allows him to attempt to effect a reconciliation between Venice and Savoy. He also directs him to congratulate the cantons of Zurich and Berne. Winwood is to write to offer him a place nearer home.
- July 29. 114. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Earl  
II. Venice. of Somerset. Gives a further account of the progress of the negotiations. There is ill-feeling between Venice and the Papal Nuncio.
- July 31. 115. The Earl of Somerset to Sir Dud-  
II. ley Carleton. Letters from Savoy have satisfied His Majesty that the Duke desires to be reconciled with Venice. Carleton can act as he pleases about Count Martinengo. Dr. Marta is to correspond with him only, and his vast and impracticable ideas are to be restrained.
- Aug. 14. 116. M. de Villiers to the Earl of  
II. London. Somerset. He is about to return to the Duke of Rohau.
- Aug. 17. 117. The Earl of Somerset to the Duke  
II. of Lorraine. Thanks him for his congratulations.
1615. 118. F. Landenberg to the Earl of  
II. July 1. Somerset. Thanks him for past support, and hopes for future favour.
1615. 119. James I. to Mr. Caron. Begs him  
II. March 11. to send I. and II. of his cleight to recover debts due to his father by the Swiss.
1615. 120. Sir George Villiers to Lord How-  
II. land. The King objects to the demand of most of the carriers of the Post.
1615. 121. The Prince of Wales to Sir George  
II. March 11. Villiers. Thanks him for his letter.
1615. 122. The Prince of Wales to Sir George  
II. March 11. Villiers. Thanks him for the King of Great Brittain's good will.

- June. 123. James I. to Frederick V., Elector  
II. Palatine. Is sorry to hear of his dispute with the Electress about precedence. No father is more desirous than he is that his daughter should be humbly faithful to her husband; but she would be unworthy to live if she gave up her place without her father's consent.
- June. 124. James I. to Elizabeth, Electress  
II. Palatine. Thanks her for refusing to yield her right of precedence.
- Und. 125. John Morrison to Sir George Vil-  
II. liers. Can show that His Majesty is unjustly deprived of 5,000l.
- July 1. 126. Christian IV., King of Denmark,  
II. to Sir George Villiers. Congratulates him on his appointment as Master of the Horse.
- July 1. 127. Sir Francis Bacon to Sir George  
II. Villiers. Holograph. Printed in Bacon's Works (ed. Spedding), v. 375.
- July 2. 128. Sir Francis Bacon to Sir George  
II. Villiers. Holograph. Printed in Bacon's Works (ed. Spedding), v. 377.
- July 16. 129. Toby Matthew to Sir George Vil-  
II. Spa. liers. Begs him to obtain leave for him to return to England.
- July 28. 130. Sir Francis Bacon to James I.  
II. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 9.
- Aug. 7. 131. Sir John Dacombe to Sir George  
II. Villiers. Gives an account of the value of certain lands which are to be granted to him.
- Oct. 3. 132. Viscount Villiers to Christian IV.,  
II. Theobald. King of Denmark. Thanks him for his letter (No. 126).
- Nov. 9. 133. Sir Henry Docwra to Viscount  
II. Dublin. Villiers. Asks to be protected against encroachments upon his office, the Treasurership at War in Ireland.
- Und. 134. M. Schomberg to Viscount Vil-  
II. liers. On a jewel of the Electress Palatine.
1617. 135. Sir Stephen Leslie to James I.  
II. Jan. Thanks him for his favours; for employ-  
ing him first to the Emperor; then in 1608 to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; then in 1610 to the Emperor again; and lastly for sending him in 1612 as resident Ambassador to the present Emperor. Having served him and the late Queen for thirty years, he has suffered much, and now hopes for a pension;—for a sum of money proceeding from the creation of a Baron or Sergeant-at-Law;—or for some place at Court.
- Jan. 13. 136. Sir Oliver St. John to Viscount  
II. Dublin. Villiers. Recommends to his favour the Earl of Ormond, about to repair to His Majesty.
- Jan. 23. 137. Sir Francis Bacon to the Earl of  
II. Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 32.
- Feb. 23. 138. The Earl of Buckingham to the  
II. Bishop of Chester. Asks him to submit to arbitration a dispute with Mr. Warren. (A draft of the grant is on the back of the letter.)
- Feb. 25. 139. Sir Oliver St. John to the Earl of  
II. Dublin. Buckingham. Will try to help him about the form of the Irish customs. Thanks him for obtaining the reversion of the Chanceryship of the Irish Exchequer for his son-in-law, Henry Holcroft.
- April 7. 140. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon,  
II. to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 33.
- April 15. 141. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon,  
II. London. to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 37.

- May 25. Whitehall. 142. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 48.
- June 4. London. 143. Sir John Digby to the Earl of Buckingham. Asks to be spared any further delay in his journey to Spain. Suggests that it is a fit time to proceed against the citizens of Waterford.
- July 4. Moor Park. 144. The Earl of Bedford to the Earl of Buckingham. Requests his help in changing the tenure of a manor.
- Sept. 3. Wardour Castle. 145. Lord Arundel of Wardour to the Earl of Buckingham. Complains of the reversal by Lord Keeper Bacon of a judgment of the late Lord Chancellor.
- Sept. 15. Gawthorpe. 146. Sir Thomas Wentworth to the Earl of Buckingham. Explains his objections to surrender his office of Custos Rotulorum to Sir John Saville.
- Sept. 147. Sir Thomas Saville to the Earl of Buckingham. Denies the truth of Sir Thomas Wentworth's allegations.
- Oct. 9. 148. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Two persons from each county on the Border are to wait upon His Majesty.
- Oct. 2. Dublin. 149. Sir Oliver St. John to James I. William Lyons, Bishop of Cork, being dead, he recommends Mr. John Steere, lately presented to the Bishopric of Kilfenora, as his successor.
- Oct. 16. Charing Cross. 150. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. A certain James Haig has accused a Scottish lady of a plot against his Lordship.
- Oct. 16. Charing Cross. 151. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Despatches have arrived from Sir John Digby. It appears that the Nuncio has declared himself adverse. Sends Digby's letter to himself because of some words in it. "If a matter of this moment be liked by none but him and me, it were pity there should be any more done in it." Gives an account of his dealing with the agent [of the Archduke].
- Oct. 27. Nov. 6. Paris. 152. The Duke of Mayenne to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends James Maxwell to him.
- Oct. 27. 153. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Desires for his son Arthur the place of ordinary capbearer.
- Oct. 31. Nov. 10. 154. Baron Maupas de Tour to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends James Maxwell to him.
- Nov. 9. 155. Sir Henry Wotton to the Earl of Buckingham. Desires his favour now that his friend Winwood is dead.
- Nov. 14. Whitehall. 156. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. The Council has directed the officers of the Household to reduce the expenses. Lord Hay and the Earl of Pembroke will arrange for the Wardrobe. An arrangement has been made for the Navy with Sir Robert Mansell. The Venetian Ambassador presses for a declaration.
- Nov. 21. Whitehall. 157. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Fears that the Council will find difficulty in abating the pensions.
- Nov. 23. 158. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Sends the Bishop of Durham's answer concerning Mr. Mainwaring.
- Nov. 24. York House. 159. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 67.
- Nov. 24. 160. Sir Francis Bacon and the Earl of Suffolk to James I. Recommend the King to buy up Sir R. Haughton's alum works, but not to use them.
- Nov. 27. Charing Cross. 161. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Has heard that Lord Roos is at Rome. Asks directions how to send him on order to return. Mr. Tramball wishes to have his post at Brussels.
- Dec. 2. The Hague. 162. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends Sir Edward Harwood, who will bring letters from Count Maurice, explaining the part taken by him in the late religious disputes.
- Dec. 8. Dublin. 163. Sir Oliver St. John to the Earl of Buckingham. Explains the arrangements made about the "grant of Carriages."
- Und. 164. M. Dombrot to the Earl of Buckingham. Thanks him for a present of dogs.
- Und. 165. James I. to the Count of Vaude-mont. Concerning some deer.
- Und. 166. James I. to M. de Vitry. Asks favour for a person sent to purchase some wine.
- Und. 167. The Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends a suit of Sir J. Gibson.
1618. Jan. 3. Heidelberg. 168. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, to James I. Requests him to be sponsor to her child.
- Jan. 12. Whitehall. 169. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Lord Wotton's account of his negotiation with Sir H. Cary for the surrender of his office. Has spoken with the Venetian Ambassador. Captain Bailey committed for laying "foul imputations upon Sir W. Raleigh." Has conferred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the proposal of the Earl of Somerset. Sends a letter just received from Lord Wotton.
- Jan. 14. 170. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has good hope of the success of the Commission on the Household. The Lord Chancellor approves the proceedings. Begs for the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster; upon obtaining which he will surrender the Mastership of Requests and the Receivership of the Customs.
- Jan. 16. 171. Lord Chancellor, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 71.
- Jan. 16. Tower. 172. Sir Isaac Wake to [Mr. John Packer]. Asks him to obtain him an assurance of entertainment.
- Jan. 21. Charing Cross. 173. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends Mr. Scott, who has a proposal to make. Lord Wotton will not resign till to-morrow. Hopes that, when Buckingham knows the truth, he will deal favourably with Lady Roos. Sends papers concerning her case.
- Jan. 22. Gray's Inn. 174. Sir Henry Yelverton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an opinion on the case of an outlawry for murder.
- Jan. 22. Ludlow. 175. Sir Thomas Chamberlain to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of the reception of the Lord President of Wales.
- Jan. 24. 176. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends letters and papers. Asks for the Chancellorship of the Duchy. Doubts not that Buckingham will be satisfied with his account of Lady Roos's case.
- Feb. 10. 20. 177. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, to James I. Thanks him for the present of a ring.
- March 5. London. 178. Sir John Digby to the Marquis of Buckingham. Encloses letters from France.
- March 6. Butzov. 179. The Duke of Holstein to Buckingham. Recommends to him a gentleman going to England.



- March? 180. Sir Humphrey May to the Marquis of Buckingham. Pleads to be restored to favour.
- March? 181. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Humphrey May. Is ready to be his true friend. The Prince has interceded for him.
- May 21. 182. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. The army in Ireland is in great want, so that he is generally hated by the "men of war."
- June 16. 183. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs that if Carleton becomes Secretary, Sir E. Barrett may succeed him at the Hague.
- June 16. 184. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. His Majesty desires him to write to the Duke of Savoy to congratulate him on the surrender of Vercelli, and to assure him that he always expected that Spain would give it up.
- June 18. 185. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Count of Gondomar. His Majesty will mitigate "any rigorous course to be taken against" Mrs. Timperley for matter of religion.
- 1618? 186. Mr. R. Taverner to the Marquis of Buckingham. Petitions for his brother's advancement.
- July 7. 187. Ambrosius de Bruyn to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to dedicate to him a book, "Anla Jacobi VI. Magni Britannie Regis."
- July 8. 188. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 80.
- July 25. 189. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains of his debts. Wishes to satisfy His Majesty that he is not in debt to him.
- July 31. 190. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. As the King has refused to accept his resignation of the Presidency of the Council of the North, he hopes it will be explicitly stated that he did not resign from any fault.
- Aug. 1. 191. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Desired to be spared further employment on account of his poverty. He now begs his influence to aid him in his suit to "the great rich widow" of Sir W. Craven. If he marries her, he will be able to "serve the King without pressure unto him."
- Aug. 4. 192. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. If he thought it was desired to write on business, he would do it with pleasure.
- Aug. 9. 193. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Barneveldt has been arrested.
- Aug. 19. 194. Mr. Francis Cottington to James I. Gondomar is expected to start in twenty days.
- Aug. 27. 195. Lord Teynham to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has been bold enough to nominate George Broom and George Lowly to continue the service rendered in his late father's office.
- Sept. 9. 196. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Teynham. Though he is quite confident of the fidelity of the men named, he must take time to consider.
- Sept. 13. 197. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks to be allowed to kiss His Majesty's hands.
- Sept. 25. 198. James I. to the States of Zealand. Remonstrates on the conduct of certain persons with respect to the whale fishery.
- Oct. 2. 199. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of letters received and answered. The new Venetian Ambassador [Donato] is bringing Gatti as his chaplain, a malicious man, who was hore with Giustiniani.
- Oct. 6. 200. M. de Boisloré to James I. Is setting out for the Assembly at Orthez.
- Oct. 9. 201. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 84.
- Oct. 10. 202. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. He is to ask the law officers what is to be done about Lady Exeter's letter.
- Oct. 14. 203. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks to succeed Wallingford if he is dismissed from the Mastership of the Wards.
- Oct. 20. 204. James I. to the Commissioners for the examination of Sir Walter Raleigh. Has read their letter, and objects to both the courses which they propose. A narrative of Raleigh's proceedings not sufficient, and a public calling of him before the Council will make him too popular, and will be too much honour for him. He should be called before those who have hitherto examined him, and charged. Then after the sentence for his execution a declaration can be issued.
- Nov. 205. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs that certain charges brought against him by Lady Exeter may be examined.
- Nov. 14. 206. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to be a mediator for him with His Majesty.
- Nov. 15. 207. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Boisloré's pass is made out for Spain, so as to cover his journey. (See No. 200.)
- Nov. 17. 208. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. On business before the Navy Commissioners. Has not been well treated by the Lord Chancellor.
- Nov. 21. 209. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Details the case of Lady Carr, who has brought false complaints against him.
- Nov. 22. 210. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives information on the promotion of officers in the States army.
- Nov. 24. 211. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has performed the directions sent by His Majesty, but is much blamed for making inquisition into the estates and fortunes of men under his charge. Hopes that, if it is to be done again, others may be joined with him, and that it may be done openly.
- Nov. 25. 212. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 88.
- Nov. 27. 213. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Lewis Stukeley's petition and the declaration concerning Sir W. Raleigh have been published. Balconquhal is gone. The Commissioners of the States came to-day. Wake is said to be coming to Paris. Gives details of business.
- Dec. 5. 214. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends news of the ill success of the Imperialists.
- Dec. 10. 215. Sir John Ogley to the Marquis of Buckingham. Excuses his apparent neglect.

- Dec. 10. 216. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lady Carr. Has been unable to help her, as Sir T. Grantham declares her statements to be untrue, and that her husband purposely omitted to make her one of his executors, on account of her Popery. Yet His Majesty allows her to be joined with the executors in the bringing up of her children.
- Dec. 11. Whitehall. 217. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has employed a person to make La Forêt drunk, in order to obtain a copy of his letters; but the scheme failed. His letters will be sent by a French Doctor, who may be seized at Dover and there secretly imprisoned. Sir Arthur Gorges and Sir Lewis Stakeley have been contrived.
- Dec. 13. Whitehall. 218. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The States' Commissioners are to have an audience on Tuesday. Sends news from France. Stanley, the priest, is moving about in town, and Father Patrick is probably hanging about the Court. Is apprehensive of "their mortal and hateful malice."
- Dec. 23. Dublin. 219. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. H. Mytton is now returned from Ireland.
- Und. 220. James I. to the Count of Vaudeмонт. About some deer.
- Und. 221. Six letters from James I. to M. de Vitry about wine, deer, &c.
- Und. 222. The Countess of Athol to the Marquis of Buckingham. Appeals to him for protection against intolerable wrongs.
- Und. 223. [Lewis XIII.] to the Marquis of Buckingham. To obtain the King's favour for Captain Graham.
- 1619? 224. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs to be allowed to see the King.
- Jan. 1. 225. The Earl of Suffolk to James I. Begs an audience to explain what has been alleged against him.
1619. Jan. 11. 226. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Earl of Suffolk. The Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Treasury have besought His Majesty to call Suffolk into the Star Chamber, to which he assented.
- [Jan.] 227. The Earl of Suffolk to James I. Assures him that he has never intentionally erred, though he may have done so inadvertently.
- Jan. 11. Charing Cross. 228. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from Cottingham. There is great satisfaction in Spain at Raleigh's execution.
- Jan. 12. State Paper Office. 229. Sir Thomas Wilson to James I. Sends notes of the King's obligations by treaty since the beginning of his reign.
- Jan. 23. 230. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hears that the judges have been directed to refer to the Court the exceptions to the bill against Luke Hatton. This being contrary to His Majesty's former direction, he hopes it may be explained, so as not to delay the case upon technicalities.
- Jan. 29. Edinburgh. 231. Sir George Murray to the Marquis of Buckingham. Trusts that he will stay the pardon solicited for Scott of Bonnington, the slaughter committed by him having been cruel. Through the expense of the King's visit there is great want of money in Edinburgh.
- Feb. 5. The Hague. 232. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. There is a project formed for a Dutch West India Company.
- Feb. 5. 233. Sir Henry Wotton to Buckingham. Recommends Alexander Brett for a company in the Netherlands.
- Venice. Feb. 22. 234. Lord Scrope to James I. Begs him not to fill up the vacancy in the Council of York till he can wait on him.
- Und. 235. Lord Binning to James I. The Queen is too ill to write.
- April 2. 236. Andrew Sinclair and Jonas Charisius [Ambassadors from the King of Denmark] to the Marquis of Buckingham. Beg him to procure them an audience.
- April 7. 237. Sir Edward Coke to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Commissioners to whom his complaint against Lord Houghton was referred having decided that there is ground for an information in the Star Chamber, he hopes their decision will be carried into execution.
- April 9. 238. Diego do la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the King's recovery. Thanks him for his letter, which he has forwarded to his master, to show him "the good disposition of the Prince for the marriage with 'the Infanta'."
- London. 239. Mr. William Trumbull to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Ambassador of the Archdukes [the Count of Noyelle] set out last Friday for England.
- May 9. 240. Signor Gabriele to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes for an audience.
19. 241. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 93.
- May 11. 242. Sir Oliver St. John to James I. Congratulates him on his recovery.
- May 30. Dublin. 243. Diego do la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is sorry that when the last post left for England Gondomar had not begun his journey. He has been delayed by a suit in law against him, and by the necessity of making provision for his journey.
- June 5. 244. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Forwards the request of the Prince of Orange for permission to the West Frislanders to transport ordnance. The States are now ready to enter into a treaty with Venice. The Duke of Brunswick wishes to know whether His Majesty desires him to enter into a confederation with this State.
- London. 245. Sir John Davies to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to transfer his office in Ireland to another person.
- June 21. 246. Sir Arthur Gorges to the Marquis of Buckingham. Expostulates with him for not listening to him, although he has important information to communicate.
- July. 247. The Marquis of Buckingham to Viscount Doncaster. His Majesty will not send a letter of credence to the Duke of Lorraine, as it would seem as if he were seeking to match his son [with the Duke's sister]. But Doncaster is to make private inquiries about that lady. He is not to be discouraged with King Ferdinand's answer.
- July? 248. James I. to the Duchess of Lorraine. Thanks her for her letter of condolence [on the Queen's death].
- Und. 249. James I. to the Duke of Wurtemberg. On the same subject.
- Und. 250. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Incloses a despatch for Sir R. Naunton.
- Aug. 9. 251. Sir Albertus Morton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has just returned in bad health.
19. 252. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Packer. The Prince of Orange desires a pardon for Mr. G. Kennithorpe, who has killed a man in a duel.
- Aug. 18. London. 253. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Packer. The Prince of Orange desires a pardon for Mr. G. Kennithorpe, who has killed a man in a duel.
- Aug. 23. The Hague. 254. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Packer. The Prince of Orange desires a pardon for Mr. G. Kennithorpe, who has killed a man in a duel.

- Aug. 30. Whitehall. 253. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends despatches from Carleton. Hears that the Bohemian Directors mean to invite the States to join with them and the Princes of Germany. Boot is discharged from prison, but he is a fool.
- Aug. 31. Whitehall. 254. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from Carleton. Has a confirmation from Doncaster "of yesternight's news."
- Aug. 31. Sept. 10. 255. Diego de la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his restoration to health.
- Sept. 27. Oct. 7. London. 256. Signor Gabaleone to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks for giving him the news from Germany. His master's extraordinary Ambassador will arrive at Gravesend in the evening. Gives an account of the movements of the Prince of Piedmont.
- Oct. 2. ? 257. Statement by Sir Sebastian Harvey on his treatment of Christopher Villiers' suit for his daughter.
- Oct. ? 258. Sir Sebastian Harvey to Mr. Robert Heath. Explains his conduct in relation to complaints brought against him, and defends his behaviour to Christopher Villiers.
- Oct. 9. Whitehall. 259. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The East India merchants complain of their treatment by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and have obtained letters of reprisal, which they have made use of. Have received promise from the Barons of the Exchequer to treat Mrs. Abingdon's cause with all lawful favour. Have called in a picture set forth by Thomas Coxton. Gives account of a murder committed.
- Oct. 12. Austin Friars. 260. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends the abolition of several places at the Custom House.
- Oct. 12. 261. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. He is to recommend Donato not to repair any longer to the Spanish agent.
- Oct. 17. 262. Sir George Calvert to Mr. John Packer. Will wait on His Majesty when the Earl of Suffolk's trial is over. Letters from Naples state that 9,000 men were embarked for Genoa.
- Oct. 23. Nov. 2. Clerkenwell. 263. Julian Sanchez de Ulloa to the Marquis of Buckingham. Presses for satisfaction for wrongs to Spaniards, done by the East India Company.
- Und. 264. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. On some dealing with Crown lands.
- Nov. 2. 12. Turin. 265. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Duke of Savoy is very angry with Donato. It would be well for him to retire into greater obscurity.
- Nov. 8. 18. 266. Julian Sanchez de Ulloa to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is not satisfied with the answer given him about the robberies in the East Indies. If the English complain of the Portuguese they should ask for justice in Spain.
- Nov. 11. Whitehall. 267. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from the agent for the Princes of the Union to Sir E. Herbert. The Lords are not satisfied with the petitioners about the Mint. The collections for the expedition against the pirates are ordered to be paid next month.
- Nov. 25. Austin Friars. 268. Sir Fulk Greville to Buckingham. All that is possible has been done to pay Mr. Sandilands' arrears, but money is wanting. Will do his best to take order for the French riders.
- Nov. 27. Whitehall. 269. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends letters with news from the Continent. Is sorry that it is said that Mr. Lepton is to be readmitted to His Majesty's ear, to the comfort of the Papists. Proceedings in the Star Chamber and in the Council.
- Nov. 28. 270. Sir George Goring to the Marquis of Buckingham. Expected a warrant for the Earl of Suffolk's liberty, which he begs may be sent at once.
- Nov. 29. St. Martin's Lane. 271. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Fears His Majesty is displeased with his conduct with respect to Suffolk's case. If he erred with those who preceded him in the sentence it was but an error of judgment. In the Merchant Strangers' case he has little doubt of success.
- Nov. ? 272. The Bishop of Llandaff to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks aid to recover the revenues of the impoverished church of Llandaff.
- Nov. ? 273. Lady Howard de Walden to the Marquis of Buckingham. Intercedes with him for her father-in-law, the Earl of Suffolk.
- Dec. 1. Whitehall. 274. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Traske submitted to-day in the Star Chamber. Progress of the case against the Merchant Strangers. Has sent for the Warden of the Fleet to ask about Sir J. Bingley's imprisonment. Sir D. Carleton writes that Brewer has been committed. Mr. Trumbull has sent a list of sums owed to His Majesty by the Archduke's States. Sends letters and news. Doncaster wants more money.
- Dec. 2. Whitehall. 275. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends notes of the proceedings in Council on the petition about the coin. The King of Denmark has taken Stado. Has spoken with William Gordon alias George Douglas sends a letter from Sir J. Fenwick. Progress of the case against the Merchant Strangers.
- Dec. 4. Tho Hague. 276. Sir John Ogle to the Marquis of Buckingham. Will do his best in procuring a place in the States army for Sir J. Manwood.
- Dec. 6. Whitehall. 277. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks instructions for the examination of Brewer. Has laid Trumbull's papers before the Master of the Rolls and Sir Henry Martin. The case of the Merchant Strangers still goes on. Gives Bacon's opinion of Yelverton's conduct of the case.
- Dec. 7. St. Martin's Lane. 278. Mr. Patrick Young to Mr. John Packer. Has taken the book to Bishop Andrews. It has been sent to you, and if you can think fit you can show His Majesty a paper of my references.
- Dec. 7. 279. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 106.
- Dec. 10. 20. 280. Signor Gabaleone to [the Marquis of Buckingham]. Asks redress for an outrage offered by four Englishmen to his Almoner.
- Dec. 11. Whitehall. 281. Sends letters from Sir E. Herbert, who will want money for the ceremony of swearing to the treaty. Encloses Gabaleone's letter. The priest is said to have been drunk. The Vice-Admiral of Sussex accused of encouraging the export of ordnance.
- Dec. 22. 282. Sir Arthur Savage to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. Parsons has no wish further to oppose a certain grant of lands in Connaught.

- Dec. 23. Reigate. 283. The Earl of Nottingham to the Marquis of Buckingham. Had hoped that his "nephew Charles would have" submitted himself and brought in the "grants and patents touching the offices" of Windsor. Trusts he will write to the Lord Chancellor to call them in.
- Und. 284. Notes on the succession of the Czars of Russia.
- Und. 285. Draft of a letter to be written in the King's name to [Sir John Bennett?] on the claim of Lady Elizabeth Gorges to an inheritance.
1620. Und. 286. The Commissioners of the Treasury to James I. Will take order for the payment of the Duke of Holstein's pension.
- Jan. 13. Whitehall. 287. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has met with Doncaster and Digby, and the sincerity of His Majesty having been cleared up, extracts of the despatches are to be given to Aston to show in Spain. A Benedictine Monk from Italy is here as a spy. Has informed the Venetian Ambassador of the Act of Council touching Donato. Sends information on various points.
- Jan. 19. 29. London. 288. Count Levenear de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs attention to his secretary's request.
- Jan. 20. Whitehall. 289. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Dohna makes no doubt to give a full answer to the Spaniards. Begs an answer to Ormond's petition. Sir S. Harvey and his lady and the young gentlewoman beg that Corten's debt may not be more rigorously exacted than that of the other [defendants] in the late Star Chamber case.
- Jan. ? 290. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Chancellor Verulam. Corten having been earnest to make a match between Christopher Villiers and Sir S. Harvey's daughter, His Majesty desires that he may be allowed to put in security for the payment of his fine.
- Jan. 23. Whitehall. 291. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends despatches. The Council are to meet to-morrow, "and" every bird to bring a feather to the "eagle's nest." But for the Lord Chancellor and himself it would have been put off.
292. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 107.
- Feb. 2. London. 293. Girolamo Landi [the Venetian Ambassador] to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for protection for Simeone Tosi, a Venetian.
- Feb. 2. London. 294. Sir John Danvers to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs help in obtaining payment from the King. Will prepare his proposition for His Majesty's profit from the customs of Virginia.
- Feb. 3. Whitehall. 295. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Sir E. Herbert's despatch. Has received the oath of the King of France. All the best sort of the people applaud Buckingham's forwardness in gracing the Bohemian Ambassador.
- Feb. 3. 13. 296. Signor Gabaleone to [the Marquis of Buckingham]. Has sent his letter to His Highness that he may see that His Majesty has declared openly that the two persons of the reformed religion lately executed in Piedmont were two wretched criminals. Begs him to obtain the withdrawal of a certain printed letter in which the contrary is stated.
- Feb. 4. Dublin. 297. Sir Oliver St. John to Buckingham. Sir T. Button is much discouraged by want of money for sitting out his ship.
- Feb. 10. 298. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 108.
- Feb. 11. Paris. 299. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Admiral of France desires permission for two boats to fish on the English coast.
- Feb. 21. Paris. 300. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for favours to his brother. Has been put to great expense by the ceremony of renewing the oath of alliance, which he hopes will be repaid him.
- Feb. 24. Wokingham. 301. Anthony Warton to Mr. John Packer. Thanks him for his present, and for his liberality to preachers of the gospel. Laments the miserable poverty of the clergy.
- April 8. Prague. 302. Frederick King of Bohemia to Mr. Packer. Thanks him for his affection and assistance to the good cause.
- April 12. Dublin. 303. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. There is no foundation for the complaint of Herbert Maxwell, that he has been ill-treated by Sir Basil Brooks.
- April 23. Hull. 304. The Margrave of Anspach and the Duke of Wurtemberg to the Marquis of Buckingham. Beg him to support their demands made by Dohna.
- April 27. Rose Castle. 305. The Bishop of Carlisle to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to request His Majesty not to pardon certain murderers now in prison. Complains of the tricks of Sir W. Hutton.
- May 8. Whitehall. 306. Sir Robert Naunton to James I. Has treated with Gondomar about Captain North, at whose voyage he is much vexed. Sir Clement Edmonds has received this patent from the Earl of Warwick.
- May 15. London. 307. The Bishop of Hereford to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for protection against his adversaries, especially against his son-in-law, Mr. Robotham.
- May 15. 25. 308. Mr. Van Male to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains that Mr. Carr has to sign a bond for £0,000.
- May 18. Bradfield. 309. Dr. John Bowle to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Bishop of Norwich being dead, begs for advancement. Would wish for the Deanery of Westminster.
- June 23. July 3. 310. The Town of Middelberg to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks his support for those sent from there to His Majesty to answer the complaints of the Merchant Adventurers.
- July 2. Dover. 311. Sir Henry Wotton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is just about to sail, and will remember his message to the Queen of Bohemia.
- July 3. 13. Prague. 312. Frederick King of Bohemia to Mr. Packer. Thanks him for his services.
- July 4. Whitehall. 313. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Ambassadors [Cuney and Weston] are starting. He will give them His Majesty's message before they go.
- July. Nonsuch. 314. Lord Carew to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has written to the Officers of the Ordnance to try Reynolds's shot.

- July 8. Nonsuch. 315. Lord Carew to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for arranging that there shall be hay for the deer at Nonsuch.
- July 20. 316. Sir Robert Pye to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has been charged with neglecting his Lordship, and fears to lose his place, if a new treasurer be made. Protests against this imputation, which is quite unfounded.
- 1620 ?  
July 20. 317. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains of hard treatment from the Alum Commissioners.
1620.  
July 21. 318. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends information on business transacted in the Council, and on the payment of money by Sir N. Caron on account of the fines of the Dutch merchants. Asks information about the money to be paid for Sir Thomas Bishop's Baronetship.
- Aug. 5. 319. J. H. Marye to the Marquis of Buckingham. Desires to enter his service, to attain which he has done many things, and spent 300*l*.
- 1620 ?  
Aug. 15. 320. Lord Zouch to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks him to support his suit.
1620.  
Aug. 17. Dublin. 321. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Roger Jones publicly reprehended him at the Council Table, and is going to England to complain of him. There is a strong combination against him, but he hopes for his support.
- Aug. 22. Chelsea. 322. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has directions about the Navy Commission. Gives particulars of the disposal of the fine upon the lease of the coal duties.
- Aug. 30. Gorhambury. 323. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 112.
- Sept. 1. The Hague. 324. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Explains his claims to advancement.
- Sept. 5. 15. London. 325. M. Van Male to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to deliver a letter to His Majesty.
- Sept. 5. 15. 326. Count Lerecnear de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to support his complaints.
- Sept. 15. 25. Prague. 327. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hopes now that Spinola has taken three towns in the Lower Palatinate, that His Majesty will not suffer his children's inheritance to be taken away.
- Sept. 21. 328. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Earl of Suffolk. His Majesty directs you to pay 5,000*l*., the remainder of the 7,000*l*. [of your fine], to Lord Haddington.
- Oct. 2. 329. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to James I. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 114.
- Oct. 4. Leith. 330. Lord Kinclaven to the Duke of Lennox. Is ready to dispose of his house to Buckingham.
- Oct. 7. Aldenham. 331. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Presents Mr. Carmarthen's suit for half the fines upon Regraters of corn and irregular makers and sellers of malt in Scotland.
- Oct. 12. 22. 332. Count Lerecnear de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks him to oblige M. Richart.
- Oct. 13. 333. Sir William Ayloffé and Sir Anthony Thomas to the Marquis of Buckingham. Nothing has been done about draining the fens.
- Oct. 14. Prague. 334. Sir Francis Nethersole to the Marquis of Buckingham. Explains why he does not importune him with letters.
- Oct. 14. 24. 335. Girolamo Lando to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is certain that His Majesty will not allow the Valtelline to be in the hands of the Spaniards.
- Oct. 21. 336. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends details about surveying lands, impaling parks, &c.
- Oct. 26. Whitehall. 337. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for an answer to the Venetian Ambassador's letter. Sends the answer of the Commissioners of the Treasury about foreign pensions. They have kept the said statement of the wants of the Treasury till they wait on His Majesty.
- Nov. 2. Letley. 338. The Earl of Hertford to James I. Excuses himself for not having waited on him at Salisbury. Hopes to see the Queen of Bohemia an Empress, and is ready to serve her, old as he is.
- Nov. 4. The Temple. 339. Sir Thomas Coventry to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. Turner wishes to thank him for his preferment.
- Nov. 18. London. 340. M. Adolph Steingen, Ambassador from the Elector of Brandenburg, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for his presence when he was knighted at his leave-taking. Intends to exchange the plate given him for a gold chain, on which to hang His Majesty's portrait. As he had no present when he was here in 1609, he hopes he may have an additional one now to add to the jewels round the portrait.
- Nov. 25. Bath House. 341. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has satisfied the Treasurer and Victualler of the Navy concerning the six ships abroad. The day for hearing the officers of the ordnance is postponed.
- Nov. 28. St. Martin's Lane. 342. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has discovered the Vox Populi, and hopes to find out the author; and has also discovered another pamphlet called Sir Walter Raleigh's Ghost.
- Nov. 29. London. 343. Sir Edward Barrott to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is prevented from waiting on him by lawsuit, and therefore encloses a paper.
- Dec. 4. St. Martin's Lane. 344. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. There are many pasquils abroad, and seditious sermons are preached. An alarm has been given to Gondoma of an intended attack upon his person and family. A strong watch was appointed, and his house has been guarded. It may be only a device to frighten him.
- Dec. ? 345. — to the Marquis of Buckingham. Offers to leave him three manors, if he will procure him the making of a Baron.
- Dec. ? 346. The Marquis of Buckingham to Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia. Begs her to persuade her husband to submit to His Majesty's advice.
- Und. 347. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Chancellor Verulam. Begs him to favour Sir Thomas Monck's suit in Chancery as far as he lawfully may.

- Feb. 34<sup>th</sup> Robert Heath and Robert Shute to the Marquis of Buckingham. Certain attorneys have been trying to withdraw cases from the Court of King's Bench.
- Feb. 34<sup>th</sup> List of the household of the King of France.
- 1621  
Und. 350 The Marquis of Buckingham to Christian IV., King of Denmark. Recommends Sir Robert Anstetter to him.
- Jan. 14 351 Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the new year. Asks for payment of his salary.
- Jan. 352 The Marquis of Buckingham to the Lord Chancellor Wrenham. Explains that the King cannot give him the making of a Baron.
- Feb. 7. 353 Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The bearer has a message from Turin. The Duke of Savoy offers many loans to His Majesty. Sends a letter for a signature. Parliament is still busy with the elections. Returns questioned.
- Feb. 25. 354 Sir George Murray to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Council have examined the case of Robert of Huntington, the murderer of Walter Scott. No impartial witnesses were present. Put all proceedings on to show that it was a deliberate murder. (See No. 231)
- March 17. 355 Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends for signature a letter drawn up concerning to His Majesty's directions for the stay of his daughter's next to England.
- March 27. 356 Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a copy of a declaration and to have been made by the King when he was in France.
- April 12. 357 Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. His account of salary are so great that he has to beg for help. All the overtures sent from the Duke of Savoy were made upon the suggestion that if His Majesty would to take arms.
- May 9. 358 Sir John Parr to the Marquis of Buckingham. The salary has not yet been sent out to him. He will help the Roman at St. Margaret's, if he finds them able to resist.
- May 21. 359 Sir John Parr to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Sultan has sent to the Ambassadors of the Emperor, the King of Britain and the Duke of Savoy to follow him to Adrianople. The Bohemian Ambassadors are in a very poor, receiving no help from the Dutch Ambassador. The Emperor's Ambassador, Cesareo Gallo, did not take leave of the Dutch Ambassador or myself.
- June 13. 360 Sir Walter Aston to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Curia's letter, complaining of Sir H. Mansell. Hears that the fleet was at Madeira on the last of May. Notice shall be given of this complaint to Mansell. Requests that his own allowances may be duly paid.
- June 24. 361 Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Began for an answer to his late letter.
- June 362 The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Excuses himself for having attempted to reconcile Spencer and Arundel.
- July 6. 363 Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends news of the death of the Archduke Albert. It is thought at Brussels that the Infanta will retire, and the government be given to Spain.
- July 10. 364 Lord Clifford to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has heard a report that the reversion of the cloth export has been promised to another. Wishes to know in what he has offered.
- London-borough.
- July 19. 365 Viscount Doncaster to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to send letters lately received by the Deputies of La Rochelle, which will show how heavy his burden has been.
- Exeter House.
- July 19. 366 Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. By Trumbull's letters it appears there is a change in the Emperor's affairs. Oxford is ordered to attend His Majesty. It were well that he were charged not to accuse any one out of jealousy.
- July 23. 367 Sir Thomas Coventry to the Marquis of Buckingham. Donlomar has complained to me of the taxation of certain revenues. It appears that there are cases of ordinary indictment, and not of taxation; he wishes to know what he is to do.
- July 25. 368 Lord Brooke to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends a nominee of Sir F. Gifford for a place in the Exchequer.
- Brooke House.
- July 369 Petition for relief to Sir T. Gerrard, who has lost by the oppression of the most greedy of making tobacco pipes.
- Aug. 5. 370 Dr. John Hume to the Marquis of Buckingham. Had counted himself sure of the Deanery of Salisbury. Hears that the Lord Keeper will keep the deanery of Westminster. A deal of clay in his Lordship's lap.
- Aug. 11. 371 Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Pack. Hears that the Dean of Salisbury willingly consents to his remaining in the Deanery of Westminster, which he desires only to enable him to support his great place. The Bishop of Lincoln is lamentably poor.
- Aug. 23. 372 The Earl of Melrose to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for favour shown to his son.
- Sept. 1. 373 Lord Darnley to the Marquis of Buckingham. Began him not to listen to evil reports against him till he has heard his defence.
- Darnley House.
- Sept. 1. 374 Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Pack. Dr. Sharp asks me to recommend him to the Bishopric of Exeter. Wishes it may fall upon Dr. Carey or Dr. Richardson.
- Westminster College.
- Sept. 3. 375 John Sheeholt to James I. His plan for including King's Edgemoor having been placed in the hands of others to execute, has come to nothing. He begs that it may be taken up again.
- London.
- Sept. 376 The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir George Calvert. His Majesty wishes him to write to Spain to thank him for his information, and to assure him that His Majesty is persuaded that his conclusion has had nothing to do with Mansell's course. The certainty of Mansell's actions will soon be known from Digby. His Majesty also wishes a letter to be written to the Infanta. Alteration to be made in the instructions to Sir Thomas Roe.
- Oct. 17. 377 Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Pack. Recommends an alteration in the proclamation against the scriveners. Hopes the King will confirm an arrangement with the Bishop of Exeter. Recommends Mr. Clarke.
- Westminster College.



- July 21. 412. The Bishop of Chester to Mr. John Parker. Thanks God for the blessing afforded to the Church by Mr. Parker. Mr. Hyat preached at Goosnargh. As he is paid by Mr. Parker, he wishes to consult him as to the place where he is to remain. All the country blesses God for his preaching.
- Aug. 20. 413. Mr. William Fenner to Mr. John Parker. Has received favour from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Has preached where he thought there was need, but now has a fixed abode.
- Sept. 20. 413. Sir Francis Annesley to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hears he is offended with him for signing a letter in which there was impertinent mention of Mr. Wray's grant of natives' fines, which belonged to his Lordship. He, however, protested against it, though he signed it, being overruled.
- Oct. 10. 414. Sir Robert Heath to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an opinion in favour of Sir Henry Fynes in a case before the Court of Wards.
- Oct. 16. 415. The Earl of Kelly to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of his negotiation about Lady Purbeck's alimony.
- Oct. 17. 416. Mr. John Keymer to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has presented to His Majesty a proposal which will benefit trade and increase his revenue. Hopes the inclosed warrant will be signed.
- Oct. 21. 417. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs an order for a Privy Seal for 2,000*l*.
- Oct. 24. 418. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Parker. Has not yet received the King's reference of the dispute between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond. Thinks it is suppressed by one of them. Recommends any of three persons for the Bishopric of Bristol.
- Westminster College. 418. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Parker. Has not yet received the King's reference of the dispute between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond. Thinks it is suppressed by one of them. Recommends any of three persons for the Bishopric of Bristol.
- Oct. 31. 419. Mr. Edward Conway to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends him a plan of the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom.
- Tha Hague. 419. Mr. Edward Conway to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends him a plan of the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom.
- Nov. 420. James Leto Sir George Calvert. [Fragment of draft.] Wonders that the Commissioners for the India business have neglected to meet those of the States. They are to do so no longer.
- Nov. 19. 421. The English Commissioners for the East India business to James I. Detail their negotiation with the States' Commissioners.
- Nov. 26. 422. The Earl of Ormond to the Marquis of Buckingham. To know whether His Majesty had not determined that there should be an inquiry into the failure of paying the money allotted to him.
- Dec. 20. 423. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to come home to be married, and to be paid his allowances.
- Turin. 423. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to come home to be married, and to be paid his allowances.
- Und. 424. M. de Bassompierre to the Marquis of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
1623. 425. Lord Say and Sele to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to know whether His Majesty will allow him to stay in London for three weeks.
- Feb. 13. 426. Lord Say and Sele to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to know whether His Majesty will allow him to stay in London for three weeks.
- Feb. 13. 427. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Say and Sele. His Majesty permits you to remain in London for a fortnight or three weeks.
- March 27. 427. Sir Edward Conway to Viscount St. Alban. Printed in Bacon's works (ed. Montagu), xii. 92.
- Royston. 427. Sir Edward Conway to Viscount St. Alban. Printed in Bacon's works (ed. Montagu), xii. 92.
- Oct 6. 428. Sir Robert Naunton to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his return from Spain.
- Charing Cross. 428. Sir Robert Naunton to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his return from Spain.
- Oct. 12. 429. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 177.
- Oct. 12. 430. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends to him a jeweller who has a magnificent diamond for sale.
- Constantinople. 430. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends to him a jeweller who has a magnificent diamond for sale.
- Oct. 22. 431. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 179.
- Gray's Inn. 431. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 179.
- Nov. 25. 432. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 181.
- Dec. 19. 433. M. de Bellegarde to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his return from Spain.
1621. 434. M. de Bellegarde to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the breach of the Spanish marriage. Hopes that the French marriage treaty will be set on foot again.
- Jan. 9. 435. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Parker. Sends Lord Say's submission. If the Bishop of Winchester cannot preach at the opening of Parliament the Bishops of Lichfield and Exeter would be suitable.
- Jan. 14. 436. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to James I. Sends Lord Say's submission.
- Jan. 15. 437. The Earl of Bath to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks leave of absence from Parliament, and offers his proxy.
- Jan. 17. 438. Lord Kensington to the Duke of Buckingham. Is now ready to start.
- Tawstock. 439. Lord Clifford to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs to be excused from Parliament.
- Jan. 22. 440. Archbishop Spotswood to the Duke of Buckingham. Is glad to hear of the proceedings in Parliament.
- Jan. 21. 441. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Sends a copy of a relation of the state of the Turkish Empire. Bethlen Gabor would be ready to make war out of spite.
- March 19. 442. M. de Martinengo to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the King's generous resolution. The Queen Mother and the French King are well disposed towards Buckingham.
- April 3. 443. Mr. Richard Knightley to the Duke of Buckingham. Explains the causes of the delay of the Subsidy Bill.
- Constantinople. 444. M. de Martinengo to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for his letters.
- April 4. 445. Elizabeth ex Queen of Bohemia to the Duke of Buckingham. Her brother has sent her some horses. So glad to hear of his recovery.
17. 446. Christian Duke of Brunswick to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his recovery.
- Paris. 447. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs for a month's leave of absence.
- 1624? 448. Sir Francis Nethersole to Mr. John Parker. The illness of his mother, who is dying, has caused his stay away from Court.
- June 13. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.
- June 13. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.
- June 13. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.
- July 23. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.
- Aug. 16. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.



- Aug. 20. 450. Sir Edward Barrett to the Duke of Buckingham. Auditor. Sancey having died without will or heirs, his lands escheat to the Crown. He is not worthy of such a gift, but would deserve anything given to him.
- Sept. 7. 451. M. de Ville-aux-Cleres to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- St. Germain-en-Laye.
- Sept. 7. 452. Marshal Schomberg to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Sept. 10. 453. A. Valaresso to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs him to listen to the bearer.
- Sept. 26. 454. M. de Beaulieu to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Oct. 6.
- Oct. 13. 455. Captain John Chudleigh to the Duke of Buckingham. Has landed Mansfield at Flushing to-day.
- Flushing.
- Oct. 17. 456. Sir Thomas Chamberlain to the Duke of Buckingham. Wishes, although he is made Justice of Chester, to keep his Justiceship of the Courts at Westminster.
- London.
- Oct. 18. 457. The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Buckingham. Reminds him of his request that if any one were to be Colonel General under Mansfield over the English troops, he might be chosen. The entrenchment at Walwyk finished.
- Walwyk.
- Oct. 19. 458. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Sends Sir Thomas Chamberlain's request to be a supernumerary Judge of the Common Pleas.
- Westminster College.
- Nov. 8. 459. Sir Isaac Wake to the Duke of Buckingham. The bearer, M. Valois, will give all information about these parts.
- Turin.
- Nov. 16. 460. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Couriers from Paris testify to the general joy.
26. London.
- Nov. 17. 461. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Autograph signature only. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 185.
- Gray's Inn.
- Nov. 26. 462. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln, to Mr. Packer. Begs him to get Dr. Williams made Dean of Ripon.
- Westminster College.
- Dec. 9. 463. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs him to recommend to the company a fit man to succeed him in the embassy.
19. Constantinople.
- 1624.
- Und. 464. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Und. 465. Victor Amadeus, Prince of Piedmont, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Und. 466. M. de Certeumo to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- 1625.
- Jan. 27. 467. M. de Ville-aux-Cleres to the Duke of Buckingham. Father Beralle will soon be here. Admires Buckingham's prudence and generosity in confirming his words about Mansfield's passage.
- Feb. 6. Paris.
- Jan. 27. 468. The Count of Verruc to the Duke of Buckingham. Incloses letters from his master (the Duke of Savoy) and the Prince.
- Feb. 6.
- Jan. 22. 469. Madame de la Tremouille to the Duke of Buckingham. The storm has not only stopped the passage of the French cavalry, but has injured the vessels of war which were to have escorted it.
- Feb. 4.
- Feb. 16. 470. Christian, Duke of Brunswick, to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs for ships to take over the French cavalry.
26. London.
- Feb. 17. 471. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Our ships having been wrecked, it is hoped that the English will send ships to take over the cavalry.
27. London.
- Feb. 20. 472. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks for an audience to announce the arrival of the dispensation. The persecution of the Catholics continues.
- March 2. London.
- Feb. 473. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. There is general satisfaction at Sir G. Cooke's appointment to a Justiceship of the Common Pleas. Sends warrants for the new King's serjeants. Thanks for his pension.
- March 12. 474. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Has always expressed his contentment with the letter of the Archbishop of York, or such a one as the Lord Keeper promised him. Begs for a permission to take the ships of which his secretary has given a list.
22. London.
- March 15. 475. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks what news has been brought by Walter Montague.
25. London.
- Und. 476. James I. to the Prince of Orange in favour of Nicholas Rabbe.
- March 22. 477. Sir Thomas Dutton to the Duke of Buckingham. The army is in a miserable plight.
- Sprang.
- March 28. 478. The Earl of Exeter to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses his readiness to devote himself to his Lordship in the new reign.
- Newark.
- April 1. 479. The Earl of Melros to the Duke of Buckingham. He never wished to outlive his master, but is comforted by knowing who is his successor.
- Edinburgh.
- April? 480. The Earl of Carlisle to the Duke of Buckingham. Wishes he were here but can conceive that he is more wanted at home.
- Paris?
- April 11. 481. Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia, to the Duke of Buckingham. Has sent Nethersole to condole with her brother.
- 21.
- April 20. 482. Wolfgang William, Count Palatine of Neuburg, to the Duke of Buckingham. Is sorry to have missed him at Paris.
- 30.
- Und. 483. The Prisoners at the Conciergerie to the Duke of Buckingham. They have not yet been set at liberty.
- Paris.
- May. 484. Count Mansfeld to the Duke of Buckingham. Explains the reasons which make it impossible for him not to dismiss some of the officers of the Earl of Lincoln's regiment.
- Donghen.
- May 31. 485. Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia, to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses her satisfaction with her brother's messages. Has asked Sir Henry Vane to speak to him. Commends to him "her servant Ashburnham."
- June 10. The Hague.
- May 31. 486. Frederick, ex-King of Bohemia, to the Duke of Bohemia. Has no other consolation for the late King's death than the good will of the present one.
- June 10. The Hague.
- June 12. 487. Mary, Queen Dowager of France, to the Duke of Buckingham. Having informed the King's son of the proposals of the King of Great Britain, has sent his answer. Hears that her daughter has been hindered by a storm from crossing.
22. Amiens.
- Aug. 488. M. de Bonamil to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends M. de Blainville to him.
- Aug. 22. 489. Lady Howard de Walden to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for procuring the grant of her "first request" to the King.
- Aug. 22. Chestford Park.

- Aug. 24. 439. M. de Harcourt [?] to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses not having been visited by him at Compiegne.
- Und. 441. The Duke of Chereuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- 1625? Nov. 10. 442. The Duke of Chereuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Und. 443. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.
- Und. 444. M. de Hautru to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses his satisfaction at the proceedings.
- 1629 Jan. 10. 445. Abbate de la Scaglia to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for his favours.
- May. 446. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Acquaints him with his appointment as intendant des finances.
- 1627, May. 447. The Duke of Buckingham to Frederick, ex-king of Bohemia. Sir D. Carleton will communicate to him what he has to say.
- May. 448. The Duke of Buckingham to the Prince of Orange. Sir D. Carleton will tell him his resolution about the voyage on which he is entering.
- Und. 449. The Duke of Buckingham [?] to the Prince of Condé. Has taken no part in what His Majesty has done with respect to his affairs.
- Und. 450. James I. or Charles I. to the Count of Joinville. The horses bought for him in England were justly confiscated. An attempt was made to export them without a licence.
- Feb. 21. 451. Lord Ruthin to [the Duke of Buckingham?] The Queen's cough is so bad that she could not answer His Majesty's letter.
- Und. 452. Examination of witnesses about some land at Blackfriars.
- Und. 453. The Duke of Chereuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends Mr. Chisholm.
- Und. 454. List of Knights of the Order of the Saint Esprit.
- Und. 455. Charles I. to [Prince Rupert]. Sends news of his victory over the Earl of Essex, and information about the position of the troops.
- 1671? Und. 456. The Earl of Clarendon to the Duke of York. On the supposed intention of the Duchess to change her religion.
- 1671? Und. 457. The Earl of Clarendon to the Duchess of York. On the same subject.
- 1705 July 18. 458. Madame de Maintenon to the Countess de Caylus.
- Fontainebleau.

COLLECTION OF MSS. AND PAMPHLETS BELONGING TO SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P., AT 76, SLOAN STREET.

Sir Charles Dilke possessed till quite recently a large collection of MSS. and pamphlets. The former he has now transferred to the British Museum. They form three collections known respectively as the Carrill Papers, the Seaforth Papers, and the Mackenzie Papers. The pamphlets remain in his possession, and it is

believed contain matter which would be found highly interesting to the student of modern English history. They fall into eight groups:—

- (1) Pamphlets relating to the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.
- (2) Relating to the events of James II.'s reign.
- (3) Relating to the intrigues of the Jacobites during the reign of William and Mary, and of Anne.
- (4) Relating to the risings under the old Pretender and the young Pretender in 1715 and 1745.
- (5) Relating to the life and times of Alexander Pope.
- (6) Relating to the political career of Wilkes, and the writings of Junius. These two collections are considered to be very complete.
- (7) Relating to the life of Mr Burke.
- (8) Relating to the political history of Ireland, and the rebellion of 1798.

These collections were formed by the late Mr. Dilke, grandfather of the present Baronet.

EDMUND FITZMAURICE

SIR HENRY DRYDEN, BART., OF CATONA ASHBY, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

Sir Henry Dryden possesses a number of letters of the 17th and 18th centuries, addressed to or written by members of the Dryden family.

There is only one letter by the poet. This is addressed to W. Walsh (author of a Dissertation on Virgil's Pastorals), and is a reply to a request for a criticism on his Essay. Dryden tells him to avoid *shams* and *can't*, not to end a sentence with a preposition, and not to say that when *who* is proper.

A large proportion of the letters are on business and purely family matters; from the others I made notes.

1640, Nov. 26.—Westminster. Sir John Dryden writes to his uncle Richard Knightley, that he shall have his prayers, tho' he can not be so serviceable either to him or the country that hath set him (Dryden) in that place of trust. He can only bring straw or stubble in that great work. God be praised, here want not skillful agents for this great work; it hitherto goeth on fast.... The walls go up fast tho' they can not be suddenly finished, the ruins be such, both in Church and Commonwealth, that some years will hardly repair all breaches. I suppose that the petitions that come from several counties will take up some weeks, if not months, and then you may suppose what time they will take up in the thorough reformation of the grievances. The great business of the week has been the raising of the 100,000*l.* for the maintenance of the King's army and the relief of the northern counties. The money is borrowed, some part from the city of London; 56,000*l.* is offered to be lent by one Mr. Hiamson, one of the fermors of the Customs, for so many thousand pounds that shall be lent they are to be secured by bond of some gentlemen of the House until the Act be passed, and then the gentlemen are to have in their bonds. Yesterday the great charge the House of Commons has against the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was delivered to the Lords in the Painted Chamber by Mr. Pim. "This day is appointed to displant the exactions of the late sined with their illegal oath. Saturday for ship money."

1656, June 16.—Ashby. Sir John Dryden to (apparently some apothecary in London), respecting the illness of his son Richard.

1656, August 17.—Ashby. Sir John Dryden to Sir John Trevor at his house in Channel Row, Westminster. He has appointed John Pasmore, the bearer, to the parsonage of Chesterton, co. Hunts, and asks Sir J. Trevor to recommend him to Mr. Nye or some other of the Commissioners for the approbation of ministers. In a postscript he thanks Sir J. Trevor for favour shown to his kinsman at Westminster school.

1655, July 14. William Dryden to his brother Sir John. "My nephew Driden is in election of a fair, virtuous lady."

1655, July 24. John Hewett to his uncle Sir John Dryden, respecting the disposal of some "household stuff" in which they were jointly interested, and an offer by Lord Manchester to purchase it.

1656, Oct. 9. Richard Dryden to his father Sir John. Asks pardon for an offence, and in a postscript asks for "a new robe and coat."

1656, Oct. 9—London. Erasmus Dryden to his father Sir John. His master does not allow him anything, and will not for three years, and then only 10l. per annum, which is as much as he ever allowed to any apprentice.

[1656], Oct. 3—London. William Boteler to Sir John Dryden. Account of Captain Stayner's action against the Spanish fleet; on one of the ships taken, a prisoner related that in Lima it rained fire from heaven, and other storms and tempests, and that the city was consumed with 12,000 persons. (The writer was a Major-general.)

1657, Jan. 4—Venice. Erasmus Dryden to Sir John. He says that his last letter was from Frankfurt.

Letters by Richard Knightley to Sir John. In one without date, about 1640, he says his cousin tells him he will give but 30s. the acre, abating taxes; he says it would yield 50s. in better times; complains of agistment rents being liable to taxes, which were inforced out of the rent, and the surplus paid to the landlord.

Some of the letters to Sir John are from his sister Mary Hartopp, his nephew John Cave, and his daughter Honour Dryden. There is a letter by the latter in which she alludes to her cousin (the poet, who wished to marry her) as "Mr. Conceit."

In a folio of letters to Edward Dryden, 1704-1715, is one from Aylworth Freeman, Inner Temple, 11 Oct. 1709, in which he says that the possessions of the Monastery of Cannons Ashby were accounted for in 28 Hen. VIII. and till 33 Hen. VIII. as of a monastery suppressed, and that if it had been continued it would not have been accounted for.

Among the miscellaneous letters is one from Atterbury to his son whom he addresses as dear Obby. It is on composition, the choice of phrases, and sincerity in writing (3 pp.)

Another letter by Atterbury is dated from the Tower, 26 April 1723, and is addressed to Viscount Townsend. He is thankful for the favour of seeing his daughter, but was in hopes that the restraint of an officer's presence might have been judged needless at a time when her husband was allowed to be as often and as long as he pleased without a witness, especially since they had been parted for eight years, and if the Bill takes place might be separated for ever. He pleads hard for private talk with her.

A fine large folio missal of the latter end of the 14th century, written on vellum, bears evidence of having, in very early times, belonged to All Souls' College, at Oxford.

A paper roll, temp. II. VIII. contains copies of bill and answer in Chancery. The petition is addressed to the most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Cardinal, by Humfry Mapurly, son and heir of John Mapurly late of the county of Nottingham deceased. He states that John Mapurly, his grandfather, was seized in fee of 40 acres of arable land in the parish of St. Mary in Nottingham in the county of Nottingham, and enclosed Thomas Turnour, clerk, and others, to the use of the said John Mapurly the grandfather and the performance of his will;—he sets out the will under which he claims;—states that the deeds, &c. have come to Nicolas Quarby and Juliana his wife. . . . The answer is that Nottingham is within the county of the town of Nottingham, and not in Nottingham as stated in the Bill; the defendant prays abatement and dismissal of the Bill, and appoints an attorney.

A parchment roll of account of Jonathan Edwards, Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Oct. 1691-2. Among the expenses are— for Dr. Pocock's Oriental MSS. 500l.; for carriage of the said books and to the person who brought the Jewish whip, 12s.; to Dr. Hyde the librarian 6l. 13s. 4d.

One of the early deeds. (13 Edw. II.) is witnessed by the master of the hospital of St. James of the Red Cross (de cruce roys) in the county of Cambridge.

Four documents of the time of Queen Elizabeth relate to the militia.

The first is the Boko of harness, 31 Dec. 1 Eliz. for the hundreds of Sutton, Wardeu, Norton, and Towcester, showing the number of men and the kinds of arms with which each township was charged.

The second is the list of demi-lances and light horses mustered and viewed by Sir John Spencer and Sir Richard Knightley at Daventry, 20 Sept. 1583.

The third and fourth are directions in 1584 to the bailiffs of the hundreds of Cleely and Wymersley, by Sir J. Spencer, and Sir R. Knightly (in consequence of the receipt of a Council letter), to cause certain persons named to appear with arms at Daventry.

In 1864 these four documents were printed in the Northampton Herald with illustrative and explanatory notes by Sir H. Dryden.

I must be permitted to return my thanks to Sir H. Dryden for his hospitality at Cannons Ashby.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART., OF LOTON PARK, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

Among the ancient deeds at Loton Park, where Sir Baldwin kindly made me his guest, is one dated in the 13th year of Edw. 2, being a quitclaim of the manor of Alberbury by Fulk Fitzwaryn of Whitynton, to Fulk the son of Fulk Glas of Alberbury. It has a fine seal of a man on horseback with a shield on his arm and a legend; the arms on the shield are worn off. The remains of the old castle of Alberbury are in the grounds of Loton.

A deed, dated 29 Edw. 3, is a license by Wm. son of Henry de Ferrars to Richard de Fromo to amortizo land to the chaplain of the vill of Weston, near Yarknull (as an endowment). He agrees not to take advantage of the Statute of Mortmain.

A quarto volume, paper, 16th century, contains instructions by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Council in Wales and the Marches, and to all thereafter to be appointed to be of the Council; dated 30th June, 16 Eliz. It gives the names of persons to be of the Council, their duties and fees. In cases of murders, felonies, burglaries, rapes, riots, rowts, unlawful assemblies, &c., the quorum might put any person violently suspected of any treasons, murder, or felony, to tortures when they should thin convenient. Upon false and seditious tales they are to be apprehended and examined, and if it touch treason to be punished according to the laws; and if, at that moment, then to be punished by pillory, cutting of ears, whipping, or otherwise, according to the discretion of the Council. The Council are to punish those who have two wives and those that be notoriously known to live in adultery. The records of the court were to be taken out of the court, but copies might be delivered of. At the end are copies of orders made at Ludlow, 14th Feb., 18 Eliz., for the regulation of court practice.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains portions of the proceedings in a suit between Jane Heath and Ann Heath (plaintiffs) and Roger Thomas (defendant). The subject of dispute were two oxen, one black and the other brown, worth 4l. The proceedings here are,—replication of the plaintiffs;—order of court, 20th March, 33 Eliz., that the matter should stand over until the 9th of June then next;—acknowledgment by Edward Lloyd and Thomas Owen, dated 29th May 1591, that they had received the Queen's commission to examine witnesses in the cause, that they had done so and transmitted the depositions;—order of court, dated Beawdley, 10th June, 33 Eliz., directing that the matter should stand over until the 27th January;—order dated Hereford, 1st December, 34 Eliz., that a letter with the depositions be sent to Sir Edward Leighton, Kt., one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, desiring him to make a final order, with the assent of the parties if he could, in the suit; and if, through the obstinacy of the parties, he could not, then to certify on the 27th of January next the state of the case, when a final order should be made;—the Queen's commission, dated Ludlow Castle, 21st March, 35 Eliz., to Edward Lloyd and Thomas Owen, to examine witnesses and transmit the depositions by the 29th of June then next;—interrogations

List of plate for the use of the members of the Common Room (Jesus' College). A small roll of the 17th century.

stories for the plaintiffs—depositions for the plaintiffs, taken at the parish church of Melferby in the county of Salop, 27th May 1591. Each deposition is signed by the deponent (by mark) and his examiner. Interrogatories on behalf of the defendant—depositions for the defendant, at the same place and day with these for the plaintiff, imperfect at the end.

Records of proceedings in the Marches Court rarely occur.

A copy of the Decree made by the Lord Keeper on the 2nd of May 1670, in the cause Elizabeth Heame and others, v. Sir Henry Thynne, Kt., and Bart., and another. This was a suit to determine the customs of the manor of Stratton in the county of Salop. The customs alleged are set out and confirmed. The manor was of the ancient demesne.

A folio volume, paper, 19th century, contains careful copies of ancient deeds, including those in the possession of Sir Baldwin Leighton. The first is a copy of a grant, circa 1280, by William fitz Alan to Richard de Leeton (Leighton) of the vill of Leeton with its advowson and appurtenances.

Court rolls for Starleton, temp. Edw. 3 and Elizabeth; for Conde, Watlingburgh, Alberbury, and other manors, temp. Edw. 3.

Accounts of the bailiffs of Elizabeth Corbet beyond Severn, 14 and 15th Edw. 3, and other bailiffs' accounts, in the 14th and 15th centuries, for Bradeshall, Bretetel, Loughton, Watlingborough, and other places.

ALFRED J. HENSON.

**THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR GEORGE OSBORN, BART., OF CHURCHILL, COUNTY BRISTOL.**

A most valuable and interesting collection of letters and papers relating to the defence of Castle Cornet in Guernsey (for the King) during the civil war, temp. Charles 1st, and a few papers (copies) relating to the Island of Guernsey in the reign of Elizabeth and James 1st, and an account of the storm which damaged the castle in the time of Charles 2nd, when Lord Hattin was the governor.

After having made a calendar of these papers, I found on looking at Mr. H. White's work on "Charles the 2d in the Channel Islands," that the letters had been printed at Guernsey in a book called "The Chronicle of Castle Cornet," a fact of which I was not apprised when the papers were laid before me. Under these circumstances I do not feel justified in appending the calendar which I had prepared.

ALFRED J. HENSON.

**THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE TACITUS OF THE LATE SIR HENRY PULSTON, BART., OF WESTBURY, CO. WILT.**

The *Hydroclonus* (Pulstons) are a very ancient family. Roger de Pulstons was Sheriff of Salop temp. Edward 1, and pursuing the King's interest too closely in matter of taxes, was seized by the Welsh and Lang. Among the deeds at Wrothensbury is a long one in French, 20 Edw. 1, being an agreement between two of the Pulstons before four persons (two of whom were also Pulstons) regarding wastes and woods in Pulstons.

The manuscripts are as follow:—

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, 115 leaves, *Bouche de Courte*. A declaration of Bourche de Courte of every particular thing to be served to every person being of the ordinary of the King's honourable house, according to every one of them for their degrees as hereafter shall ensue.

This is a copious and minute picture of the household regulations and diet of the King H. 8. and his officers and servants: and after fol. 70 occur illustrations of the households of Edw. 6. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. A few notes of the contents follow.

Fol. 1. A Duke or a Duches. Every of them for three Bouch of Courte in the morning, one cheat lase, one manchet, one gallane of ale; for afternoon one manchet, one gallane of ale; for after supper, &c.

Fol. 26. The manner of meat to be served to the King's highness.

Fol. 9. Manner of meats to be served to the Queen's grace and her side, according to the number comprised in a book of the ordinary made for the same.

Fol. 11. *Rotulas nominorum (sic) Officiariorum omnium Domini Regis, H. 8.* (The names are given.)

Fol. 22b. *Fares of the ryghts to be served to the King's highness and the Queen's grace, and the Syddes with the household.* (The different courses, with prices, for dinner and supper.)

Fol. 26. *A sheet for a measo to the Lord Privie Seale and other Lords; fol. 27b, the same to a gentleman of the Privie Chamber; fol. 28b, the same to the physicians and surgeons; fol. 29, the Queen's boards eate; 31b, The Queen's Lord Chamberlain and other servants.*

Fol. 31. Articles devised by the King with the assent of his Council for regulation of his household. Eltham, Jan. 17, H. 8. (A proeme and 29 articles).

4th. Ordering of the King's and Queen's Chambers. Fol. 47, the Kings Privy Chamber. Fol. 52, for keeping of the haule and orderings of the Chapell. A liallo follows.

Fol. 55. The appointement of herbigage to be ordinarie for all noble prelates and others as follows, appointed by the King at Eltham 19th January, 17 H. 8. (About the stables.)

Fol. 60. Thereafter ensueth the number of all the Kings horses, as cowseers, hobbers, moyses, mulletts, and carr horses, and other &c. &c. for one daie and so by the space of one hole year by estimation.

Fol. 70. Purcours of the Lottre.—Wheat, beasts, muttons, &c. &c., bere brewers, grocers, bochers, dogg lyer (the last is dated 2th May, 3 Edw. 6.), &c.

Fol. 73. Various orders in Queen Mary's reign regarding servants of the household.

Fol. 74b. Copies of Council Letters to Justices of the Peace, in Queen Mary's reign, about the price of wheat for the Queen's household.

Fol. 75. Proclamation, 15th June, 5 Edw. 6. for payment for victuals taken for the King's service.

Fol. 75b. Oct. 9th, 4 Edw. 6. for amending of excess of sundrie artificers (against treasons of certain kinds setting up shops near the King's residence.)

Fol. 76 and 77. Ordinances 5 Hen. 8., 25 H. 8., 1 Edw. 6., and 5 Mary, about prices; one against hawking and hunting.

Fol. 78-81. Other ordinances of household.

Fol. 82-5. Estimate of the wages of 1,000 men, with captains and petty captains.

Fol. 89. A proportion of spice for the banquet on Twelfth day at night for the Queens Majesty in the 12th year of her reign.

Fol. 110. Number of the household of the Queens highness.

Fol. 112. Account of Edward Peckham, Esq., Cofferer to the King's household for expenses, act. day of September to 1st of April, in the 20th year. Receipts and payments.

Fol. 114b. Pa. of Thomas Welsh, late Cofferer of the Queens household, 1st October in the 8th year to the last day of March following. Receipts and payments.

Folio, paper, 13th century, 19 leaves. Extent (in Latin) of the Lordship of Chirkeland, by Robert Eggerley, 15 Ric. 2, from the bounds of Powis on the south, to the confines of the lordship of Bromfield and Yole on the north, and in breadth between the demesne of Oswaldestre and Whittington by well-known bounds on the east, and the county of Merioneth on the west; which by meter and bounds the Earl of Arundel holds of the King by military service.

Fol. 1. Near the Castle is the free burgh of Chirk, 25 burgages, each at 12d per annum.

Fol. 2. The nature of the tenure of the burgages stated, and the amount of the tolls and burgo of markets.

Fol. 3. The ringhires are to collect rent, and execute the office of bailiff. The holdings at rents are called gavelle.

Fol. 6b. The nature of the tenures of the tenants is stated.

(Besides this volume there are a great number of old papers and copies of charters concerning Chirk.)

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century; contains thirteen homilies in Welsh, of these, ten seem to be the composition of John Harpfield, Archbishop of London, in the time of H. 8. (well known as author of an Ecclesiastical History of England), and two seem to be by H. Penditon, and nearly all to be transcribed or perhaps preached by John Tregear. The 12th and 13th are much tattered, many words and phrases throughout the homilies are in English.

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century, 28 leaves. The decription and knowlege of the Astrolop as following.—*Whych is the ryght syde, and whych ys the lyfte syde. The east syde of this trolabye ys clepid the right syde,*

\* Revised Edition, Gurnea's, 1851.

† It seems similar to that printed by the Society of Antiquaries in 1770.

... *Ends* divided after the four principall plages or quarters of the fyrmament. (This may be of use in illustrating Chaucer's treatise on the *Astralahe*.)

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century. A miscellaneous collection. Copies of Latin poems. Disputationes theologice Cantabrigie habitæ coram Regali Majestate, 9 Aug. 1564. *Questio prima*. Major est scripturæ quam ecclesiæ authoritas (4 leaves). The interlocutors are D. Stafford and M. Hutton, Dr. Pearne, Dr. Henton, and Dr. Baker. Another in 2 leaves, where the interlocutors are Dr. Stokes, Hutton, and Beumant. A congratulatory oration of Thos. Coventric, fellow of Balliol College on the visit of Queen Elizabeth, 1½ pp.

Latin poems to the Earl of Bedford by P. B. begins "Gloria sponte sua fugientem quærit et illum."

Latin poem to W. Drury, by P. B. Italus, begins "Te Mars a puero semper nutrit in antris."

Another to the same, beginning Mars tibi progenitor.

A Latin poem to Peter Postoe, "Tremantorum mortem deplorantem," by Peter Bissarus.

A folio volume, paper, 15th century, 227 pp. The valuable portion of this volume was well edited by Mr. Cecil Monro, for the Camden Society in 1863. It consists of copies of letters by and to King Henry 5th and others in his reign, copies of letters by and to King Henry 6th and others during his reign, a number of letters by Bishop Beekington and Queen Margaret (of Anjou). The contents of the volume are described by Mr. Monro in his preface. Besides the documents printed by the Camden Society, there is at pp. 143-150 a Welsh rental for Gavel Kynrayn, Trevor Issa, and other places; p. 163, Prognostications of events from the weather in the twelve months; p. 162, Modus irrotulandi Curiam Letæ et visus franci plegii seriati; p. 171, Form at holding a court for Lady Margaret, Duchess of Clare, in Essex, Latin religious tracts, and recipes for hawks and horses.

A folio volume, paper, about A.D. 1600. Seems to be a register for inquisitions or deeds. In the left margin are the names of places nearly all in Cheshire, in the centre of the page are the names of holders, the property holden, and the nature of the tenure, and in the right margin are the respective dates.

A folio volume, paper, 15th century, 94 leaves of stout paper. A Latin note on the second page says that the book belongs to John Edwards, junior, of Chirklesond. The first 80 leaves contain several treatises on Latin grammar and composition, with English interlineations, such as would enable a person in the 15th century to acquire the use of the Latin language.

Fol. 2a.-11a. Rude Latin hexameters showing Latin verbs in alphabetical order, in the four conjugations; interlined are the English meanings.

Fol. 11a.-17a. Instructions for Latin composition by way of question and answer (in English). Begins "In how many maner of wyse shall thou make latten and to construe." At the end "Explicit Informacio secundum Leylonde, Rosa flos florum Leylondus grammaticorum."

Fol. 17a.-21b. Latin hexameters giving the Latin names for things of ordinary occurrence, with the English meanings interlined. At the end "Explicit et cetera, Nunc scripsi totum pro Christo, da mihi potum: Pro tali precio nunquam tibi scribere volo."

Fol. 21.-31a. *Ortographia*. A Latin treatise so headed. Begins "Gramatica vel Gramaticæ quid est," with examples in hexameters. Some doggerel lines at the end give the name of the scribe, John Fullalove (Johannes plenus amoris).

Fol. 31b.-34a. A Latin treatise in hexameter verse on versification. Begins "Scandere preposui per versus sillaha queque."

Fol. 34b.-45b. Hexameters shewing how the vowels are long or short in various positions.

Fol. 45b.-47b. A Latin poem on confession and penitence. Begins "Peniteas cito peccator eum sit miserator."

Fol. 48a.-54b. Rhyming Latin, giving nouns with English meanings interlined.

Fol. 55. Short common phrases in English and Latin. Hayle Sir, Ave te domine, &c. &c.

Fol. 56a. *Theodulus*. Begins "Quoniam hic opere sumus aggressuri. Ends "Desine quos restat ni desperacio ledat."

(This work was printed by Wynkyn de Werde, under the title of *Liber Theoduli, cum commento*.)

Fol. 77. The adverbs according to Donatus (with English meanings).

Fol. 77b. Verbs with English meanings.

Fol. 78b. On heteroclitite and indeclinable nouns.

Fol. 81a.-82b. Several verbs conjugated throughout.

Fol. 83.-90b. A calendar for A.D. 1481 (one page for each month) followed by lunar table and an explanation of the calendar; this last is certainly by the hand of John Edwards of Chirk who has signed it.

Fol. 91a.-92b. The history of the cross (imperfect at the end). Begins "Postquam peccaverat primò parens noster Adam." Ends with the words "Mos cum erat certa adjacentium regionum terminis."

The early deeds are numerous.

Copy of a charter, dated Overton, 1218, whereby Mudoc at Griffin, lord and heir of Ponys grants, the vill of Hachehton to God and St. Mary, and the Cistercian monks of Vale Crucis.

18 Edward 2, May 1. Grant by Edward, Earl of Arundel to his burgesses of Chirk of a free burg, with privileges.

Four grants of lands in Conway, and one grant of hargages in Beaumaris by Edward 2 as Prince of Wales.

8 Edward 3. *Inspeximus in French* by Richard, Earl of Arundel of a charter by Edmund his father, dated 18 Edw. 2, which gave to the freemen of Nanthud Moghenant Kinleche and Carrcean rights of turbary in certain woods (Offin's dyke is mentioned, "usque ad fossam Offin"). He allows the charter and releases a *Treth* called Trethmolyun with which they were charged for certain mills (part of seal remains).

22 Edward 3. Madoc filius Jor, Vicar of Llangollen gives to Llewellyn, son of Llewellyn and his wife Margaret (daughter of Grufford, son of Madoc) according to the law and custom of England, certain lands, to hold for ever to the said Llewellyn and Margaret, and the heirs of Llewellyn on Margaret begotten, according to the law and custom of England, of the chief lords, &c. If Llewellyn die without heir by Margaret, then the lands are to revert to his right heirs, according to the law and custom of England.

22 Edward 3. (Directly afterwards) the same Madoc, son of Jor grants to the same Llewellyn and Margaret his wife, certain other lands, to hold to the said Llewellyn and Margaret and the heirs of Llewellyn by Margaret, according to the law and custom of Wales, except the heir be enfeoffed (feodavi) of certain excepted lands.

By the first charter the heir, according to the law of England, was to take; by the second charter the heirs, according to the law of Wales, except such as would inherit under the first charter, would take.

16 Richard 2. Several mortgages. As security for the loan the borrower demised the land to farm by way of pledge (nomine pignoris) for four years, and so on for four years until the money was paid. The lender, it would seem, held the land and took the profits without account, the borrower having the privilege of redeeming it at the end of any four years on payment of the principal money. (There are specimens of this kind of mortgage in the collection of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth). One mortgage in 9 Edw. 3 is for one year and so on. A mortgage dated at Ruthyn, 14 Edw. 3, witnesses the mortgagor "ad tirpuit tradidisse" the land for four years to secure a sum which the mortgagee in hand, "nomino prit," had paid to the mortgagor.

1467, April 4 or 14. Grant by several cardinals of remission of 100 days to those who should go to the chapel of St. Goddvarch, confessor and abbot, or to the cemetery at Chirk of St. Tissilio, confessor, and hear mass of Richard ap J[ohn ap David], priest of the said diocese, or give to him support, or say Pater noster and Ave Maria for the souls of his parents on certain days.

Grant by Henry 6 of land in Kellokesdey in Flintshire.

3 Edward 4, Sept. 21. Grant by Henry, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Dorset, Lord of Chirk and Chirkoland, of land in Chirkeland.

14 Edward 4. Grants by Edward first-born of Edward 4, and Prince of Wales, of licence to David ap Jeyon to hold lands to him and his heirs "nomine Kynnowys."

Large original charter of King Henry 7, to the people of Chirkland, allowing them to buy land in England and English burghs, in Wales, and to hold offices there. Dated, 21 July, 21 Hen. 7.

22 Henry 7, Aug. 4. Sign manual of the King; a letter to Launcelot Landor, receiver of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and Mr Edwards, deputy constable of the Castle of Chirk. Recites that the inhabitants of Chirkland had given 1,000 marks for privileges granted by his letters patent, and that some had been paid; authorizes them to levy the remainder, "trusting in your sadnesses and wisdomes." Dated at the Manor of Somersham.



liament. Upon the petition of Sir Charles Harbord of London, Kt., John Bridgman of Castle Bromwich, Co. Warwick, Esquire, and John Hanson of Lincoln, gent., praying an allowance of their title to the manor of Shochlaek and other lands in the county of Chester, seized by the Committee for Sequestrations in the said County of Chester as the estate of Roger Puleston Esquire, on a charge of delinquency. Ordered that it be referred to Mr. Farnell, of counsel for the Commonwealth attending the Committee, to state the petitioner's deeds and evidences, and report, &c. (True copies, John Leech, registrar.)

The petition (copy) is inclosed. The petitioners held the property as mortgagees for 500 years to secure 2,650*l*.

Roger Puleston was afterwards a judge, and was knighted. There is a list of fees due to the King's servants from all persons receiving the honour of knighthood. The sum total is 82*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. There is a receipt to Sir Roger for that amount, dated 20 March 1681-2.

1732-1742. Many letters from George Ross (at Castle Lym, in Ireland) to Dr. Price, of Overton, near Wrexham.

1735-1739. Many letters from the same to Lord Barrymore. These contain local news and are amusing.

1736-1747. A few letters by Sir W. W. Wynne to T. Price.

1732-1746. Nearly 100 letters from Lord Barrymore to Mr. Price.

1737, fol. 4. Lord B. alludes to a defeat in the house, 248 to 164. Sir Robert (Walpole) had recourse to his old friend, and called loudly on him for his assistance (about the Pretender). "Tis not doubted his Majesty will go soon to Hanover."

1740, August 31. From Lord Barrymore at Marlbury, "I hear from London that his Majesty will bring home a royal consort, the Princess Mary of Hesse Cassel, and that a coronation will ensue."

1740, Feb. From Lord Barrymore at London. "To-morrow Sir Robert is to open the Budget as to ways and means. Tuesday the grand attack in both houses. Lord Cartaret, as I am told, is to begin in the Lords, and Pulteney in our own house."

1740-1746. Letters by Lord Barrymore to Dr. R. Price, of Overton, near Wrexham.

Letters to Mr. R. Ward, of Chester, by . . .

1738, June 12. Sends the Dean's (Swift's) last piece, *The Essay on Polite Conversation*. Strictly no part can be called his except the introduction. Hears that the Dean has been for 16 or 17 years collecting materials for a *Complete Advice to Servants*. The first part of the work he lent a few years ago to some person who has not honesty enough to return it, so that we are likely to be deprived of the writing, which cost the Dean so much trouble; his health decreases apace; he has been for some weeks so ill that he admits no company.

1738; July 7, Dublin. "Our friend the Dean declines apace. His history of the four last years of Queen Anne was fairly transcribed and sent to England to be printed, but he has been so free in his characters, and many of the people being still alive, his friends on your side do not think it safe to publish the work, and this gives him great concern. . . . The Dean declares he will write no more unless roused by indignation."

Many letters from Mr. Pearde at Castle Lyon, to F. Price and Sir W. W. Wynne.

In a letter to the former in 1741 he mentions "great mortality among people and cattle; the poorer sort die like rotten sheep . . . it is attributed to their eating the frosty potatoe last spring . . . the fever has now come among the better sort; they live but few days in it."

In a letter to the same, Feb. 26, 1743, he says that "about a fortnight ago about 30 or 40 ships were seen off Youghall, supposed to be the Brest squadron; . . . a fear of invasion; . . . last night's packet brought news of Sir John Norris being in pursuit of them."

On March 9, 1743, he mentions that Lord Barrymore was confined in his house with a strong guard. (He was supposed to favour the Pretender.) On the 15th of April he says that there was great rejoicing on the guard being taken off Lord Barrymore.

1747-8. Letters from Arthur Barry (at Dublin) to Mr. Price.

There is a letter (much mouse eaten) by E. Mockton to F. Price, of Overton. Apparently the Duchess of Marlborough wanted Fanny Pierrepont to marry Jack Spencer. "She refused, though the Duchess offered to settle 16,000*l*. a year and 100,000*l*. in money on the

"marriage. Her affections were engaged; she preferred the man she loved to wealth and grandeur. The gentleman, I am told, is Mr. Meadows, son of Sir — Meadows, a Staffordshire gentleman, not above 900*l*. a year, and she herself 20,000*l*."

1743. A bundle of letters from Edmund Spencer in Ireland to Norris Price, Esq. In one he mentions his idea of reprinting Spencer's works.

In another he asks Price to speak to the Spencer family . . . he intends to dedicate the work to the Duke of Marlborough.

In another is enclosed a specimen page and a receipt.

In another, August 19, 1744, is an account of his attending the trial of the Lieutenant of the Old Noll, prosecuted for killing one of the crew of the *Thurloo* privateer.

In another, of September 29, 1744, is an account of the Old Noll being taken by a French privateer.

1749, May 11. A letter from Liverpool of this date, mentions that the sights of the town were the ropeworks, the quarry hills, Mr. Dene's and Mrs. Cobham's curiosities, the copperas house and pott house, the ladies' walks, toy shops, and china shops.

1745, January 19. The *Superbe*, Lannisburg Harbour. Thomas Lloyd gives Mr. Price an account of the taking of Lannisburg, which he says is very strong, superior to Portsmouth.

All the manuscripts above described are at the Rectory House (not far from Emral, the family seat of the Pulestons), and there, by the Rev. T. H. G. Puleston's invitation, I examined them, and from his society derived that pleasure which I desire here to acknowledge.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### A MANUSCRIPT OF MISS AINSLIE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

A manuscript, in quarto, upon vellum, written about the year 1400, apparently for the use of a member of the Company of Fishmongers, London. It has passed through the hands of the celebrated London historian and antiquary, John Stowe, whose writing occurs upon folios 43, 44, 46, and 46b. Subsequently it was the property of D. Ord, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was Mayor of Berwick in 1786, from whom it passed into the family of its present owner.

It contains the following articles:—

1. A list of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London from 1 Ric. I. to 19 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 1.

2. A short chronicle, from the creation of the world to A.D. 1388. In Latin; f. 8.

3. A chronicle of events connected with the city of London, from A.D. 1087 to 1388. In Latin; f. 13.

4. The charters of the city of London, from 11 Hen. III. recited by Inspecimus, dated 6 Nov., 7 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 15.

5. The ancient Statutes of the Company of Fishmongers of London. In Latin; f. 33b.

6. Grant by King Edward I. to the Mayor of London of certain sites in London for the support of the fabric of London Bridge, dated 23 May, 10 Edw. I. In Latin; f. 34.

7. Memorandum as to the regulations made in the 11 Edw. I. respecting the sale of butchers' meat and fish within the city of London. In Latin; f. 34.

8. Regulations made in 18 Edw. I. by Gregory de Roketley, Mayor of London, chiefly in regard to the sale of fish within the city of London. In French; f. 34b.

9. Oath of the various officers of the Halmot Court of the city of London as to the privileges of the fishmongers of London. In French and English; f. 36b.

10. Regulations made by the Steward of the King's Household as to the sale of fish within the city of London, dated 18 Edw. I. In French; f. 36b.

11. Ordinance by Hamo de Chikwell, Mayor of London, respecting the building called "the Stokkes," dated 17 Edw. II. In Latin; f. 38.

12. Confirmation of the above Ordinance by King Edward II., dated 16 June, 17 Edw. II. In Latin; f. 38\*.

13. Various memoranda concerning the enrolment of several agreements respecting the property of the Company of Fishmongers of the city of London, 11 Edw. I., 15 Edw. II., and 17 Edw. III. In Latin; f. 38\*.

14. Memoranda of various proceedings between the Mayor and citizens of London, on the one part, and the Company of Fishmongers of London, on the other, as to



their respective rights in the building called "Le Stokkes." In Latin; f. 39.

15. *Writ of Richard II. intimating that he had abrogated certain regulations made in the Parliament held in the third year of his reign respecting the sale of fish.* 27 Nov. 7 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 42.

16. *Memoranda as to the rights of the city of London over the river Thames.* In Latin; f. 43.

17. *Rules respecting the use of nets in the river Thames, and the periods for fishing within the same river.* In French; f. 43b.

18. *Note respecting the right claimed by the city of London over the sale of lampreys within the same.* dated 7 Edw. III. In Latin; f. 44.

19. *Note of the customs levied upon goods discharged at Billingsgate.* In French; f. 44b.

20. *Statement as to the ancient customs levied at Queen's Bank (Queen's Wharf).* In Latin; f. 45b.

21. *The custom of E-cavage.* In French; f. 45.

22. *The custom of Tonnage.* In French; f. 45b.

23. *The custom of Pesage, by weight.* In French; f. 46.

24. *The customs of Graychurch.* In French; f. 46.

25. *The customs of Welchchurch Hawe.* In French; f. 46b.

26. *The customs of the market in London.* In French; f. 46b.

27. *The customs of Smithfield.* In French; f. 47.

28. *Confirmation of the ancient charters of the city of London by Richard II. in the first year of his reign.* In English; f. 48.

Miss Ainslie permits reference to be made to me by anyone who wishes to obtain further information respecting the volumes described above.

JOS. STELLINGSMA.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF J. C. ASTOR, ESQ., OF EATON HALL, CHESTER.

Among the deeds is one dated in 1281, by which Agnes, the daughter of Gerard of Loke, grants to Robert, called the Cellarer, lands in Loke (Lock in Staffordshire).

And a deed, not dated, being a grant by Radulfus de Vermon to the Abbot of Vale Royal of land in Westcroft in Great Manthorn, free from all service except "uno rete domini regi." The witnesses are Lord Reginald de Gray, then Justice of Chester, Lord William de Venables, and others. (Reginald de Gray was Justice of Chester in the 6th year of Edward I. 1251.)

A license by King Henry 3, dated in the 16th year of his reign (under seal), to Hugh the son of Ralph Walley, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, whether resident in Nantwich or not, to buy and sell salt, and to sell other goods. The consideration was 40s. paid into the Exchequer of Chester.

A precept by Edward, eldest son of Edward 4, that if John Woodnot was over 70 years of age he was not to be put in jail for or answer. Dated 14 Edward 4.

A counterpart conveyance by Edward Lord Stafford and Ursula his wife, to Edward Lord Derby, of a house and garden in Macclesfield. Signature of "E. Derby." The seal in red wax, crest of Eagle and child.

There are many deeds of the time of Edward 2, and later Kings. Some of the early deeds have seals of arms. Many grants are by persons named Fraers and Sutton.

Many of the early deeds relate to Yeyton (Eaton) under Lyme.

There are many deeds by and to the Byrons of Bingleton, in the county of Chester, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and Charles 2. Christopher Byron in 1597 had an uncle named John. After Christopher came Thomas. Another Christopher in 1681 made a settlement (with the deeds), and immediately afterwards made his will. He had bought up a great deal of real property. No son is mentioned in his will, but he names daughters, one of whom had married an Allen. The Christopher Byron of 1642 made a seal of arms, viz, three bends enhanced; the same arms as those borne by the noble family of Byron.

There are several deeds by and to the Hicretons of Cheshire.

A large chest is full of the Rolls of the manor of Horton in Staffordshire. They commence in the reign of Edward 3, and end with the reign of George 2; (the subsequent rolls are with the Steward). They comprise the Rolls of the Court Baron and Customary Court and View of Frankpledge; and besides, various papers of the

17th century, giving accounts of the manor, its descents, reservations, and exchanges. There are also a few Computi, one as early as Edward 4.

These Rolls are important for the history of Staffordshire; for Horton is a very large manor, and the series here is nearly if not quite complete from the 14th century.

Court Rolls and Computi are deserving of a very careful study. The former show the succession of lords, the customs of the manors, the succession of tenants, the amounts of fines and nature of heriots; proceedings in trespass and debt, in assaults and frays; the steps in civil suits, and a variety of information as to management and proceedings of the lords' territory and its occupants. The Computi are very valuable as showing the cultivation and stocking of farms, and the prices of various items of food and use. The importance of these documents has not, I think, been sufficiently attended to.

ALFRED J. HODWOOD.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF W. H. BAKER, ESQ., OF DAYFORD- BURY, IN THE COUNTY OF HERTS.

A most interesting collection of letters of the 17th, and a few of the 18th century, mostly addressed to Jacob Tonson, the friend and publisher of the wits and poets of that time, and founder of the Kit-Cat Club. Mr. Baker is one of his descendants, and possesses nearly all the portraits (painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller) of the members and of the club. The portraits of Jacob Tonson and the Earl of Carlisle are very fine, that of Addison not so good. The portrait of John Montague, Duke of Montague, is curious. He expected to be made Knight of the Garter, and, in anticipation, the ribbon was painted over his coat, but he was disappointed, and the ribbon was painted to match the coat. But, as often the case in a "penitence," the ribbon is visible.

The letters have been laid down in a large folio volume, and are in good preservation. Loose, at the end of the volume, is a fair copy, corrected for the press, of the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, by some conjectured to be in Milton's handwriting.

The first letter is from Addison to Jacob Tonson, at the "Judge's Head," next Temple Bar, in Fleet Street, February 2 (no year). "I was yesterday with Dr. Hannes," told him Dr. Blackman, Mr. Adams, and "Mr. Boyle and myself had engaged in it, and that you had gained a kind of promise from Dr. Gibbons. The Doctor seemed particularly solicitous about the company he was to appear in, and would fain hear all the names of the translators. (The reference is to a translation of Herodotus.) Addison does not like his Polymnia, and will, if Tonson pleases, translate Urania. Was walking this morning with Mr. Yalden, and asked him when we might expect Ovid 'de arte amandi' in English. Told me he thought you had 'dropt the design since Mr. Driden's translation of Virgil had been undertaken; but he had done his part almost a year ago, and had it lying by him. Was afraid he has done little of it, but believes a letter from Tonson about it would set him to work."

2. Addison to Tonson, March 13 (no year).—Not being able to find Dr. Hannes at home has left his part with his servant. Shall have his Urania by the beginning of the week.

3. Addison to Tonson at Amsterdam.—Has been two days at Rotterdam. Speaks of Tonson's edition of Casar.

4. Addison to Tonson, May 28.—Mr. Clay tells him to let Tonson know of the misfortune Polymnia met with on the road; the carrier was in fault. Tonson's discourse about translating Ovid made such an impression on him that he returned on the second book, which he turned at his leisure hours. Ovid has so many silly stories with his good ones that he is more tedious to translate than a better poet would be.

5. 1735, August 23.—"My friend, I intend, God willing, to leave the country on Sunday next, with hopes of London next evening. I suppose by the news I receive per post that you are alive, but a certificate of health under your own hand would have been most acceptable to your old friend, Roger de Coverley." (Addison died in 1719, and Steele in 1729.)

6. Atterbury to Tonson, dated at Oxford, November 15, 1681.—Sends a list of subscribers (31); has got 6l. in crowns; some have not paid. Asks for the Oxford Prologue and for Dryden's Satyr, which he says he will return without transcribing a line. "My Whole Duty



"of Man waits for yours, and if you think it worth your while to have the first miscellany the piece of Spencer in it, which you know I owe you, sent up along with it, it shall be done."

7. Aphra Behn to Jacob Tonson, August 1, 1685.—Tonson has bound himself for 6*l.* which she owed Mr. Baggs. She empowers Zachary Baggs, in case the debt is not paid before Michaelmas, to stop it out of moneys in his hands "upon the playing her first play."

8. The same to the same.—Thanks him for the service he has done her with Dryden, in whose esteem she would rather choose to be than anybody in the world. Angry with Creech; thinks her verse worth 30*l.*; hopes he will find 'em worth 25*l.*; asks him to speak to his brother to advance the price 5*l.* more. Cowley's David lost because it was a large book; Mrs. Philips's plays for the same reason. Begs hard for 5*l.* more.

9. Assignment by Richard Bentley to Jacob Tonson of one-third of Abstract of L'Estrange's Seneca's Morals. 1*l.* received in hand for 30*l.* At the back is a receipt for the whole amount and a direction for the Stationer's Company to assign.

10. Wm. Congreve to Tonson, August 8, 1723.—His kinsman Col. Congreve wishes that Tonson would lend Wm. Congreve's picture, to have a copy.

12. The same to the same, August 20, 1695.—Requests him to ask Sir G. Kneller to finish his picture.

13. The same to Tonson at Amsterdam, July 1, 1703.—Has been at the baths. "Your nephew told me of 'copies that were dispersed of the Pastoral, and likely 'to be printed; so we have thought fit to prevent 'em, 'and print it ourselves."

14. The same to the same, at the "Judge's Head" in Chancery Lane.

15. The same to the same.

16. Copy of some of Congreve's last verses from the Harl. MS. 7318. An Epistle to Lord Cobham.

17. S. Compton to Tonson, November 21, 1727.—Will try to excuse him from being sheriff.

18. Thomas Creech (neither date nor address).—About his Juvenal; contains criticisms on the chronology of the Satires.

19. Wm. Davenant, at Francfort, to Tonson, April 20, 1702.—About subscription to the Caesar. "Send to my father the productions of our English poets, who are all your friends, and never fail to communicate to you their verses. You can't imagine how at this distance one hankers after London lampoons. Pray give my service to Mr. Congreve, and desire him to let me be remembered in the dressing-room at Lincoln's Inn Fields."

20. J. Dennis to Tonson, June 4, 1715.—Is concerned at the attempt to lessen the reputation of Dryden by "small poets." Abuses Pope; Pope has always the same dull cadence and a continual bag-pipe drone; contrasts between Dryden and Pope. Five pages, and very amusing. A modern note says that it has been printed imperfectly.

21. Dryden to Tonson, July 6, 1697.—Tell Mr. Pate I can print no more names of his subscribers than I have money for before I print their names. . . . Let him settle for three yards of cloth by set-off. He (Dryden) is about to deal with a draper of his own persuasion.

22. Dryden's receipt for 30*l.* for copyright of Cleomenes.

23. Dryden's receipt, March 24, 1698, for 268*l.* 15*s.* for about 7,500 verses or less, of 10,000.

24. Dryden to Tonson.

25. The same to the same.—Had caught a great pike.

26. The same to the same.—About translation of Virgil.

27. The same to the same (no date).—Three days since he finished the 4th Æneid. The 6th is his greatest favourite. Mentions that money was then very scrupulously received, and that clipped money and 40 brass shillings were in some change sent to his wife.

28. The same to the same.—Asks him to let his wife buy a sieve of damsons to preserve, whole and not in mash.

29. The same to the same, October 29 (no year).—Has done the 7th Æneid in the country; intends in a few days to begin the 8th; when that is finished he expects 50*l.* in good silver, not such as he had formerly. "I am not obliged to take gold, neither will I; nor stay for it beyond 24 hours after it is due." (They were evidently then on bad terms.)

30. The same to the same (no date).—An interesting letter. He says that the translation of the History of the League was the best translation that ever was. Mentions Lord Ro-common's Ferry; mentions his own

verses; corrects a line—"let it be 'That here his conquering ancestors were nurs'd." Will lay by the Religio Laici till another time. Will have four odes of Horace and 40 lines from Lucretius. The story of Nisus and Euryalus, and 40 lines of Virgil in another place, to answer those of Lucretius. "I mean those very lines 'which Montaigne has compared in those two poets.'" Has no leisure for an Act of the Opera. Talks with Betterton about detours and the characters they were to have in the two new plays.

31. The same to the same.—(Amusing.) About his translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

32. The same to the same.—Asks him to say what is the most he will give for his son's play, "and if you 'have any silver which will go, my wife will be glad 'of it."

33 and 34. The same to the same.—In the latter he mentions Lady Chudleigh's verses (apparently to the Virgil). These, Wycherley thinks the best of any.

His own translation of Ovid, "de Arte amandi." Asks Tonson to get him three pounds of snuff. . . . Let the printer be very careful, or he shall print nothing more; . . . his son Charles is ill; the doctor fears a rupture; . . . has great love for his son; . . . requests him to ask Mr. Franco to enolosse a letter, he (Dryden) will pay for double post. The post can't be trusted. Ferrand will do by them as he did by two letters which he sent his son about his dedicating to the King, of which they received neither.

35. The same to the same.—About his handwriting failing; so he writes a short letter.

36. The same to the same.—Has broken off his studies for the Conquest of China, to review Virgil and bestow more certain duty on him. Dr. Chetwynd; his promise of the Ode on St. Cecilia's day, which he desires Tonson to send him forthwith.

37. The same to the same.—Thanks him for sherry, the best he ever had. Asks him, in the Ode for St. Cecilia's day, to alter *Lais* to *Thais* twice. Wants to send a Virgil to Rome, and to send 30 guineas to Rome to his son.

38. The same to the same.—The remainder of his Northamptonshire rents have come up by the carrier, 16*l.* and about 10 shillings.

39. The same to the same.—"Send my MS. of the Æneid to Sir Robert Howard to read in the country, and bring back when he came to town."

40. A promise by Tonson to pay Dryden 250 guineas for 10,000 verses, 7,500 already in Tonson's possession. The 250 guineas to be made up to 300*l.* on a second impression of the 10,000 verses. Dated, 20th March 1698, signed and sealed by Tonson. Witnessed by Ben. Portlock and W. Congreve.

41. A similar document; the seal torn off.

42. Mr. Russell's bill for the funeral of Dryden. Among the items are:—Double coffin, 5*l.* Hanging the Hall with a border of bays, 5*l.* Six dozen paper esutcheons for the Hall, 3*l.* 12*s.* Ten silk esutcheons for the Hall, 2*l.* 10*s.* Three mourning coaches and six horses, 2*l.* 5*s.* Silver desk and rosemary, 5*s.* Eight scarves for musicians, 2*l.* Seventeen yards of erape to cover their instruments, 1*l.* 14*s.* Achievement for the horse, 3*l.* 10*s.* The total was 45*l.* 17*s.*

43. Verses by Catb. Brockerley to Dryden on his translation of Virgil.—One page. The writer says, "The 'old critick burnt Statius as a holocaust to Virgil, so 'we may burn Ogilby."

44. Duke of Grafton to Tonson.—Thanks him for a present of cider.

45. The Earl of Halifax to Mr. Smal in York Buildings.—Says his leg is not so well, and asks that he shall be in town on Wednesday by 11; asks him to meet him there to dress it. On the back are memoranda by Tonson about his son and daughter, and the altering of his will, &c.

46. A letter from E. Jekyll, May 17, 1718.

47. J. Jekyll at the Rolls to Tonson.—On the death of Mr. Cocks. Tonson being there, is asked to do all he can for Lord Somers's sake.

48. Basil Kennet to Tonson, at the "Judge's Head" near the Inner Temple Gate; dated C.C.C., 10th Sept. 1696.—Promises to contribute something for Tonson's 5th Miscellany.

49. A note of two lines from Sir G. Kneller.

50. From Sir G. Kneller.—Is sorry he shall not see him that afternoon, but will on Sunday next.

51. The (second) Duke of Marlborough to Tonson, the nephew, Nov. 29, 1729.—"I know 'tis only the 'set of those pictures your uncle values, and not that 'that I would give the world for." Asks to change for an original of Sir G. Kneller.

62. Lake Millbourne to Tounson. Dated, Yarmouth, Nov. 24, 1790. — Sends a poem which he made on Dryden's Amphitryon, which much pleased him. Tells Tounson to send others of Dryden's works.
63. Holmes-Newcastle to Tounson, July 28, 1721. — Addresses him as "my dear old friend," and asks to come for a visit.
64. Pelham to Tounson, 1721. — Acknowledges a present of cyder, and sorry which he thought to be a different sort of cyder.
65. Holmes-Newcastle to Tounson, 1721. — About a present of cyder, &c. And draft of a reply.
66. From R. Pelham, 1728.
67. From T. Bowen, 1721. — The Duke of Newcastle desires Tounson's company in Sussex.
68. Pelham to Tounson (no year). — Lord I — got so drunk last night at the Kit-Cat.
69. R. Newton of Hart Hall, Oxford, to Tounson, 1721. — About Lady Holford's gift of 1,800 to be improved to 1,600, to be laid out in land for employments. Thanks him for presents of books.
70. Henry Newton to Tounson. Dated, Florence, 1709.
71. Receipt by Jacob Tounson, junr., to the elder Tounson, 1735, for books of the value of 50l. for Hart Hall.
- 72(a). Thomas Otway, June 20, 1683. — Acknowledges that he owes 11l. to Jacob Tounson.
73. Alexander Pope to Tounson, Nov. 14, 1731. — "Almost ready to be angry with your nephew for being the publisher of Theobald's Shakespeare, who according to the laudable custom of commentators first recited him — self of my pains, and then abused me for 'era.' Requests a reference to be (talked over) for a Shakespeare and other English poets that will beat all others. . . other literary matters (3 pages). In a post-script, 'You live' and far from less, I desire you to get me an exact information of the Man of Ross, what was his Christian name and surname, what year he died and at what age, and to transcribe his epitaph if he has one, and any particulars you can procure about him. I intend to make him an example in a poem of mine."
74. Copies of two letters from Pope to J. Tounson, junr., and two from J. Tounson, junr., in reply, 1731. — In the first, Pope expresses a hope that, in Theobald's proposed edition of Shakespeare, Tounson will not publish any impertinent remarks on him (Pope). In the second, Tounson says that he will never do anything to forfeit Pope's opinion of him. In the third, Pope says, "All I should be sorry for would be if you were made the publisher of any falsity relating to my personal character." In the fourth, Tounson recommends him.
75. G, and G, are from Pope, the first dated in 1732, the second no date, the third in 1745. — In the first Pope thanks Tounson for information about the Man of Ross; mentions why he made the Man of Ross better in reality. Has no thought of printing the poem (which is an Epistle on the Use of Riches) this long time. Mentions his portrait by Dahl sent to Tounson's nephew. Asks for a copy of his old friend Dr. Garth. "As to Dr. Bentley and Milton, I think the one above and the other below criticism."
76. Matthew Prior, Hays, Sept. 24<sup>th</sup> 1697, to Tounson. — Sends some verses "if worth printing," translated from Bellerus.
77. Copies of Prior's poems, from Hall, MS. 7316.
78. D. Bulteney, Utrecht, July 3, to Tounson in Amsterdam. — About Vandermark, who wished to engrave for the Caesar.
- 79 and 80. The same to the same. — Chatty letters.
81. Dr. Haby, at Berlin (no year), to Tounson. — The King has ordered the Urine to be painted, and to have prints made of him, and has promised him the first, which shall be Tounson's. The King will subscribe (for the Caesar).
82. Lord Somers to Tounson. — Apologizes for not being able to come to a party.
83. 75, and 76. Letters from the Duke of Somerset to Tounson, two of them dated in 1703. — The first is a long one about Addison's being tutor to his son; his duty, and salary. In the second, he says that as Addison seems to consent, but wants to know particulars, he wishes Tounson to come and talk. In the third, he says that Addison has in effect declined. "Our club is dissolved until you revive it; which we are impatient to see."
84. Abraham Stanyan, at Aogsbourg, Nov. 22, 1693, to Tounson. — Tells of his travels on the road to Venice.
85. C. Stanhope, Dec. 31, 1722, to Tounson. — Excuses himself for not coming to a party; asks to defer it till the Speaker is recovered.

86. Richard Steele, Sept. 26, 1718, to Tounson. — Has heard a good character of Caulfield, the barge-builder, and understands he is the only one now on the river; has been asked to speak in his behalf to the Duke of Newcastle for him to be barge-builder to his Majesty. Asks Tounson to speak for him.
87. George Stepney, at Lipstadt, 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1695, to Tounson. — A long letter. Sends a poem for printing on the melancholy subject; asks that it may be shown to Montague and Chaucer; . . . gives his own criticisms. . . there is to be no name to them; hopes they will come out before the funeral. A copy for Mr. Prior, who perhaps may send some amendments. (Queen Mary died in December 1694.)
88. George Stepney, at Vienna, March 24, 1703, to Tounson. — Is glad that the Caesar goes on well. Prince Eugene will subscribe, he has given his arms and titles for one of the cuts. Hopes to send the Margrave of Baden as a subscriber. "These two Generals are as learned as brave, and are perfect masters of humanity and learning." Prince Eugene wants one of Tounson's Horace. Hearty affection to Kit-Cat. "Often wish it were my fortune to make one of you at three in the morning."
89. The same, at Wrisenberg, to Tounson, Sept. 26, 1704. — About the Caesar. Prince Eugene very inquisitive to know when he is to make his appearance. Count Frow desires his name among the subscribers; he deserves it for his brave defence of Landau, and his care now in recovering it. Stepney will be answerable to Tounson for the money.
90. The same to the same, Feb. 19, 1705. — Sends the letter and arms of Prince Eugene and the Margrave of Baden, and speaks of his own.
- 91 to 95. Twelve amusing letters from Sir John Vanbrugh to Tounson, dated from Paris, Amsterdam, and Herefordshire in 1707, 1711, 1724, and 1725, containing anecdotes and gossip of the club and friends, town news, and a little on politics. In the fourth, to Tounson at Paris, June 5, 1719, he congratulates Tounson on his Luck in South Sea Stock. In the fifth, Feb. 18, 1719, 20, he says that stock is rising, but he is only a broker-on, Sir R. Steele is grown such a malcontent that he now takes the Ministry directly for his mark, and treats them in the House for some days past in so very frank a manner that they grow quite angry, and 'tis talked as if it would not be impossible to see him very soon expelled the House. He has quarrelled with the Lord Chamberlain, that a new license has been granted to Wilks, Collier, and Booth, which they accepting of and acting under, have left him with his patent but not one player. And so the Lord Chamberlain's authority over the playhouse is restored, and the patent ends in a joke. A notice of the opera, 20,000 subscribed; the King gives 1,000l. a year. He (Vanbrugh) is going to Heidelberg's masquerade that night. In one dated July 1, 1719, he mentions his own recent marriage. In the next, a few lines in the middle are written and signed by Harriet V. (his wife). Vanbrugh abuses the Duchess of Marlborough, mentioning the money that was owing to him for Blenheim. In one, dated Oct. 25, 1725, he is very uncomplimentary to the Duchess of Marlborough, by reason of her getting an injunction against him by her friend the late good Chancellor, who declared that Vanbrugh never was employed by the Duke of M. and therefore had no demand on his estate for services at Blenheim. But he got his debt by Sir R. Walpole's help out of a sum she expected to receive. In one of Jan. 1722, he mentions the Duke of Marlborough's disposition of his property. The opera is supported; half a guinea for put and burrs.
96. E. Waller, Jan. 22, 1679, to Jacob Tounson, at Mrs. Tounson's shop at Gray's Inn Gate, by Gray's Inn. — A short letter. Has the gout. Asks for any of Caubray's (Fénelon) works, if new.
97. Geo. Wilson, 2d August, 1735. — Not important.
98. John Wallis, Sirjeant's Inn, June 23, 1691, to some clergyman. — A long letter about the right of the University of Oxford to print Bibles. Chumfry Oxford the exercise of printing before London, and the University brought in the act of printing.
99. Autograph draft of J. Tounson's will, March 19, 1731. 2 pp. 4to.
- Then follow three vols. letters by Tounson; hints for verses on Dr. Hobbs, surgeon, cousin to T. Hobbs, of Malmesbury; Wycherley and he were of the same age, and born in the same town. Drafts of verses: several.
- Tounson's will in his own handwriting, 27 Jan. 1734.
- Bill for Tounson's funeral, March 31, 1735. The amount is 124l. 6s. 9d.









- Ch. v.  
ix. 46. "Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and Vulgate.
- xi. 26. "But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in Heaven forgive your trespasses."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican have not this verse, but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- xiii. 8. "And troubles."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
- xiii. 11. "Neither do ye premeditate."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
- xiv. 27. "This night."  
Not in Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- xv. 28. "And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, And he was numbered with the transgressors."  
This verse is not found in any of the three most ancient MSS., but it is in the Carew, and in the Vulgate.
- xvi. 9 to 20. The 12 verses in the authorized version commencing, "Now when Jesus had risen early," down to "confirming the word with signs following. Amen." do not occur in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but they are found in the Carew MS., and in the Vulgate.
- St. Luke.*
- iv. 4. "But by every word of God."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- iv. 8. "Get thee behind me, Satan; for."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. do not contain these words, nor are they in the Vulgate or the Carew.
- iv. 18. "To heal the broken hearted."  
Not in the Sinaitic, the Vatican, nor the Carew, but in the Vulgate.
- iv. 44. "Galilee," the greater number of MSS. read Judæa, but the Carew and Vulgate read "Galilee."
- vii. 10. "That had been sick."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- vii. 28. "Prophet."  
Not in the older MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- ix. 55. "And said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of." Not in the Alexandrine, Sinaitic, or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- ix. 56. "For the Son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."  
These words are not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but they are in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- x. 35. "When he departed."  
Not in the Sinaitic or the Vatican MSS., nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
- xvii. 36. "Two men shall be in the field, the one shall be taken and the other left."  
This verse is not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- xxii. 43. "And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven, strengthening him."
- xxii. 44. "And being in an agony, he prayed more earnestly; and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."  
These two verses are not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but they are in the Carew MS. and the Vulgate.
- xxii. 64. "Struck him on the face and."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. omit these words, but they occur in the Carew and in the Vulgate.
- xxii. 68. "Me, nor let me go."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and Vulgate.
- xxiii. 17. "For of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast."  
This verse is not in the Vatican or Alexandrian MSS., but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.

- Ch. v.  
xxiii. 38. "In letters of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew."  
In the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. these words are omitted, but they are in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- xxiv. 49. "Of Jerusalem."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or Vulgate.
- St. John.*
- i. 18. "The only begotten Son . . . in the."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. have "the only begotten God, . . . in the," but the Carew and Vulgate read as in the authorized version.
- i. 27. "Is preferred before me."  
Omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican, but in the Vulgate and Carew.
- i. 28. "Bethabara."  
The Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian read "Bethany," as do also the Carew and the Vulgate.
- i. 42. "Jona."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican read "John;" the Vulgate has "Jona," and the Carew "Johanna."
- iii. 13. "Which is in heaven."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Vulgate and Carew.
- iv. 42. "The Christ."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or Vulgate.
- v. 3. "Waiting for the moving of the water."  
Omitted in the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- v. 4. "For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water; whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had."  
This verse is not in the Sinaitic or Vatican and other early MSS., but it is in the Carew MS., and the Vulgate.
- vi. 51. "Which I will give."  
Omitted in the Vatican, the Vulgate, and the Carew MSS.
- vii. 53. "And every man went unto his own house."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew MS., and in the Vulgate.
- viii. 1 to 11. The whole of the first 11 verses, containing the account of the woman taken in adultery, are omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. but they occur in the Carew and the Vulgate.
- viii. 59. "Going through the midst of them, and so passed by."  
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Vulgate or Carew.
- x. 26. "As I said unto you."  
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. omit these words, and they are not in the Carew MS. or the Vulgate.
- xiii. 32. "If God be glorified in him."  
Omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but found in the Carew MS. and Vulgate.
- xvi. 16. "Because I go to the Father."  
Omitted in Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but found in the Vulgate and Carew MSS.
- xxi. The whole of the Chapter is in the Carew MS.

T. DUFFUS HARDY.

MSS. LATELY IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. COLLIS, LEICESTER.

By the kindness of the Rev. Edmund Knight, Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Oseott, I have had the opportunity of examining some early writings, the property of Mrs. Collis of Leicester. A note of the more curious of these papers is given below.

I. "Th' order of Common Praier. The Ministracion of Christes Holye Sacramentes and of Christian Discipline, usede in the Englishe Congregation at Frankeforde."

This MS. consists of 26 folio pages in a contemporary English hand. It consists of the following parts:—

1. Preface, stating the reasons which have induced the Mayor and Elders of this congregation, with the learned of the same, to collect this compendious order, &c., which they offer to the whole Congregation to observe and keep for the present time.

2. "The order of Common Prayer at Morning and Evening."

3. "The Communion."

4. "The Baptism."

5. "The Service of Solemnisation of Matrimony."

6. "The Visitation of the Sick."

7. "A Catechism, that is to say, an instruction to be learned of every child before he be brought and admitted to receive the Lord's Supper."

The concluding question is, "What is the Catechism?" as follows:

Ques. — How comest thou hither to pray?  
 Answer. — Three things cometh to pass here a certain order, peace, and lively working of the Spirit, when we believe that Christ, ever for all, gave up his Body and Blood for us to make a precious and most pleasant offering to his Heavenly Father. And also when we confess our backwardness, beseech our Father, His Bishop, and Minister and Brethren to whom it doeth belong, and please.

Th. Order of discipline in the English Church of Frankfurt.

1. Parton given to the whole Congregation.

2. Parton given to the Minister and Elders alone.

3. A prayer for the day late Church of England, for the unity of Frankfurt, with the Bishops and Elders, and the Church of Zurich, that all may be delivered from the cruel persecutions and tyranny of the late Papists.

4. A prayer for King Philip and Queen Mary, that God would turn their hearts so that in England they may become of persons favourers of knowledge, piety, and of the Gospel.

II. A MS. in 4to, consisting of 74 pages, containing:

"The common crye of England, then made to the most noble the Queen Elizabeth and the High Courts"

"of Parliament assembled at Westminster in the"

"month of December, the eight year of her most"

"lucky reigne for England."

The petitioners urge the Queen to marry, so as to avoid the rumours likely to arise from a disputed succession in the event of her death, without issue. They enlarge upon the dangers which threaten England from political excommunication abroad and internal divisions; and from "Tithers, west and north," i.e. Ireland and Scotland. They complain that at present "Will rules," and "Reason is banished," whereas, if the Queen would settle the succession to the Crown, "gaping" commotions would be closed with their own unsavoury yet familiar list.

III. Portion of another Petition to Queen Elizabeth (the former having failed), praying that the succession after her and hers may be ordered and established.

Original draft with corrections, a fragment only of one leaf.

IV. Letter to Lord [probably Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester], protesting against a decree which "is either just, or even at hard to compel"

"us either against our consciences to wear the old"

"Popish apparel, or else with the box of our"

"brims to be deposed from our ministry." The writer asks the "Earle" assistance in this matter.

Contemporary copy, 7 pp. folio.

V. Notes upon the Treatise of B. against Bishop J., intended for a reply thereto, and a vindication of the Bishop. Divided into two parts.

a. On the Canon of the Mass. 11 pp. folio.

b. Similar notes upon the doctrine of the B. Eucharist. 21 pp. folio.

\* It is probable that Articles IV. and V. (the Letter to the Earl of Leicester, and the notes for the Vindication of Bishop Jewel), are to be ascribed to Thomas Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, one of the most determined opponents of the square cap and surplice, who rather than conform to their use, resigned his Deanery. (See a letter from him to Henry Bullinger, with Bullinger's reply, in the Zurich Letters, pp. 124, 125.) Among the collections formerly belonging

to Mrs. Cullis are several other treatises, printed and in manuscript, one of which bears his name; all of them supporting the principles with which he was identified.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

# THE MANUSCRIPTS OF RICHARD CORBET, ESQ., AT MARLEY DRAYTON

Here are some deeds of the 13th, 14th, and later centuries relating to Shropshire lands. The most noticeable are:—

A release by Hugh de Bois (de Boscho) to his lord, lord John de Verdon, of a pair of iron spurs, which Hugh de Bois was wont annually to pay for his lord of Westgate, and a release of all his land and wood which he had enclosed within the park of Stokes. Dated 42 Henry 3.

Grant by Hugh de Bois to Walter de Say, lord of Stokes, of all his part in Wathegus, as set out by Roger de Pyndesdon, sheriff of Salop,\* and other faithful neighbours, viz. there follow the boundaries. Temp. Henry 3.

Hugh de Say to lord John de Verdon: grants all his land in North Stokes and South Stokes, in the county of "Shropshire," in exchange for the manor of "Holser in Ireland, and six shillings, ten solidates, and five denariates of lands and rents in Ireland than in Ireland. The witnesses are Philip Lantel, Treasurer of London, and John Arnolf de Birkle, clerk of the said Treasurer, &c. No date, but early in the reign of Edw. 1.

Grant by Helias de Say, son of Hugh de Say, of a rest out of land in North Stoke to the church of St. John the Evangelist of Hagham. Soil of green wax, two inches broad, a man in Lanchester. In this grant he mentions Alice his wife.

Another grant by the same in the same of the same lands; but the words and witnesses are not quite the same. It is a seal of brown wax.

Confirmation by Robert de Say to the same church of the gift which his brother Helias de Say had made of the rest, "cum capite suo." Witnesses, Baldwin de Holcot, Stephen his brother, &c.

The last three are undated, but are of the time of Henry 3.

A narrow slip of parchment, containing 21 lines in Latin:—"This is the statement of Helias de Say of"

"Stoke, gives his soul to God and his body to the"

"church of Hagham, and with his body one mark"

"early, to wit, 12s. 4d. from William the son of Nic-

"las de Motchley, and 12d. from land of Hugh de"

"Stoke, six oxen from Stutstoke, one horse at North-

"stoke, ten sums of rye on the land, and ten sums of"

"oxen in the barn of Stutstoke." No date, but temp. Henry 3. A label for the seal remains.

Grants to the Abbot of Cumbermere, including one (by Hugh the son of William lord of Eton) of a piece of land rest his meadow of Plathay sufficient to dry the hay when he cut that meadow, and a right of way. No date, but 13th century.

Grants to John de Verdon, lord of Stoke, who appears to have bought up the interests of many of his tenants.

Grants by the Abbot and Convent of Cumbermere.

Grant by Richard, son of Yvo, lord of Timetal, of land in Franklome "una cum presentis corporo meo" 13th century.

Early grants by Henry de Ferrars and Isabel his wife (who it appears was a daughter of Theobald de Verdon in the 14th century), and by Wm. de Ferrars, lord of Stoke, in the 14th century.

By one of these deeds Isabel agrees to grant to two persons six score acres of land in fee tail at 12d. an acre, and fourteen score acres more, so that there be fourteen tenants and heriots on death and two appearances at the Court of Stoke. 6 Edw. 3. Two beautifully cut seals in red wax are on the skin, and not on labels.

Grants in the 14th century by the Corbets, lords of Hadley.

In 1225, is a lease by the Abbot and Convent of Cumbermere to Griffin, son of Stephen de Lee, of the manor of Chestnill for 26 years by the service of one rose; the lessee to get license from the King to enter on the land, and to find hospitality for Cistercian monks.

By a deed of the 12th century, R. Abbot and Convent of Cumbermere granted to William le Bakke burgage in Great Drayton.

\* This name may be found in Pakenham's "Shropshire," but it is not found in the official list given in the Deputy Keeper's Report for 1870.



Copy of Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583. A folio volume, from Sir George Naylor's library.

Visitation of Cheshire, by Glover, 1580; by St. George, 1613; by Flower, 1566. A folio volume, having the autograph, "Sylvanus Morgan,\* his book."

Translation of Charters of the Borough of Warwick, and observations thereon. A folio volume of the 17th century.

Speculum Sacerdotum in English; a paper folio of 284 pages, temp. H. 6. *Begins*, "The olde fadres a foretymes."

Fabian's Chronicle. Folio, paper. Down to 17 Hen. 6 it is by one hand of the 15th century; the remainder, ending 3 Henry 8, is by a hand of the 16th century. *Ends*, "It was then sold for 12d.; and for a mark a

There are several MS. volumes by James Wright, barrister of the Temple in the 17th and 18th centuries, as follow:—

Pedigrees and extracts from books. Folio.

Prosapie majores: haronial pedigrees from the Conquest to 1707. A thick folio.

Poems by James Wright. In quarto.

Historical Collections, in four 4to. volumes, from the death of King Charles 2 to 1714. These seem to be James Wright's original composition and the results of his own observation.

A translation of the Père d'Orleans' account of the Revolution.

Miscellaneous Collections relating to the County of Rutland.

Miscellanea and Collectanea (biographical, genealogical, literary; and historical). A folio volume.

There is also a 12<sup>o</sup> volume of sermons by Abraham Wright (whose appointment to preach at Paul's has been previously noticed).

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, ESQ., M.P., AT CAPESTHORNE, IN CHESHIRE.

The manuscripts here are not so numerous as those at Baginton, but are nevertheless interesting.

A folio volume, paper, partly of the 15th century, contains a miscellaneous collection, chiefly by Humphry Newton of Pownall, Co. Chester, Esq., born (according to entries of births, deaths, and marriages at the beginning of the volume) on Thursday, 3rd October 1466, and married to Elena, daughter and heir of Thomas Fiton, Esq., of Pennial, on the 7th April 1490. The contents are—

Genealogical and historical notes and copies of legal forms; an English tract on fee-farms (2½ pages); memoranda of the title of the heirs of Newton (1 leaf).

A vision in a trance of John Newton (3 leaves).

Rental of the vill of Newton, made by Humphry Newton and his counsel, 14 Henry 7.

A narrow slip of paper containing proverbs for every letter of the alphabet, to set in the larder of the hall.

A narrow leaf of Latin prayers before and after meals. Other rentals of Newton, temp. H. 6. An English tract "For to serve a Lord," (printed, from a copy made some years ago, with the Book of Curtesye, edited by Mr. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society); the last page ends with the words "The second course;" the remainder of the tract is wanting.

An early English treatise on Urines (14 leaves).

Fabula de Ysopo (8½ lines).

*Begins* "Erat quidam magnus dominus."

An English poem of 68 lines.

*Begins* "My worshipfulle and reverent lady dere,

And ye that alle my lof is ou  
I me recommend to yon my gentil sere  
With hert and mothe accordyng in oon  
If it he likyng ye to here."

*Ends* "No more this tyme to yow I write  
My sore sits mo full sore  
Of my dethe I you endite,  
Allas for lofe my lif is lore."

A "Bilet" of 11 lines.

*Begins* "Everlasting love."

*Ends* "I pray you remember me in your slepyng."

A poem in ten stanzas, each of four lines.

*Begins* "When zephiris sote with his freshe corage  
Had concluded winter in a breef spaco  
Yen is nere both for youth and age  
To here mirth games and solace."

*Ends* "With moloduous tunys I shall meyne with  
my mothe."

Another poem in a later hand, written down both margins. The first line is very indistinct at the end.

*Begins* "The God of love." The second column.

*Ends* "Then met I that may that was bright sheue  
And kist her and clipped her ever at my will.  
She said that she loved me & that night then  
I said that sho myzt me let save & spil."

The remainder is very faded on the first margin of the next page.

Littera amandi, et nomen de illa est expressum.

Eight lines in English, *beginning*—

"Most sovereyn lady comfort of caro."

(The initial letters make *Margaret*.)

Alia de alia. (The initials make *Elin*.)

Alia de homin. (The initials make *Brian*.)

Three stanzas of eight lines each, on the Month.

Three stanzas, eight lines each, *beginning*—

"Faro well that was my lof dere."

A poem of nearly 20 lines, *beginning*—

"I pray you . . . to me be true  
For I will be true as long as I lif."

A long poem,

*Beginning* "O ye my Empres . . . servaunt I dyd  
you pray."

*Ends* "I dout not bot it shall be so bi Seint James  
When ye are reuled by youre (youthé?) et  
may do as ye list."

At the top of the second column is a poem of 22 lines,  
*Beginning* "Go littel bill & commend me to her  
hertely."

Rules for a purchaser, headed *Fortescu*.\* Twenty lines,

*Beginning* "Whoso will be wise."

*Ends* "In x. yere day thou shalt agayn the money  
see."

A short Law tract in Latin (1 page).

*Beginning* "Quid est carta? Carta est," &c.

A prophesy in verso (on English affairs), about 40 lines,

*Beginning* "A fedur on high shall falle in hast."

Copy petition to the King of Hugh Wiot, yeoman. He was with the King's father at Blackheath at peril of his life; afterwards at London against the Duke of Somerset that died at St. Albans; afterwards at Ludlow, was robbed of his cattle by rebels, went with the present King to Calais, and was made yeoman of the chamber; was with the King at the journey at Mortimers Cross, where he took Llewellyn ap Iulkyu, "sqiuer of your shire of Anglesey in North Wales," and delivered him to the King. The petitioner prays to be bailiff of the towns of Cluton and Farlow.

A fragment of a religious poem in 2½ stanzas of four lines each.

Another religious poem in six stanzas of four lines each, intitled "Salterium caritatis fraternae."

*Begins* "Jhu for him I the beseeche

That wrathen the in anywise  
Withe hold from hoin'th hond of wrecho.  
An let hom lif in thi service."

*Ends* "And spare that they have done amice.

Explicit liber quod Humphrey N."

\*An alliterative poem of 50 lines.

*Begins* "Ou clife yat castell so knettered

As cloude umbe knagged & knattered."

Philomena, Fabula. Fifty-six stanzas of 7 lines.

*Begins* "Moved of corage by virtuo of the season

In pryme tens revolved yere by yere."

At the end "Explicit fab. de Philomena. Humfrey  
Newton."

In this poem is an allusion to the death of "the Duko of Warwick."

An old table of contents at the beginning of the poetry contains amongst other items "Vera fabula que Johannes Ludgate faciebat, et in octavo versu," which seems absent. At the end are some recipes for ink and colours. "Explicit liber quoth Humphridus del Newton." In the middle of this very curious manuscript volume was bound up a large portion (51 leaves) of the rare edition, printed at St. Alban's in 1486, of Dame Juliana Berners's *Treatises*.†

A folio volume, paper, of the 17th century, contains "Forma coronacionis regum et reginarum Anglie," *beginning*, Imprimis princeps noster coronandus ante

\* These are supposed to be by Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor to King Henry 6. See Viscount Ciermont's *Life and Works of Chancellor Fortescue*.

† The printed portion and the MS. have lately been severed, and bound separately.

diem coronationis sue nobili et decentissimo cultu  
apparetur, equitando a Turri Londoniensi usque ad  
palatium regium Westmonasterii. &c. (2 leaves).

The parliament of England. The form and manner  
of keeping the parliament of England in the time of  
King Edward, the son of King Ethelred, &c. &c. (This  
is an English version of the *Modus tenendi parlia-  
mentum*, but the sections are not in the same order.)

The same treatise in Latin.

*Senescallus Anglie.*—Hinc notatur quis sit senes-  
callus.—Ends with the execution of Gareson "apud  
le Bekelow in comitatu Warw."

The orders of the Earl Marshall of England. The  
manner, form, and usage of Gillestret Strogell (23 pages);  
ends with "A new ordinance by the King our Sovereign  
" Lord for the office & due execution of the Knight  
" Marshal's Office."

A short tract on the office of Marshall, headed "Here  
" followeth the manner and custom of the usages of  
" Thomas Brotherton which he had & used in the office  
" of Marshallage, &c." There are 22 items, the first  
is of his rights *ex officio*, the 20th is of his rights in  
making Knights of the Bath.

The order of the taking the *Assizes* of the *Mysse* in  
the realm of England by the Queen's Majesties most  
honourable Councill in the Star Chamber of old tyme  
and (1 page).

Extract from the Roll of the Exchequer, 3 Elizabeth,  
*Aquam Argentis.*

Particulars of the Exchequer Revenue, 12 Elizabeth,  
showing the receipts, the allowances, and the profits.

Order of salutations and services appertaining to the  
state of an Archbishop (23 pages). *Forme*, Great  
Bishop, in the morning before the Lord Archbishop  
his Grace removed out of his sleeping chamber.

Accounts of the Chancery Files, the Chancery Rolls,  
and the officers of the Chancery. 12 pages.

The search of the Records in the Tower. (Half a  
page, showing what the different rolls contain.)

Officers in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster  
in the gift of the Chief Justice (except hvels) with their  
duties. (2 pages.)

The contents of the Patent to Mr. Chambers and Mr.  
Dewey, for *Lines*, &c. 5 Charles I, 1629. (Mr. Brown,  
was *Senex* in ordinary to the King.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains collec-  
tions for the history of 6 families. Grant to Macclesfield  
School by King Edward 6. Documents regarding the  
Forest of Macclesfield. Copy of inventory made 3  
Edward 8, of plate, church vestments, &c. at Alderley.  
Note of Alderley parish money (a Ralph Holmshole of  
Heywood, gentleman, is party to a deed of 1490 as one  
of trustees of Charity land). Names of the Justices of  
the Peace, 1673. Account of Alderley and its lordships.  
Notes of the County Palatine. The *Mysse* of the county.  
1624. Account of Nantwich, Presbury, and Maccles-  
field. List of Sheriffs since 1774 to 1664.

There are loose papers, among which I noticed a  
Copy of Verses by Henry Marten on the death of his  
nephew, Chas Edmunds, Esq., who died 7 July 1661,  
at 20. There are 26 lines, dated Tower, 21 July 1661.  
They are very poor. Marten was the registrar he died at  
(Nantwich in 1690).

Hundred pence and wandrolers fees at Whitehall,  
Hampton Court, and Theobalds. 1625. (1 page.)

Note of officers in the King's house and the suitors  
place.

Declaration by Sir George Booth, 1659-60, against  
the Parliamentary Government.

Certificate, signed and sealed by P. Venables and  
H. Lucy, that Philip Ward and his servant had not been  
in any place infected by the plague. Sept. 7, 1665; and  
Warrant by Robert Napier, Mayor of Dorchester,  
to allow them to fetch something of Ward's from Dor-  
chester and go to Capesborne. Sept. 25, 1665.

These two last items show the prudent care taken to  
prevent contagion.

Besides the above are several manuscripts which  
deserve a short notice.

A *Book of Offices*, 15th century, Grolier binding.  
Another, of French origin, 15th century, with most ex-  
quisite paintings.

Feaster and Service Book, large 8vo, beautiful.

Petrarch's *Sonnets* and *Triumphs*. Folio, vellum, 14th  
century, in fine condition; but about a quire is wanting  
at the end.

Groffrey de Frocha de arte loquendi liler ad papam  
Innocentium III.; accedit Amphitruon sive de Jovis et  
Alceste amoribus. 14th century. The first work was  
printed by Laysner. Boscoe says that the second is not  
in the Holkham MS.

*Speculum humanae salvationis*. Large quarto, German  
work of the 15th century. A remarkable volume.  
The Latin text seems to be that of the celebrated black  
book. Each of the 45 chapters has at its head four  
coloured drawings.

Roman Missal, folio, vellum, 15th century. The first  
page is illuminated in a most gorgeous and beautiful  
manner.

Ch. mentis V. Papae Constitutiones a Johanne XXI.  
confirmate et Avinionis publicae, 1318. This is of the  
15th century, with the commentary of John Andreas.

There are a great number of deeds of the 13th and  
14th centuries, concerning lands now or formerly the  
property of the Davenports at Capesborne, Mentay,  
Smeethall, &c. and concerning the serjeanty of the  
forest of Macclesfield, and a roll 3 inches wide and  
nearly 2 feet long, giving an account of robbers be-  
headed by the Davenports who held the office; the roll  
is, I think, of the time of Edward 2.

Among the deeds I noted especially the following:—

An Inquisition (temp Hen 3), with seals of the jurors,  
returning that Vivian de Davenport had against his  
will exchanged with Rimsph, formerly Earl of Chester,  
his park, &c. of Macclesfield for the serjeanty of Maccles-  
field and the pasture to the said serjeanty belonging.  
This feudal office, formerly involving the power of life  
and death, without appeal, has ever since remained in  
the family, and is now vested in Mr. Bromley-Davenport.

A deed (temp Ed 1), being a promise by Hugh de  
Calehegh to let certain land go to his son, penalty of  
20*l.* of gold to the Queen and the like to the relief of  
the Holy Land, and he renounces all exceptions by the  
civil and canon law.

A document (temp Hen 4), dated Candelmasstreet,  
London, 7th Nov., being the admission of Roger  
Calewey of Kyllingsale, co. York, who was apprentice  
of John Creek, citizen and tailor of London, and was  
sworn temp Richard Merlawy, Mayor, and John  
Proffert, Chamberlain. Entered in book C of purchase  
of liberties and of franchises. Seal of red wax with  
device and legend.

Order, by Edward son of Henry 6, as Earl of Chester,  
to take the outlawed persons named in the schedule.  
It is addressed to John Davenport and is dated 27  
Hen. 6. The schedule contains many names.

A parchment roll of the 15th century, containing  
general and English history down to Hen 5. It is en-  
closed in a case with glass front, about 2 feet high.  
Each end of the roll is on a roller, so that it can be  
unrolled and any part be consulted without opening the  
case.

A roll of the 8 James I, containing the taxation money,  
for Macclesfield, Wm. Davenport being principal col-  
lector.

Letters patent (5 Hen 6) appointing John de Daven-  
port to collect the proportion of the Northwich hundred  
of the subsidy of 1,000 marks for the support of the  
King in his wars.

In a cabinet are numerous letters of the last century;  
but the few mentioned here are all that require notice.

Several letters from E. Digby, M.P., in 1711, 1712  
and 1714, to J. Davenport, Esq., of Capesborne, giving  
him news and accounts of proceedings in Parliament.  
One dated from Cuthill, in 1741, comments on the  
Duchess of Marlborough's will, her legacy to Pitt, &c.  
One in 1712 comments on the votes in the House of  
Lords on the Gin Act.

A letter from D. Davenport to his maternal grandfather,  
John Wood of Capesborne, dated Feb. 1, 1715, states  
that "the infection among cattle about town (London) is  
" very bad, and has carried off most of the cows, but  
" has not affected any oxen, so that people eat beef as  
" usual and drink milk; for the cattle that are infected  
" it is said give no milk. Veal is the only thing objected  
" to, and I believe very few eat that."

Digby's letters contain much about the Duke and  
Duchess of Beaufort's divorce. One letter notices  
changes in ministerial posts.

A letter from Liverpool in 1746 is noticeable, having  
regard to recent discussions on the etymology of the  
name, because the stamped post mark is *Liverpool*.

At both his houses Mr. Davenport so welcomed and  
entertained me and lightened my labours that I cannot  
in my remembrances place Haginton after Capesborne,  
or Capesborne before Baginton.

ALFRED J. HORNWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF C. COTTRELL DORMER, ESQ.,  
ROUSHAM, NEAR OXFORD.

This is an interesting collection. In the 16th century William Dormer married Mary Sidney, an aunt of Sir Philip Sidney, and became by this marriage brother-in-law to one Earl of Leicester and uncle to another. In the next century the Cottrells were faithful to their king and his family when in trouble and in exile, and in that and the next century held office at Court. The letters and papers at Rousham are the results of those connexions and employments, and are of peculiar interest.

A packet of letters numbered—

1. Copy of a letter from the King of Navarre (on his departure) to his wife (no date). This is a translation into English. He regrets the unhappiness of his wife; mentions the injuries to those of his religion; "we have received advice from the States that they will make war upon us." Asks her to recommend the inhabitants of Navarre to make ready for her defence.

2. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Salisbury, 26 Dec. 1581. Thanks for his care of him; excuses his not coming.

3. John Talbott to the Earl of Leicester, 18 July 1581, Aldersgate Street. Asks his influence to procure the writer's liberty.

4. M. Southampton to the Earl of Leicester. Cowdry, 15 Dec. 1591. Bespeaks his favour for one of her children.

5. The same to the same. Cowdry, 25 Oct. 1591. Bespeaks favour for herself; is left so badly-off by her husband.

6. The Countess of Bedford to the Earl of Leicester. 27 Dec. 1591. With a new year's gift.

7. Copy of a letter (neither date nor signature) to the Queen (Elizabeth), asking pardon and forgiveness.

8. W. Herle to the Queen. Greenwich, 1 July 1583. Asking pardon for one of his friends, John Herle, of Oxfordshire, heir to the ancient house of Tilleglace, Brecknock.

9. Thomas Bromley (Attorney-General) to the Earl of Leicester, 14 Dec. 1575. Touching a complaint made against him to the Queen.

10. "Copy of my letter to Her Majesty the last of April, sent by M. D. Clarke from Flushing," 1585. "Being here ready to take shipping when any wind would serve me to return to your highness." Your Majesty's letter with your last appointment sent by Brown the messenger is comen to my hand and hath brought (and that is the worst turn) more heaviness to my heart than for anything to this hour I have ever felt."—Defends himself, and speaks of his service of 30 years.

11. Copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's submission, 19 Jan. 1590. He had refused to obey only for conscience.

12. Anthony Montagu to the Earl of Leicester. Cowdry, 4 Dec. 1581. About the affairs of the late Earl of Southampton; puts forward his cousin, Edward Gage, as the most likely person to manage the affairs, and asks for his liberation from prison.

13. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Salisbury, 15 Dec. 1591. Asking (seemingly) for penalties on poets to the extent of 3,000l.; less will not suit him. "Truly I like not their persons and much worse their religion, but I think my fortune very hard that my fortune must be built upon other men's punishments."

14. Katherine, Suffolk to the Earl of Leicester (March 1564/1579). Complains of her sons unadvised marriage to an unpleasant woman; defends herself; has retired for quiet to her little unwholesome house of Hauxwell.

15. H. Pindroke to the Queen. Wilton, 24 Oct. 1591. Wants to renew a lease of the Manor of Downton held of the Bishop of Winchester which Mr. Thomas George is seeking to get over his head.

16. Philip Dormer's verse on Exchamptead House: "Adieu to the pleasures of the town" (about 1580).

17. M. Southampton to the Earl of Leicester. 14 Oct. 1591. About her late husband's affairs.

18. W. Walsingham to the Earl of Leicester. 6 Nov. 1575. "Hopes to have to meet him on Friday evening, and to entertain your lordship with a Friday's drinking after the ancient and catholic order." Includes a copy of the Emperor's Ambassador's letter betraying the broken state of that country.

19. W. Burghley to Sir Christopher Hatton, Kt., speech delivered to Her Majesty. 2 July 1561. Says

that her Majesty will have his (Burghley's) opinion for the allowance of M. Bullington to be Bishop of Gloster; the bishops of Sarum and Rochester commend him; speaks against the marriage of bishops, as preventing hospitality.

20. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Clarinton, 2 Aug. 1580. "Has brought home his sister; has a bad cold which keeps him from Court; doubts not her Majesty will ask for him, 'but so long as she sees a silk doublet upon me her Highness will thinke me in good case.'"

There are a considerable number of letters from Sir Charles Cottrell to Robert Dormer, Esq., of Rousham, his son-in-law; Peregrine Bertie to the same; John Dormer to his father Robert, nearly all on family matters, and all at the latter part of the 17th century.

In a letter from Sir Chas. Cottrell to Robt. Dormer, Nov. 15. 1683. He says, "Charles was touched by the King yesterday, by which and his drink together his lip is now very well, and will I hope be no worse."

In a letter dated 24 Nov. 1683, he says, "The Duke of Monmouth his peace is made and is come this night to Whitehall."

On Dec. 8, 1683, Chas. L. Cottrell tells Robert Dormer that yesterday he was "at Tower Hill to see Col. Sidney beheaded, who said nothing to the people, but delivered a speech in writing to the sheriff." The head was severed at one blow. "It is said that the Duke of Monmouth, but a few days since restored to favour, is now forbid the Court."

On the 7 Feb. 1685, Chas. Cottrell mentions the death of Charles II., and the quiet accession of James II.

On Jan. 5, 1683 he notices that the small-pox is rife.

There are also some letters from Sir Wm. Trumbull, son-in-law of Sir Chas. Cottrell.

A folio volume contains letters from Sir Chas. Cottrell to C. L. Cottrell, while abroad at Paris and elsewhere in 1674 and 1675, and to a son, who died young, of the latter; and

Two letters from Frankfurt, 30 Sept. and 9 Nov. 1676 from R. Rockwood (who was in the service of the Elector Palatine). In the second he says that the Elector would be happy for C. L. Cottrell to come to Germany.

Reasons against repealing the Test Act, 1687; begins, "the just apprehension."

Le conjuration du Chevalier de Rohan (12 pp.). Account of the Comte and Electoral family of Hanover (26 pp.); begins, "Sir, it would be hardly worth the while."

Another account of the same (11 pp.).

A folio volume contains many original letters by and relating to members of the royal family while in exile during the protectorate. Sir C. Cottrell was steward of the household to the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and it was much wished that he should be tutor to her nephew the Duke of Gloucester. Thus, as might be expected, Mr. Cottrell-Dormer possesses many interesting letters and papers of and relating to the royal family during their residence abroad. There are letters from Queen Henrietta Maria to the Duke of Gloster, from the Queen of Bohemia to the same, from the Princess Henrietta and from (apparently) the Duke of York. The letters of Queen Henrietta Maria are dated in the year 1660, but the others have no year. They are dated from Paris, the Hague, Breda, and other places, and do not contain much of public interest. Two letters from Charles II. in 1652 are respecting the intended appointment of Charles Cottrell, and are addressed to the Queen of Bohemia.

Two letters from N. Oudart in 1646 about payments of money for the Duke of Gloster and Charles II., order dated 21 Jan. 1669 for the payment of money to the late Duke of Gloster's servants, giving their names.

A letter from E.N. to Chas. Cottrell dated Hague 7/17 Dec. 1652, notices that the French King was about to acknowledge the English republic. Several letters from Edward Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) to Sir C. Cottrell, some on personal matters and some containing notices of public matters.

Several letters from M. Maurice (in the Queen of Bohemia's) to C. Cottrell. In one dated Cologne, 3 Sept. 1655, he says that he thinks when Cromwell is made King, there will be an oath of allegiance to that villain and of abjuration of the King and his family. A few days later he notices the bad state of the French army in Flanders.

Several letters from Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

On the 11th Sept. 1655, Hyde announces the King's choice of C. Cottrell to be Secretary to the Duke of

Gloster, and in a postscript, says "you will have a jolly journey."

In June 1636, the King at Strass, signs an order for 200 guilder per month to the Duke of Gloster, C. Cottrell to keep 2 000 annually as his salary.

Another folio volume contains letters from Sir C. Cottrell to his grandson, about 1650; and

Memoires des assistances et libéralités faites en consideration de la royne de Bohême par les deux rois de la Grande Bretagne derniers régnans à la maison electorale polonoise en ses alvences et en prince et princesses de la dite maison en son exil. 1620 to 1641 (61 pp.)

Sir Abraham Williams's account of the Queen of Bohemia's arrears and demands in consequence in England, June 6, 1641. In French, signed by A. Williams. And a translation into English.

Original commission for the Queen of Bohemia to C. Cottrell concerning her demand for 12r January on her son the Elector, Nov. 2, 1641. Memoranda for C. Cottrell's audience, signed by Elizabeth (94 pp.)

Passport for C. Cottrell, signed and sealed by Elizabeth, and a passport by the elector.

Other papers on the subject, petitions and offers by the elector.

Papers about the Queen of Bohemia's debts. 1643, &c. Instructio—a signed and sealed by her, Sir C. Cottrell on 1 entering her service.

Accessions of what he paid and what he paid, and list of goods.

Order for the government of the Queen of Bohemia's family, sealed by the Queen (11 leaves)

A list of her household.

List of new year's gifts, 1642, signed by her.

Directions signed and sealed to pay C. Cottrell's arrears.

C. Cottrell's letter of vindication to the Queen of Bohemia, Nov. 1, 1644 (5 pp.)

Many letters to him by the Queen, the elector her son and his Ministers, the Princess Elizabeth, the Abbess of Hildesheim. Several from the Princess Sophia, with answers returned. Some by the Queen of Bohemia are in English. Some have been written partly with invisible ink and legible by application of heat.

There are letters by Charles the Elector while at Heidelberg in 1644.

Several letters from Charles the Elector at Ratibon 1644 and at Heidelberg 1644.

Many letters from the Princess Sophia ranging from 1644 to 1704.

Another folio volume contains Pryn's speech in the Parliament dissolved in 1649, 6 June, "He that takes away."

A true relation of the taking of the Spanish Flota ship, 4 Sept. 1656, by Captain Mayner (3 pp.)

A true relation of the destroying of the Spanish ships about the island of Teneriff, 20 April 1657, from the first intelligence we had of them as we lay before Cadix (6 pp.) This has a note written on the back "For the Duke of Gloster."

Voyage to the Indies, 1655 (31 pp.); Legation, 7 April 1655. I went aboard the John and Emma, Stephen Legation master.

Copy of the Protest, 1677, of Peers on the commitment of the Earl of Clarendon.

The King's speech 8 March 1672 to the Lords and Commons.

Copy petition against Popish recusants by the Parliament.

Copy of the King's speech in 1677.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's case, 1677.

Copies of two of Danby's letters, 1677.

Order by Charles II. for (some person) to go beyond sea for the present. Whitehall, Feb. 25, 1678, 1679.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's speech in the House of Lords, 31 March 1679.

The Earl of Osnery's reply thereto.

Names of conspirators discovered by Titus Oates.

Notes of the King's speech to the Council about the Duke of Monmouth, 12 Dec. 1684.

Copy of the Duke of Monmouth's letter.

Copy of Sir John Fenwick's letter to his lady immediately after he was taken.

Copy of a recantation by a papist embracing the reformed religion (8 or 9 leaves).

Copy of a letter by Father Peters, Abmoner to the King of England, to Pere la Chaise, Confessor to the King of France, touching the present affairs of England (54 pp.) Begins, "Si j'ai manqué"

Observations of 1100 towns and harbours and landing places round the coast of England, from Harwich Roads

to Carlisle. Signed, "Your Highness most humble servant, John Stincham." (6 leaves.)

The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was no sinecure under the Stuart Kings. The "Observations of Sir John Finett" published by Howell in 1656 show the serious and often laborious labours and anxieties of him who held the office. Sir Charles Cottrell succeeded Sir John Finett, having first been his Deputy. A fair manuscript copy of Sir John's Observations is at Rosham, it contains 520 folio pages besides the table. At his death and epitaph are given at p. 526 it would seem to contain a little more than Howell printed. Sir Charles Cottrell and his successor Sir Clement Cottrell kept notes of their doings in office and of the presents which they bore from the Sovereign to Ambassadors, and of what they received in return from Ambassadors.

A folio volume contains,—

Fees to be paid by a Baronet or by a Knight.

Certificates of Sir C. Cottrell being sworn Master of the Ceremonies, 1660.

Copy of the patent reviving Sir C. Cottrell's patent and granting both offices to Sir C. Cottrell, and other papers respecting the office down to 1727.

A folio volume contains,—

List of presents given by Kings Charles II. and James II. to Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers. (31 pages.)

The like by King William and Queen Mary (15 pp.)

The like to Foreign Ministers by Queen Anne, delivered by my father, then Master of the Ceremonies, July 6, 1702. (10 pp.)

Presents to Foreign Ministers, &c. 1710 and by Kings George I. and George II. (Ends in 1758.)

Another folio volume contains,—

A Journal by Sir C. C. Dornier, Master of the Ceremonies to King George III. It begins in 1741 when he was assistant, and ends in 1779. (116 folios.)

Accounts of Ambassadors sent to his Majesty since his re-ascendement in 1660 (451 pp. and index.)

The above MSS. by the Masters of the Ceremonies are full of curious and amusing anecdotes and remarks.

There is a box labelled "Correspondence relating to Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne." But it contains only receipts for presents, copies of royal awards to witnesses by Ambassadors and Presidents, mostly marked entered. They have been imported probably into the folio collection.

A folio volume contains a Journal by Sir C. Cottrell in London and on the continent for 15 months, commencing in 1749. (About 12 leaves.)

Papers relating to the affairs of Villiers, 2d Duke of Buckingham.

A letter from Lord Henry Jermyn, 1650, concerning the Duke's debts.

A folio volume contains letters of Lord Carnarvon, 11 May, Stephen Gough, and J. Hewson, a servant of the Duke of Buckingham, 1650-1654. The letters of Gough touch on the Duke's pictures, including one of Mercury, Venus, and Cupid. There is a receipt by Abraham Cowley for 150 agates for the use of Lord Jermyn. This volume relates chiefly to the Duke of Buckingham's affairs and the sale of his effects.

Another folio volume contains some letters on political affairs by Sir Clement Cottrell, about 1711, and

A copy of the harangue by the Marquis Sauli, Envoy Extraordinary from Genoa, to the Queen Anne, at his public audience in 1711;—and of the Queen's answer, and a translation into French of the harangue.

Copy of the speech to Queen Anne of the Germanic Ambassador from Vienna at his public audience in 1711; and of the Queen's answer.

Account of Count Galla's reception.

Copy of letter by Sir C. Cottrell to Grimaldi, the Venetian Ambassador, about going to Westminster Abbey;—and his Recollection's answer.

Many papers on State Ceremonies and forms, and letters about Ambassadors' audiences, down to 1733.

Another folio volume contains a copy (temp. Geo. I.) of a journal of a tour abroad.

Journals of Sir G. Lodowick Cottrell, in 1669 and later years, in France and elsewhere. At p. 263 is an account of Sir Wm. Trumbull's reception at Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence, 1667 and 1690.

Eight small quarto volumes contain letters addressed to Charles Caesar commencing in 1710, and to his widow commencing in 1717. Charles Caesar was M.P. for Hertford, was sent to the Tower in 1705, and was Treasurer of the Navy in 1711. His wife was in correspondence with many political and literary persons. In



*Ends* (191b) "To the woele place than he alle us bringe."

"That for cure hole on roole gan hyng. Amen."

Then followe: Tricentale de motu ejusdem populi. Reg. no. "Some tyme in Rome a pope there was"

"That had a milder full layr of face"

*Ends* (191b) "God of hevene hynges us thedyr"

"That we may even have joye togeder. Amen."

The remaining nine leaves are occupied with the seven penitential psalms in English verse, probably by Hampole.

The *Picke of Conscience* and the *Trental* of Pope Gregory have been printed from other manuscripts.

No. 21. A folio volume, vellum, 11th century.

At the head of the first page is written, in a hand a little later than the text of the volume, "Labor epistolarius quidam illustris de Hunc, Episcopus "Dunelmensis," and there is also the note "Liber "in munitione Sancti Edmundi regis martiris." The volume according to a second lamentation of the leaves begins now at f. 53, after 191 comes 1000, and the lamentation is continued to 1004 where the volume ends imperfectly. Five leaves, between 113 and 114, are absent. It is a beautiful specimen of writing of the reign of Edward III. The contents are copies of letters by and to different Popes and by various Kings of England and other countries, letters to and by archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastics, many of the letters are to the King's officers in Gwynedd. With very few exceptions, the dates of the letters are not given; but the name or initial letter of the Pope or King, or Archbishop or Bishop, as the case may be, and the name of the person mentioned in the body of the letter, would, I believe, with some trouble, and aided by reference to Hymer's *Freders* and various *Chronicles*, render it possible to add the dates to most of the letters. That the letters are not here dated may be thus explained. The volume was doubtless compiled as a book of reference for the Bishop of Durham and his Secretary, when a final letter was required to be written. There are marginal notes showing the occurrence of the letters, and now and then pointing the merit of the style; and in the middle of the volume is a collection of blank forms for headings and letters on various occasions composed apparently in the 15th by P. de

Some of the letters are of the time of Henry II. some of the time of Richard I. and those of the times of Kings Edward I. II. and III. are numerous. It is probable that some of the letters are little, if at all, known. For instance, it is well known that Richard I. declared Arthur, Duke of Brittany, his heir, if he himself should die without issue; and he arranged with Tancred, King of Sicily, a marriage between a daughter of that King and the young duke, and Tancred paid 200,000 ounces of gold to Richard in consideration (partly) of the arrangement. (See *Radulphus de Dicor* col. 607, ed. Teyssier.) The *Freders*, however, does not mention (although Howland in Richard's letter to Pope Clement at fol. 11 of this volume, which shows that Richard agreed that he would repay the money if the marriage did not take place) reason of the death of either the duke or the young lady, or by reason of the fault of Richard or the Duke. Mr. Ormby-Gore has very kindly entrusted this volume to me for the purpose of fully examining the contents, for the use of the Commission.

No. 22. A 12<sup>th</sup> volume, vellum and paper, 15th century, in Latin.

Early history of Britain, succession of Kings, and accounts of writers and saints (16 leaves). Here a new edition begins, "Quidam uirum in subsequentiis et "his meritis insensitely do utatibus mundi. Begins with the Heluge, a. x. 1150, fol. 2. De orbis divisione; fol. 4. De Europa et ejus promontis; fol. 10. Gallia; fol. 6. De Wallia et ejus origine; fol. 7. De Britannia et ejus partibus vide in altero parvo libello qui intitulatur hic abest Britannia juxta promissionem novissime describenda. De quibusdam personis et regibus famosis quo non fuerunt de regno Anglie; 12. De Civitate Lincolnie et ejus preconiis (the author refers to Geoffrey of Monmouth, and gives the succession of the Bishops of Lincoln); fol. 19. The preface of Peter Comestor, and extracts from his work, and from Henry of Huntingdon; and other early history of the world down to Brutus; fol. 25. Incipit articuli de gestis Britonum, Saxorum, Danorum, Normannorum, qui diversis temporibus regnaverunt in Anglia (begins with Aeneas and ends fol. 78, with Ethelred).

No. 23. A 12<sup>th</sup> volume, paper, 16th century, in the original binding of dark leather; on each are the royal

arms, in gold, and the inscription Rex Henricus VIII. Deus et non deus. Most likely it was the presentation copy in the King. On fol. 1 is the following dedication, "Into our most Christian King, supreme head of the "Chyrche of England, and of our happy remembrance "King Henry the VIII. The contents three dialogues: "The 1st, concerning a governance of the Church; the "2nd, is between the poore man and fortune; the 3rd "between death and the goer by the way. God keeps "the Kyng." On fol. 2, "The interpreters of this "speech be three, the Chyrche, the two byschoppes, "the three dissemblers, the fool, the harlot, and the "ryche man." At the end of the third part are the words, "Your Grace's humble subject, Robert Radcliff, "professor of Artes and scholmaster of Jesus Colledge, "in Cambridge." An interesting little volume for its dealings with ecclesiastical and social matters.

No. 24. A 4th volume, paper, 16th century. Poems in Greek, Latin, and Italian, by Charles Bill. Among them I noticed poems on the death of Farn. Marquis of Northampton, 1609; on the death of Walter Haddon, 1609; and on the death of a son of Walter Haddon, who was drowned in the same year.

No. 25. A 4th volume, paper, 17th century, contains an account of Sir Walter Raleigh's trial, in 231 pages: beginning "After that Sir Walter Raleigh was brought "to the bar, he sat down upon a stool . . . " ends "with his going back to prison, "as a condemned man "should do;" followed by two letters by him to the "King and Queen."

Objections against the change of the name or style of England and Scotland into the name or style of Great Britain, to be moved and debated in the Conference. 41 pages.

The mappe or survey of a kingdom. Begins "The "understanding painter describing a battaile in the "byrle colours. . . . 16 pages."

A discourse of the first beginning and continuance of the trafficke of the subject of the realm with foreign nations (21 fm.) Begins "Whoever shall enter into "consideration of the present state of the intercourse."

"Ends" and I humbly desire it may receive no "other interpretation."

The life of Mahomet, the Conqueror of Spain, and the Run of the Saracen Empire (31 fm.) Begins "Most "writers accord that Mahomet . . . "Ends "with "No. 31 of the Articles agreed in 1491, "shall treat the "Moor with love and kindness."

A Life of Tiberius (61 fm.) Begins "Augustus of "famous memorie having concluded the last act of his "life and empire . . . "Ends "the lot of a wicked "prince to be unlamented."

No. 30. A 4th volume, paper, 17th century. Essays of conjecture upon certain negotiations touching peace between the Archduke and the States in Anno salutis, 1607, by C. F. An offer made by the Archduke, and accepted by the States in April 1607. Begins "The "Archduke affecting nothing . . . 13 pp."

Tracts of conjecture upon the above-mentioned propositions and negotia touching resolution of arms, and peace between the Archduke and the States, by C. F., "veritas" into it reverentia. "Begins "The scope of my con- "jectures . . . "Ends (the 27.) "it seems of worth "to be preferred, che mte."

A politico dispute about the happiest match for the noble Prince Henry (21 pp.) Begins "There is no body "that persuaded our Prince to match with Savoy."

Ends "for those that depend on others, to wit the "Savoyards and the Florentines, W. H. (Walter "Raleigh)"

March 30, 1613. The present for the King of Spaine, A tract of 4 leaves, beginning "The charge which I "hold having as necessary a relation and dependency "on that place . . . "Ends "That a slaughter, whose "sex giveth over the privilege to be sought, being "off red hath not been acceptant." (This is about the proposed marriage of Prince Henry.)

Some points to be noted for secretaries (4 leaves). Begins "When one negotiates"

Instructions to the Right Honourable Lord Peter Causton when he went into Flanders to the Prince of Parma (13 leaves) Begins "Your honourable Lordship "shall in your voyage. . . . "Ends "and show it in "your actions."

A discourse of Don Scipio de Castro about the Archduke going into Flanders (1 leaves). Begins "This "going of Prince M. into Flanders. . . . "Ends "God "send you happiness and increase of state."

A discourse of the same Don Scipio de Castro concerning the Duke of Alençon going into Flanders (3 fm.) Begins "Your honourable Lordship demands of me







No date. The same to the same. On a question whether he ought to give an oath on a treaty for marriage.

1685, June 13. The Duke of Beaufort to the same. Monmouth has landed at Lime; tells him to have the militia ready, to communicate this letter, and seize dangerous persons.

1687-8, March 24. Lord Chancellor Jeffreys to Sir Robert Owen. The King has made him Lord Lieutenant of Salop.

1688, January 3. A news letter. Accounts of riots in different parts of the kingdom; doings of the Prince of Orange; his visit to the Queen Dowager. Lord Dartmouth searched a yacht and found a priest who confessed he said Mass to Lady Scott, the Governor's wife.

List of the officers slain and wounded before Limerick at the taking of the Counterscarp, and storming the town, August 27.

A printed broadside. Petition of Major-General Harrison, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Cary, Mr. Hugh Peters, and the rest of the Regicides to the Court of Parliament. Sabotied; defending their conduct by comparison with those who deposed King James II., and praying that they may be restored to their lives, limbs, and estates, and that a suitable monument be erected to their merit.

A portfolio containing lots of Welsh poetry on separate sheets of paper, much of it in the handwriting of the bards, 16th and 17th century. These poems are valuable for pedigree. Many of the poems being gratulatory and for special occasions, and giving notice of the dates of births, deaths, and marriages.

There are a great many papers of pedigrees of the Godolphins, Middeltons, and others.

Many letters of the Godolphins and by O. Wynne and Sir Rich. Myddelton.

A letter by Ellen Godolphin gives town news. A quarrel between Mr. Andrews and the Duke of Wharfton about Mr. Andrews' wife; he challenged the Duke; the Duke would not accept it; but at last they met; the Duke would not draw his sword.

Many very interesting letters by O. Wynne to Sir Robert Owen in the last quarter of the 17th century. They are, with one exception, unsigned and sealed with the arms of Scotland, surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

1586. Some law papers between Robert Earl of Leicester and other persons show that red deer were then common in the wild districts of Carnarvonshire.

1590, last of September. Copy of Council letter. Doubt of an attempt by the enemy is taken away; beacon watches to be discharged.

1590, Oct. 9. Original letter by Lord Pombroke sending the above copy to the Deputy Lieutenants.

1590, Oct. 13. Henry IV. of France (at the camp at Gisors). Certifies that he has knighted William Sackville for his service in Spain, &c. Autograph of the King. Seal gone (See Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 413).

1603, Feb. 19. Ann Wynne Brynker to Sir William Maurice her brother. She says that Sir William was His Majesty's godfather, and intitled his Highness King of Great Britain.

(1616). William ap William to Sir William Maurice. My Lord Chief Justice was disappointed of his place, and Sir Harry Montague, the recorder of London, is sworn Lord Chief Justice; and as soon as my Lord Cook heard that he was to be sworn, he took his horses, and to the country he went. One of the Masters of the Chancery was killed; his name was John Tindall going home from his coach to his chambers at Lincoln's Inn, he was killed by an old man of 60 years, whom he dealt very hardly withal; and so the old fellow hanged himself in prison.

1620, May 17. William Brinker tells Sir William Maurice that last week he was at Bangor and drawn "by my Lord" to give a double tenth to maintain the wars in Bohemia; it came to 6l. 12s. 4d.

1621, Dec. 18. Copy of the protest of the House of Commons, entered in the clerk's book. (King James went to the House and tore this protest from the Clerk's book.)

1621. Copy letter of James I. to Secretary Calvert (dated from Royston). He reproves the Commons about their assertion of their privileges. They said it was their inheritance. He says that it was by the grace and permission of his ancestors.

9 Car. I. Letter under seal for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral.

1665, Sept. 24. Lord Carbery to Sir Richard Wym,

Bart., and other Deputy Lieutenants for Carnarvon. On examination of persons engaged in the rising late attempted in London, finds that they had correspondence in Wales with Vavasour Powell; bids them seize and imprison the disaffected.

1692, May 21. Letter by Trevor Lloyd (at Redrifi). Mobs in London; thinks the town will be in a blaze before morning; notices the success of the English fleet, and design for a descent into Normandy.

1714. A large collection of letters in French, from Elizabeth Ponlteny to Monsieur or Madame de Ners; dated from Twickenham and London. The person addressed seems to have been instructor of Miss Poulteney.

1743, March 10. A. S. Cotton, Custos Rotulorum for the Co. of Denbigh, to Wm. Owen; J.P. for Denbigh. The King has received news of the Pretender's arrival in France, and of the preparations at Dunkirk for an invasion.

A large portfolio of News Letters for the year 1688 and beginning of 1689. These are full of interest.

A portfolio of letters by members of the Godolphin family, at the end of the 17th century and during the 18th century. They are chiefly of a domestic nature. One from Sidney Godolphin to his wife is dated from the camp at Oudenarde in August 1694; another from Bruges, July 13, 1695, gives notice of fighting.

1733, Sept. 6. F. Godolphin (at Thames Ditton) to Mrs. Owen (his sister).—They now say the Prince of Orange will not come till the beginning of October. Lady Suffolk buys all the Princess Royal's clothes, and has an unlimited expense allowed her. She has bought six gowns, six sacks, and six night-gowns and laced heads, and every thing else in proportion; in short she is to be as fine as hands can make her; she is to be married in her robes the night he arrives.

1741, Feb. 22. Margaret Godolphin to Mrs. Owen. The Prince of Wales has the measles. . . a pretty sight to see the King and the Princess meet at St. James's . . . very moving . . . she had cried all night, her eyes were all swelled; she knelt and kissed his hand; could not speak, would not let his hand go; he kissed her; came three or four times and spoke to her.

1749, June 28. F. Godolphin to his sister. Prince George was carried off by the Prince of Wales to Kensington on Sunday, and was sent for into the King's closet before chapel, where his Majesty knighted him and invested him with the riband, assisted by the Dukes of Dorset and Grafton; and the little man was sent to stay with his Aunt Caroline till chapel was over; which prevented her hearing prayers and sermon which was to have been performed that day by the Provost of Eton, who was not sorry to be excused, having an aguish disposition upon him, and can never be well long together in London.

1608. Bond from Griffith Vaughan to Ralph Lord Eure, in the penal sum of 60l. The condition is that if Griffith Vaughan, on the grant of Lord Eure, had obtained by the King's Patent the confirmation of the Charter of Harlech, for having the two great sessions, and the four quarter sessions, to be always held at Harlech, and should pay 30l., then the bond was to be void.

Exemplification under the Great Seal, March 5. 1st James I. of a release by Henry VII. of several customs in Wales. (This is printed in the Archaeological Journal, vol. 21., p. 64.)

Narrative of sundry remarkable accidents which befel cattle in the county of Merioneth, these four years last past (5 pp. 4to.). The accidents were caused by certain mysterious vapours. (Quere, printed in the Philosophical Transactions.)

Court Rolls of Breannarth, county of Montgomery, temp. Hen. VI., and court-books for the same manor, of later date. (This manor was granted to an ancestor of Mr. Ormsby-Gore for taking prisoner, Oldcastle Lord Cobham.)

Before closing this paper I must record my obligations to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who although Brogyntyn was under repair and not occupied, yet made me his guest in his temporary residence on the borders of the park. And I had the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, then a visitor, whose MSS. are described on other pages of this Appendix.

ALFRED J. HORTON



"40th yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie  
"Queene Elizabeth." Not printed.

10. A MS. of 9 pages, headed "The Office of an  
"Attorney in the King's Bench." Not printed.

11. A MS. of 21 pages, headed "A Breife Collection  
"of certaine rules and orders, actions, writts, and  
"processes and what cases an Attornie of the Common  
"Pleas may usnallie there pleade." Not printed.

12. A MS. of 14 pages, headed "The Office of an  
"Attorney."

13. A letter (copy) of 7 pages, addressed "To my  
"Sonne," and signed "Th. G." explaining how to  
obtain the knowledge to be an Attorney at Common  
Law, &c. The letter is followed by a MS. of 94 pages,  
showing how to draw up forms, declarations, &c., &c.  
Not printed.

14. A MS. of 5 pages, headed "How to proceed in  
"Chancery," Not printed.

15. A MS. of 106 pages, headed "The office of an  
"Attorney at the Com'on Lawe, or a booke of Directions  
"and Instructions for an Attorney, shewing the order  
"of Proceeding in all the severall Courts at West-  
"minster & what an Attorney may or ought to doe for  
"his Clyent in every of the said Courts in any action,  
"suite, or cause whatsoever." Not printed.

VOLUME 3, indorsed "Old Manuscript," relates to the  
Exchequer and Court of the same.

1. A MS. of 8 pages, entitled "A short Compendium  
"or breife Declaration what every officer of his Ma<sup>tie</sup>  
"Exchequer ought to doe by vertue of his office in  
"England; As also the Articles of the unitting of the  
"late Courts of Augmentacon & Revenues of the  
"Crowns & the late Court of First Fruits and Tenths  
"to the Court of Exchequer at Westminster." Written  
at the request of Lord Buckhurst in the latter end of the  
reign of Queen Elizabeth. Not printed.

2. A MS. of 18 pages, headed "A Tractat touching  
"the originall of the Court of Exchequer, the Erection  
"of that office & the officers therein, with their titles,  
"places, & what every officer in his proper place ought  
"and should performe according to his place and  
"degree in the same Court." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 43 pages, entitled "The Office of the  
"King's Remembrancer, what it was in ancient tyme  
"& is now, why hee is called Rememorator Regis,  
"what his principall care & charge is, what kinde of  
"Debts those are that requireth his cheifest care &  
"circumspection, how he cometh to the knowledg &  
"viewe of them, what processe he sendeth forth there-  
"upon. The manner of discharges he alloweth and  
"maketh for the same, & lastly of some fewe things  
"within his office which falleth not essentially but  
"accidentally within his care & charge, as Inroll-  
"ments of Commissions of Privy Seales for any matters  
"of the Court of Exchequer, of Informations of all  
"kindes, & the proceedings thereupon of writts of  
"outlary & pleadings thereupon, of the Inrollments of  
"Fynes & amerciements, of Assignments & Rovo-  
"cations thereupon, & such like." Not printed.

4. A MS. of 51 pages, headed "The Court of Exche-  
"quer," and commences "It is said that this Court or  
"Office tooke the name à Tabulis ad quam assidebant,  
"proved out of Gervasius Tilburiensis, and more of  
"this matter read of Doctor Cowell's Interpreter  
"Titulo Exchequer," &c. Not printed.

5. A MS. of 3 pages, headed "Certaine officers  
"accountable to the King shal be bound with Sureties  
"for their true Account & Payment." Not printed.

6. A MS. of 52 pages, being "An Historicall &  
"Legall Discourse upon a case taken out of the 26  
"Assiz. Pl. 60 by Recorder Fleetwood, Dedicated to  
"the right wor<sup>th</sup> Sr. William Cordell, Knight, M<sup>r</sup>. of  
"the Rolls of the high Court of Chancery." Not  
printed.

7. A MS. of 30 pages, written by a Thomas Wilson,  
entitled "A booke for my Lord Treasurer sheweing how  
"all the Kings of Engl<sup>nd</sup> from Will<sup>m</sup> the Conq. to thend  
"of Queene Eliz. have made meanes for money in the  
"tyme of their wants & necessities. Also a breife  
"abstract of the Revenues of most of the Princes of  
"Christendome, Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1636."

The abstract consists of two pages.  
This volume contains a great many blank leaves.  
Not printed.

VOLUME 4, indorsed "Old Manuscript," relates entirely  
to Papal Affairs.

1. A MS. of 71 pages, giving a very full description  
of the form and ceremony used at the election of Car-

dinal Adrian bishop of Derolnso, to the Papacy as  
Adrian VI. The state of Italy at this period (1521-2)  
is also described. [It likewise gives the character of  
Wolsey as mentioned in the conclave.] Not printed.

2. A MS. of 148 pages, headed "The conclave of  
"Pope Gregory XIV. wherein are Recompted dis-  
"tinctly and orderly all the actions that happened in  
"the same, Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1591." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 5 pages, headed "The manner of the  
"carriage of Pope Gregorie 14<sup>th</sup> on his Death Bedd;  
"of which there were Divers Coppies inclosed in the  
"former lotters intercepted." Not printed.

4. A MS. of 6 pages, being "A list of the Cardinalls  
"of Rome taken in October Anno 1590." This list  
gives the age, name, by what Pope they were created,  
the country they belong to, and the year of their pro-  
motion, commencing 1553-1589; also a list of Cardinals  
in 1591. Not printed.

A pamphlet of 38 pages, entitled "The last Conclave,  
"containing a Relation of such Occurrents as happened  
"in the Conclave, wherein was chosen the present  
"Pope Urban the eighth, the sixth of August 1623,  
"together with some preceding Affaires about the end  
"of the Papacy of Gregory the fiftenth." Printed,  
London, 1642.

These MSS. are in all probability the work of an  
ancestor of Mr. Harvey, who travelled extensively in  
Southern and Eastern Europe in the 16th century, and  
to whom may probably be traced a curious picture of  
J. C., now at Ickwell Bury, which purports to be a copy  
of the engraved "Vatican Emerald" sent by Bajazet II.  
to Pope Innocent VIII. as a ransom for his brother  
Djoni, taken captive by the Knights of Malta. (See von  
Hammer's History of Turkey, vol 3, p. 365; and C. W.  
King's Engraved gems, p. 103.)

VOLUME 5 is indorsed "MSS. of Sir Robert Cotton and  
C." [etc.]

1. A MS. of 17 pages, entitled "A Breife abstract  
"of the Question of Precedencie betwene England and  
"and Spaine. Occasioned by Sr. Henry Nevile the  
"Queene of England's Ambassador, & the Ambassador  
"of Spaine at Callais, before Commissioners appointed  
"by the French King who had moved a Treatie of  
"Peace in the 42<sup>th</sup> yeare of the same Queene. Col-  
"lected by Robert Cotton, Esq., Att the Commandment  
"of her Majestie, Anno Domini 1590."

[One of these dates must be wrong, if it is 42 Eliz.  
it should be 1600, and not 1590; if it is 1590, it should  
be the 32d Eliz.]

2. A MS. of 14 pages, entitled "A Discourse of the  
"Lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the pre-  
"sence of the King, or the Constable and Marshall of  
"England: Written by Sir Robert Cotton, Knight &  
"Baronett, Anno Domini 1609."

3. A MS. of 16 pages, entitled "An Answer to  
"certaine Arguments raised from supposed Antiquitie  
"and practise by some members of the Lower House of  
"Parliament, to prove that Ecclesiasticall Lawes ought  
"to be enacted by temperall Men. Written by Sir  
"Robert Cotton Bruceus, Knight & Baronett."

4. A MS. of 58 pages, entitled "The Manner &  
"Meanes how the Kings of England have from tyme  
"to tyme supported and repaired their Estates." 1609.

5. A MS. of 54 pages, entitled "24 Arguments:  
"whether it be more Expedient to suppress Popish  
"Practizes against the due alleadgance of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> by  
"the strict Execution touchinge Jesuits & Seminary  
"Priests, or to restraine them to close Prisons during  
"life if no Reformation followe." 11 Aug. 1613.

6. A MS. of 150 pages, entitled "An Answer made  
"by Com<sup>and</sup> of Prince Henry to certaine Proposi-  
"tions of War and Peace. Delivered to his highness  
"by some of his Militarie Servants." Printed.

7. A MS. of 43 pages, entitled "A short viewe of the  
"long life & Raigne of King Hen. 3." Presented to  
King James, April 29th 1614. Printed.

8. A MS. of 12 pages, headed "A Relation to prove  
"That the howse of com<sup>ons</sup> had equall power with the  
"Peeres in point of Judicature." Written for Sir  
Edward Mountague, 1621.

9. A MS. of 36 pages, headed "That the Kings of  
"England have been pleased usually to consult with  
"their Peeres in the great Councell & Com<sup>ons</sup> in  
"Parliament, of Marriage, Peace, and Warr." 1621.

10. A MS. of 12 pages, being "A Relation of the  
"Proceedings against Ambassadors who have mis-  
"carried themselves & exceeded their Com<sup>ission</sup>  
"wherein they are employed in acting against the  
"state, out of the power of their Negotiatio<sup>n</sup>  
Written, 27th April 1624.

11. A MS. of 16 pages, being "A Remonstrance of the Treaches of Amulius & Marriage before time A of later the lower of Austria & Spaine with the Kings of England to advance themselves to the Monarchy of Europe."

12. A MS. of 10 pages, being "A Speech delivered in the Lower house of Parliament assembled at Oxford, in the first year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign, King Charles, Anno Domini 1625."

13. A MS. of 18 pages, headed "That the Sovereigns person is required in the great Councils or Assemblies of the State, as well as the Consultations as at the Courtiers."

14. A MS. of 24 pages, being "A Discourse touching alteration of Coyns, 2<sup>d</sup> September, 17<sup>th</sup> Caroli Regis."

15. A MS. of 64 pages, headed "The Damagers where in the Kingdome now standeth, and the Remedy," 1629. Printed.

The above 15 MSs are copies of those written by Sir Robert Cotton.

16. At the end of this volume is a MS. concerning, "Vnde Christiano Rob. Cottonus ab antiquo Regibus Philosophum & Pithedum."

17. Also a genealogical table commencing with Edmund the first, (A.D. 1017).

VOLUME 7. A MS. of 3 pages, of an imperfect list of Members returned to sit in Parliament, 23d Sept. 1634.

1. Part of a diary kept in 1770 by John Harvey, giving an account of his stay in Rome, at the introduction of Dr. Newton, the first secretary at the Legation, to the Pope. The MS. also relates their reception, that it was considered "admirable" that with a view to Dr. Newton preserving his character of being from Papalists, he should not kiss the Pope's foot, but only make an obeisance, and that at the interview which ensued "the Pope told us that he gave 100000000 in English silver orders to reward the worth political writers, and desired us to beseech Her Majesty of them, as he called on Cardinal Pallavicini to witness in the fact, and recommended the Catholics in England to Her Majesty." The paper was upped in the House of Lords' debate a few years ago on the question of the position of the English representative at Rome.

2. A MS. containing the account of some great events which arose in their relation in 1757, relating to the relations to the militia.

From the perusal of the report of last year, Mr. Harvey's collection of printed pamphlets, broadsides, &c. relating to the political history of the 17th century has been examined at length. One of the enormous number of papers come out in this collection, it would be quite impossible to give any adequate account of their contents. Your Commissioner, however, has no reason for departing from the opinion expressed last year by Mr. Harvey, that the collection is very valuable. It is probably as complete a collection as any can be of the publications of that time relating to the current events of the day, and is luckily also in an admirable state of preservation. It may be mentioned that amongst the pamphlets retained in it there is a very perfect copy of the "King's Cabinet opened" (see Report of 1876, p. 121) a Report of the proceedings at the Common Hall, whether the captured letters were sent (see Report of last year on the House of Lords' Papers, Clarendon, IX. and Rushworth, VI. 421) and a pamphlet containing the letters of King Charles I. captured at the battle of Marston, of which Clarendon speaks in the following terms, Ek. IX. 1635. "Lord Digby and those officers and gentlemen who remained about him were compelled to retreat to Skipton, with the loss of the Lord Digby's baggage, in which was his cabinet of papers, which being published by the Parliament, administered afterwards so much occasion of discourse." (See too Rushworth, VI. 68 b2, where two of the letters are printed.)

A complete catalogue being now in existence, this collection is thereby thrown open to historical investigation, without any further difficulty.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF H. B. MACKESON, Esq., OF HITH, CO. KENT.

These are miscellaneous letters and papers, chiefly of the 17th century, relating to the town of Hith; they throw some light on the internal management of the Navy, and on its relations with others of the Cinque

Ports, and will supplement the information to be derived from the corporation books and records.

The earliest document is a fragment of a roll of expenses, of the first half of the 14th century. The next (No. 22) is a fragment of four leaves of vellum of accounts of payment of the Brodholle of the Cinque Ports to ship 121 3).

The next is a computus (in Latin) for one year from 1 May 1412, of John Colyn and William Palmer, wardens of the goods and chattels of the chapel of St. Leonard of Hith. They account for arrears; rents (settling with 24d. from Margaret Chewman; for the farm of one cow, 17s.; collections at feast days, Sundays, &c. 33s. 7d.; indulgences, 18d. (a few pence each, most likely for dispensations), licences, &c., 68s.; the sum total of receipts was £1 7s. 2d. Among the expenses are outlays for mending the great cup; the correction of the Missal and Antiphonary, 184d. for church ornaments, a turner, cleaning the church; oil and tallow for greasing the bell, for the exchange of six old vide for six new ones, 12d.; making a tier to carry the dead to the church, for a chest in the chapel of St. Mary, 6s.; a fan for the clock (la vane pro le clocke, 4d., for the rack for the high altar, on which the towel hangs, 4d., for a piece of leather called lockskin (lockskin bought of William Walton for the Gradual, 12d. for ribbons of red leather for the said Gradual and for mending the clasps, 4d., for mending the great Missal and Gradual, 4s. in part of 6s.; in the purchase of one book called "Legende" Co. The total of expenses was £1 to 9d.

Fragment of a book of accounts of the Guild of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary for the reigns of Edw. 4, Hen. 7, and Hen. 8. The accounts are on narrow slips of paper. The first is for Edw. 4 and the last is for 24 Hen. 8. The Guild was extremely small in number, and the contributions and expenses were small. The first entry contains the names of the brethren and sisters of the Guild and their contributions, a man and his wife paid 4d., a man and a woman paid 3d. or 2d. The expenses were for wax for the church, 7d. per lb. making up the same, 6d.; for for the same, 4d.; also during the making of wood, 6d.; for apples in the church, 1d.; bread, 8d.; ale 2d., meat, spices, and vinegar, and for the writing the account. Other accounts give the names of new members and their payments. In the 12 Edw. 4 are payments to the cook, dyers, carpenters, and for splits. In the 2 Hen. 8, a list of what was lost 8d., and the payment for a new, dirge, and bell was 15s.

Fragment of assembly book for 23 24 and 24 Hen. 8, showing the election of jurats, &c., bye-laws, notes of lease of town lands, &c. &c.

24. Writ or proclamation by King Richard 3 to William, Earl of Arundel, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, that no person is to fleet any ship without giving security not to attempt anything against the King's subjects, friends, or confederates, namely, the Kings of Spain and Portugal, the subjects of the Duke of Austria, &c. &c., under pain of forfeiture as rebels and traitors. If any Mayor or &c. suffer any ship of war to depart without oath being taken, then he is to satisfy the persons damaged. Dated at Westminster, 24 3 Rn. 3. 11 August.

A letter from William, Earl of Arundel, to the Mayor, jurats, and bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, on the above subject. Dated 12 Rn. 3.

11 January, 1 Ric. 3. Copy of letter by William Earl of Arundel, Constable of Dover Castle, directing the Mayor, &c. to elect two persons to the Parliament to meet on the 24 January.

21 January, 1 Ric. 3. Copy reply by the Mayor, &c., saying they have chosen John Souds and William Waryn.

184. Fragment of Chamberlain's account of the 15th century.

185. Computus Ville et portus de Hith, 27 Hen. 8. 28 and 11<sup>th</sup> Jurats' accounts, temp. Ed. 4 and Hen. 7, and Chamberlain's accounts, temp. H. 8 and later.

9 Hen. 7. Admission of Freeman, 5<sup>th</sup>.

14 2 Edw. 4. Account of — Fisher before four of the jurats, in the Common Hall. These relate to town matters.

No. 26. 1570, March. Letter from Henry William Crisp (at Dover Castle) to the bailiff, jurats, and community of Hith; complains that they have not attended to the Lord Treasurer's request to elect William Cromer as one of the burgesses of the Parliament, and advising them to elect Mr. John Rede.

Draft of a letter [by the bailiff, &c.] to their Right Honble. and singular good Lord, acknowledging his

letter of the 3d instant (March); they plead their liberties and deprecate his anger.

1570, Feb. Draft of a letter from the bailiff, &c. of Hythe to their Right worshipful, . . . acknowledging a notice from Thomas Honeywood that he requested that Mr. John Heles or Mr. Robert Honeywood might be returned that Parliament for one of the burgesses.

Drafts of other letters to the Lord Treasurer about election of Members of Parliament.

The above evidently form part of a letter book.

1620. A receipt for 5*l.*, the proportion for Hythe of 160*l.* charged to the Cinque Ports for suppressing the pirates of Argim and Tunis. They were charged at the rate of 33*s.* per ship. (No. 1.)

1619. Copies of letters between the Cinque Ports. (33.)

1614, May 13. Draft of letter from the jurors of Hythe to —, justifying Curteis the town clerk about appointing a bailiff to Yarmouth (in the herring season).

1641. Bond from Andrew Paleologus of the port of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, and another.

Form of condition on a bond against eating flesh in Lent, 1636. (187.)

Fragments of court book, 1642. It was the King's court before the Mayor, &c. (143.)

Large bundle of legal proceedings in the court of the Mayor during the reigns of Charles 1 and 2 and the protectorate; showing the progress of the suits, which seem chiefly Trespass and Debt.

When the suit was between persons in distinct jurisdictions, the process was more tedious. A letter dated in 1688 is from the bailiff and jurors of Lydd to the Right Worshipful their very loving com-barons and friends the mayor and jurors of the port of Hythe. The writers acknowledge the receipt of the Original, Alias and Pluries, in a suit of their addressees brother and com-baron Geo. Thurnburn of Hythe, jurat against their rescant and justiceable John Collyer of Lydd, innholder. The Lydd authorities explain the suit to the defendant; they relate how he pleaded, and thereupon he puts himself on the approvement of the said brothers and com-barons according to the ancient usage and custom of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns, and their members time out of mind, &c.; whereupon according to the said custom they have appointed the said brother and com-baron to be before them in the King's Court of Record to be holden at Lydd at the Guildhall on, &c., with such witnesses as he can produce and make his said approvement; request them to advertise their com-barons of this. Under the seal of the bayliage.

There are many others of like character with the above, in the 17th century, and numerous papers in law-suits during the same period, and writs to Commissioners to try causes.

A letter from Dover Castle, 20 June 1668, states that Nic. Bland, the King's polterer, has embezzled 2,000*l.* of the King's; directs the seizure of him and the woman with him; his description follows.

1639. Letter to the Corporation with a proclamation by Richard the Protector, for Papists and supporters of the late King to repair to their abodes; and a writ for the posting it up in public places. (42.)

1658, Dec. 3. Copy writ by Richard the Protector, for election of a Member of Parliament.

1656. Letter of the Mayor, &c. of Sandwich to John Lambert, Esq., John Disbrowe, and Robert Blake, Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports, certifying the choice of John Thurnbarne to be a Baron to sit in Parliament. (49.)

Copy of letter by James Duke of York, about election of Corporation Officers, 1658. (54.)

Large bundles of proceedings in law-suits in the 17th century.

Fragments of assembly books and chamberlain's accounts for the 17th and 18th centuries, and of letter books for the 17th century.

Letters and copies of letters regarding election of Members of Parliament, 17th century, and election of Corporation Officers.

No. 69 is a fragment of the accounts of the Corporation, and in No. 29 is an item of a payment for the proclamation to apprehend Col. Ludlow.

No. 3<sup>o</sup>. A book of presentments, 1636.

No. 4<sup>o</sup>. Copy of Council letter dated 31 December 1644, not to suffer any subsidy man to embark in any of the Cinque Ports without licence from the King.

No. 2<sup>o</sup>. Copy of order dated Whitehall, 28 March 1655, for indulgence on vessels.

No. 71. Fragment of a master roll for Winchelsea, 1634.

There are a number of letters and copies of letters from private persons of the 16th and 17th centuries on town matters.

Mr. Mackeson has made some progress in arranging these fragmentary and miscellaneous papers. I beg to acknowledge his very kind attentions to me during my stay at his house.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### DOCUMENTS SENT BY FREDERICK PEAKE, ESQ., OF BEDFORD ROW.

The documents sent for examination are, it seems, all that remain of the charters of the Standish family, seated in Lancashire at an early period. They are 55 in number; 51 are of the reign of Edward 3d, and are important for the history of the family and parish and church of Standish during this reign, for which the latest County History (that of Mr. Baines) gives little or no information.

2 Edw. 3. Feb. 2. The King's charter under his great seal giving license of John le Waleys chaplain, to grant 2 messuages and 60 acres of land in Standish and Longetre to a chaplain to celebrate divine service at St. Mary's altar in the parish Church of St. Wilfrid, in Standish, for the souls of himself and his ancestors, and license to the chaplain to take and hold to him and his successors. Tested at York. The fine paid was 40*s.* Great part of the seal in green wax remains. Inrolled, Hil. Term, 4 Edw., ro. 121.

(2 Edw. 3.) The next document is the deed of foundation of the Chantry; it is not dated, but must have followed close on the license to amortize. After stating that the Chantry was to be served perpetually by a chaplain, Henry le Waleys grants the 2 messuages and 60 acres of land, to be holden by the said chaplains and their successors. Henry was to be patron for his life, then Richard le Waleys and his heirs; but in default of due appointment of a chaplain for one month, the right was to go to John de Standish and his heirs, and in default of due appointment by him or them for 15 days, to the Prior of Barstoghe for the time being, saving otherwise the right of the heirs of Henry. (It is noticeable that it is not said that a chaplain had been appointed, and the grant of the land is not made to any certain person.)

In 1320, John, the son of William, lord of Standish, grants by deed to a man, his heirs and assigns, (i.e., in fee simple,) two places of land in Standish and elsewhere; to be holden of the grantor and his heirs by homago and service, and a rent of 6*l.* (This was long after the statute Quia Emptores.)

In the 6 Edw. 3, John, the son of William de Standish, had succeeded to the manor; for a fine is levied, whereby the manor was settled on John, the son of William, for life; with remainder to his son William and the heirs of his body by Margaret, daughter of Adam de Holerolt; with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said William; with remainder to Henry, the brother of William, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to Edmund, brother of Henry, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to Ralph, brother of Edmund, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to the right heirs of the said John, the son of William.

In 9 Edw. 3, Henry le Waleys was rector of the church of Standish, and in the 37th year Gilbert de Standish was parson of the church.

In 10 Edw. 3, John de Standish and Thomas de Longetre ratify past approvements, and agree that neither will in future approve without the consent of the other. (From a deed in the 36 Edw. 3 it appears that Longetre was a hamlet of Standish.)

In 1337 is a deed by Henry, son of John le Waleys, declaring the foundation of the Chantry, the service, the assignment of the messuages and lands, and regulations of patronage as before.

In 22 Edw. 3, Richard de Longetre grants to John de Standish that he and his heirs may have a mill or mills on the water of Dogles. In consideration thereof John grants to Richard some land to hold to him and his assigns for ever. (The word heirs seems to be omitted by mistake.)

27 Edw. 3. Fragment of a pardon to Ralph, son of John de Standish, for having killed some person or persons, or having been concerned in their deaths.

38 Edw. 3. Geoffrey de Urnestone and Adam his brother grant to Robert, son of Edmund de Standish,

and David de Yelvel, chaplain, and their assigns, the wardship and marriage of the lands and of the heir of Maudie John de Ardenne, i.e., of Yelvel, daughter of the said Sir John, which they had in lease from Thomas Abel and John Comin of Nibleth, to be holden by the said Robert and David of the noble Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, until the full age of Isabel, paying to the Earl 5 marks yearly.

In 19 Edw. 4, Sir Thos. Gerard, Kt., Thos. Gerard of Jace, Esq., Gilbert Langton, and Edmund Wyntanley give a bond for 200*l.* to Alexander Stanshild, Esq., with a condition, in English, to keep the peace until the first day of the next session for Lancaster, there to be holden before the King's Justice of the Assize.

In 21 Edw. 4, is an award by (and signed and sealed by) Thomas Stanley, steward of the king's house, on certain differences between the four persons who give the bond and others (named) in the one part, and the said Alexander Stanshild and William de Jace on the other part, directing payment of money to be distributed among such persons, tenants and servants of the said Gilbert Langton, "as I have had fully stroke in the said matter."

In 9 Hen. 8, John, Abbot of the monastery of St. Mary of Cambridge and of the convent of the same place, collector of the first moiety of the tenth of the two whole tenths of the King, by the charge of Canterbury in the last Convocation granted in the archdeaconry of Chester, deposited, to wit, as it has been received of the rectors of the church of Stanthild the 4*th*, for the first moiety of the said tenths, and acquits him. Under seal of office. (Seal given.)

The deeds preserved in the monastery for the pedigree of the Stanthild and Bradewell and other families in Lancashire, the last moiety of the church of Stanthild, Heston, and Hylton, and the names of lands in Stanthild, Longtetter, and places adjacent.

ARTHUR J. HARRIS.

P.S.—I have placed the deeds in their proper sequence, and numbered them. Some of the seals are nearly detached from their labels and should be secured.

A. J. H.

#### THE CHARTER CHURCH OF THE FAMILY OF NEVILLE OF HULL, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN. (H. PEARL, Esq.)

Two large boxes full of deeds and papers were submitted for inspection by Frederick Peake, Esq. The contents are the old charters and evidences of and documents relating to and belonging to the ancient family of Neville of Hull.

The deeds of the end of the 12th century are numerous, of the 13th century still more so, and of the 14th century nothing new; and I am very valuable for the family and topographical history of *Leicestershire* and places in other counties. Some of the grants are to and by the Clavertons in a deed of the 12th century the name is given as "de Clavertre."

There are about 20 ancient grants to the Monastery of Brighthelm.

A long and interesting letter, in Latin, under seal, by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, to Richard the Dean of Lichfield and the prior of the same church, with reference to the patronage of the Church of Thakendun. Walter was Archbishop of Rouen from 1187 to 1207, and had previously been Archbishop of Oxford.

A deed of the 12th century is curious, because on the inner sides of the label, to which the seal was attached, are written the names of the witnesses, just the same as in the body of the deed.

The pedigree of the Courtenays has always been a matter of interest; therefore, I noticed a deed of the 12th century by John de Courtenay, son of William son of Avelin, witnessing that he is bound to acquit Alexander of Lodes (Leodes) against suit to the Count of Roger Mubray demandant in respect of lands of the said Alexander, and whereof John is meane between them.

In the 44th year of Henry III. is a certificate of admeasurement of the whole pasture of Kirkby in the Moor (in Yorkshire) by twelve persons named. They declare that every boote of land can support one horse, one ox, one cow, one calf, 20 sheep, four pigs, viz., one sow and three male pigs, and three geese, and no more animals or cattle. Some of the twelve seals remain.

\* He was first Earl of Derby.

Two Charters by Henry III., one in the 41st year of his reign, tested at Chester 12 Sept., granting to Thomas de Clavertre five warrens in several manors, including Medburn. A large portion of the Great Seal in green was still remaining.

Two Charters by Edward 1., one in the 25th year of his reign, tested at Carlisle 26th May, granting to John de Nevill and his heirs a market every week in his manor of Pykebale in the County of York, and a fair there for 10 days in every year commencing on Lady Day.

In the 12th Edward II. is a Letter of Attorney from Sir John Cantelore authorising a person (named) to deliver seisin of the Castle of Hoxeys and other lands in Scotland (granted to him by Edward I.) to Sir John de Hothepene, according to the terms of his charter to Sir John. The charter granting the lands &c. does not appear; it would have been interesting to have known whether it was in English or Scotch form.

In the 7th Edward III., Sunday after the feast of St. Philip and St. James, is a deed in French between Sir Geoffrey Bidel of Wytering and John of Lavynstone. John undertakes to go in person well mounted, armed, and attired as he lets a man-at-arms, to aid Sir Edward de Hothepene, King of Scotland, and remain in his wars, and to prosecute and challenge the right of Sir Geoffrey in Scotland. And if John cannot be received himself to perform his agreements, he will provide a sufficient substitute to the satisfaction of Sir William Morison and the person of Thornebore, and will cause the substitute to be received for the said Sir Geoffrey before the Constable and Marshal of the host, and his name to be entered on the rolls as being received for a man-at-arms, and he has given a bond to Sir Geoffrey, which bond is to remain with the person.

In the 20th Edward III. is a conveyance of a messuage in Northampton. The wife of the grantor was examined in court, as acknowledged the deed and released her dower. And because their seals were not well known, the seal of the mayorality was attached. Laurence Hadden, the Mayor, and two of the bailiffs are among the witnesses. The seals remain.

Of the middle of the 14th century are some memoranda on vellum regarding the Chapel of Cressing in Essex, and the burdens of the rector of Witham in respect thereof.

In 1701 the perpetual vicar of Wykeham was found held by custom to provide a proper mass for Cressing Chapel, and the certificate, with seal of the Archdeacon of Colchester, in that effect is there.

Anything new about William of Wykeham is welcome. A deed dated 8 July, 16th Richard II., in beautiful preservation, discloses the fact not mentioned by Bishop Loxton in his life of Wykeham, that the Bishop made a settlement of considerable property in Oxfordshire on some of his kindred. By this deed Thomas Conk and John de Ketton, clerks, grant to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, all the lands, &c. in Broughton, North Lewinton, Wynecote, Stanlake, Brightlington, Norton Bruin, Bradewell, Wytinge and Aston in the county of Oxford, with the appurtenances, and moreover the manors of Broughton, Northnewton, Wynecote and Stanlake, which manors they had granted to the Bishop by fine, to hold to the Bishop for his life, with remainder to Thomas of Wykeham (son of William Perot and Alice his wife, kinsman (consanguineus) of the Bishop, and his brothers John and William successively in tail male, with remainder to the said Thomas, John, and William successively in tail general, with remainder to Wm. Ryngborne and Edith his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Edith, with remainder to Thomas le Warrener, and Joan his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Joan, with remainder to Guy Ayno and Agnes his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Agnes, with remainder to William Manyel and Isabella his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Isabel, with remainder to John Benoit of Bottele, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the said Edith, Joan, Agnes, Isabel, and John Benoit successively in tail general, with remainder to the right heirs of the Bishop.

In the year 1411 John Seynallo, Knight of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, proctor of indulgences of the Castle of St. Peter, states that Pope Alexander V. has granted to all who contribute to their ability to the defence of the castle, liberty to choose a confessor to give full remission once, in the article of death, and certifies that two persons (named) had contributed, and might choose a confessor. Dated at Temple Bruere. The seal of indulgences for the Castle was affixed, but is now gone. The form of absolution is at the back.



One letter of the 15th century has been preserved. It has no date, but I think it must be of the year 1417; it is of such interest that a copy cannot be dispensed with. It is as follows:—

My ryght worchypfull master and mastres, I recommend me unto you, desyr to hero of your wellfare evermore. Plesse hytt your gudo mastereyp yo schallo understand be thys wryttenge that the Kyng our sofran lord with all his lords and in a spechall my lord schambrylen the were in gudo helthe and mere the xxvij. day in Julii, and the were att agyngcort at this day aboyff wretten, and thero the wore lt. worshypfully in the chierchos; and the mayre of the town and the Kaptons of the frenshe men were in agyncort iij. days afore that the Kyng came thedur, and thero was ij. lords among the frencho men that be a lii (allies) unto the Kyng of ynglond; and when the understood that the Kyng wold cum thedyr, the brynt up all the small tonns bettwene callis and agyncort und all the subbars of egyncort; and as for all wallyd touns bettwyne egyncort and calles the bo undur the Kynges abeschans, lowyd be god; and the lords vywys of france aboyff wreten labyr un to the kyngs gude grace to have thero lywys and thore lyvelode, and tho wyll bo trn men into the Kyng; and as for the french kyng, he ys in Paryshe as the understand, and the kyng of ynkland, has mayde a voy that he wyll not ibyd ij. nyghts in a tonn to he have understanding wbedur the frencho kyng wyll gywe hym batell or not; and yf he wyll not, he wyll gywo him batell, he wyll a say whedyr he may make the frenche kyng to remewe hys resstyng place, &c.; this ys nay fayll; for a man of ly[ch]yfeld brought thys tydyngs to my ladie for ware troytbo fro my lord chamburlene; that knyos god, who haiv yow in hys blessyd kyping; wretten in hast

from John Albou youre one man.

(Addressed) Unto Master Thomas Palmer,  
sqwyore, Holt of the hyl.

Henry VI.—A long paper roll, the commencement is torn away. It consists of charges (in English) against William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by reason of his dissolute life, his corrupt dealings in France, bringing about the loss of Anjon and Maine, and his acquisitions of offices and property. It is most likely one of the charges referred to in the rolls of Parliament as having been made against him. It is not the same as that printed in the Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 63. A copy of this Roll will be deposited in the Public Record Office.

Henry VI.—Petition, in English (on vellum, much decayed), by Sir Henry le Scrop, son and heir of Richard le Scrop, for seisin of certain lands of which Sir Richard died seised, under a grant in 6 Edw. II. to Sir Henry le Scrop, the petitioner's great grandfather.

21 Henry VI., Dec. 1. Commission to levy an aid granted to the King in a previous Parliament.

Henry VI.—In this reign are three charters by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who styles himself "Regum filius frater et patruus."

3 Edward IV., July 6.—Mandate to the Sheriff of Rutlandshire to make proclamations in his bailiwick of the ordinance against the adulteration of wool made in the Parliament, 3 Edw. IV., and a similar ordinance made in the Parliament in the 8th year of Henry VI., late "de facto et non de jure" King of England.

3 Edward IV., July 1.—Commission to several persons to levy the share of the county of Rutland of an aid of 37,000*l.* granted by the Parliament then sitting.

9 Edward IV.—Grant (in English) by the Princess Cecille "the Kyngs moeder, and late wyf unto Richard "rightfull Kyng of Englande and of Franncce, and lord "of Irland," to Thomas Blacusley and his assigns, for 11 years, of the herbage of the park of Whaddon, in the county of Buckingham. The seal of red wax is perfect; France and England quarterly, impaled with Neville. This deed is noticeable, because of the grantor's assertion of the right of her late husband to the Crown.

Seals, with armorial bearings, are numerous on the deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries. I specify in particular those of Chaworth, Bishopsdon, Talbot, Nevile, Marmion, Hastings, West, Humphry Duke of Gloster, and Joan, widow of King Henry IV. Those of Chaworth are very remarkable. And specially noticeable is a very large seal of the Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester; it is of green wax, and has on one side a finely executed representation of the

martyrdom of St. Andrew. Attached to a document mentioned below is a seal (about five inches long, but broken) of Cardinal Pole, at the base is his shield of arms; the quarterings agreeing with those on his tomb. Attached to another document mentioned below is the seal of the Prerogative Court beautifully executed, Christ scourged, surmounted by a canopy, and the arms of the see impaled with the private arms of Thomas Crammer, the then archbishop.

5 Henry VIII.—A certificate by the Abbat of the Monastery of our Lady without the walls of York, and the Mayor and four Aldermen of York, as to the identity and pedigree of certain persons who appeared before them.

13 Henry VIII.—A grant by Charles, Duke of Suffolk, with his seal and *autograph signatura*.

2 Edward VI.—A vellum document of 11½ pagos, in Latin, under the seal of Cardinal Pole, reciting malicious charges of immoralities against Thomas Novill, of Holton, in the county of Leicester, and the proceedings thereon, and acquitting him. A notarial certificate is at the end.

1556, April 1.—An instrument of dissolution of the marriage between Anna Warde daughter of Christopher Warde of Cnerdale and John Wansford of Kirlington, Esquire, by reason of a previous contract "per verba "de presenti" between her and Ralph Nevill, and declaring Ralph and Ann to be lawful man and wife: under the seal of the Prerogative Court, Cramner being Archbishop. Notarial certificate of Thomas Argall is at the end.

In the 37 Eliz. is an inventory of the goods and chattels of Francis Paynell of Boothbie in the county of Leicester, Esquire, upwards of 10 feet long. A east of goss hawks and a falcon were valued at 4*l.* A pair of virginals was valued at 10*s.*

In this large collection are the following wills and probates.

A.D. 1360. Will of John atte Well of Drayton.

40 Edw. 3. Another will of John atte Well.

10 Hen. 4. Will of Wm. Bishopsdon Esq.

23 Hen. 6. Will of Sir John Basynges at Eimpyngham.

4 Edw. 4. Will of John Jay of Witham.

1466. Will of William Hardyng of Witham.

1469. Another will of William Hardyng.

1485. Will of Hugh Smyth of Witham.

1508. Will of Isabell Nevill widow of Thomas Nevill, Esquire.

1610. Will of George Cliffe of Crossing in Essex, cook (a copy).

There is a pedigree on vellum (16th century) of the Carringtons of the North. This is a very interesting document. The pedigree ends with Sir John Carrington who died A.D. 1446 and contains a copy of his own statements to his wife Milicent; it is in old English, and the phraseology and spelling show that it must have been copied from a document of the 15th century. Sir John was a partisan of Richard II. Fearing the cruelty of Henry IV., he fled abroad and assumed the name of Smyth; after a time he returned to England, made himself known to the Abbat of St. Osyth in Essex, lived with him, and was by him supplied with money so that he was enabled to marry, and he died at an advanced age.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains copies of various state papers in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. The contents are as follow:—

King Edw. VI., July 1550. Instructions given by the Kings Majestic with the advise of his Highnes Councill to H. M. trustee and well beloved Councillor Sir Anthonie St Leger, Kt., and others (named) whom his Majestic hath appointed to be of his Highnes privie Conncell in his Majestic's said realme of Ireland, for the better government of the said realme and the nobles and commons, resiant within the same. pp. 1-9. (Carew MSS.)

Queene Elizabeth.—Instructions for Sr. Henric Sidney, knight of the order of the garter, L. President of the Councill in the marches of Wales, our deputie of our realme of Ireland, and one of our privie Councill, to be communicated with our Councill in our said realme of Ireland. Signed by her Majestic at Lichfield the 2<sup>d</sup> of August, 1575. pp. 11-17. (Carew MSS.)

\* When any document could be found in the printed Calendar the reference is placed at the end.

A brief memorial of Instructions for Mr. Edmond Tremaine, being sent to the L. deputy of Ireland. pp. 19-21.

Queen Elizabeth, A<sup>o</sup> 1574.—Instructions given by the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> to her right trustie and well-beloved Sir Henrie Sidney, knight of the noble order of the garter, and President of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> Council within her Highnes dominions and principallitie of Wales and the marches thereof, &c. &c. renewed the . . . day of June, in the xij<sup>th</sup> year of her highnes raigne. pp. 23-43.—Cal. 482.

Orders sent downe by the Queenes most excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup>, with the advice of her privie Council, for the refection and reformation of her Highnes Court in the marches of Wales, viz. —

The order concerning the Court.

For the Ministers of the said Court.

What matters shalbe heard in Court.

The fees of the Court (with items in marginal notes).

For the Porters lodge.

pp. 47-58.

The difference of the old and new Instructions for the marches of Wales. pp. 59, 60.

Instructions given by the Q. Ma<sup>ty</sup>, to her right trustie and well-beloved Owen Henrie, Esq. of Huntingdon, President of her Highnes Council in the North parte, and to all Justices named, appointed by her Ma<sup>ty</sup> to be of the said Council, to be observed by them and everye of them, according as the same is hereafter declared in Maye 1574. And againe Elizabeth xvj. Forth first headed followed by a letter of Instruction in the last President in the North. pp. 61-65.

The ancient statutes of the towne and Castle of Barwicke, agreed by the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup>, the first day of October 1569, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of her Highnes raigne. Fifty heads, with marginal notes to each heading, epigrammatic order. pp. 67-100.—Cal. 559.

Newe orders for the towne of Berwick and parrish of the same, agreed by the Q. Ma<sup>ty</sup> in 1564. Begins recorded. Begins with an address which is to be read on that every soldier may hear, at that it is to be repeated quarterly before the yeare. Followed by fines with marginal headings. pp. 101-112.—Cal. 559.

An Instructi<sup>o</sup>n for our trustie and right well-beloved Counsellor Christopher Feversham Esq. of Bedfordshire appointed to be our warden of the East Marches and governor of our towne of Barwicke, xxvj<sup>th</sup> of February 1574. pp. 113-115.

A Bur<sup>g</sup>ess of certayne orders to be observed in our towne of Barwicke over an beside such ancient orders we have heretofore bene in force in the times of our deare father brother and sister, xxvj<sup>th</sup> Febr. 1563. A<sup>o</sup> 6 Elizabeth Reg. Followed by the forme of oaths to be administered to the Governor, to the Marshall, to the Treasurer, to the Porter, the M<sup>r</sup> of Ordnance, the M<sup>r</sup> of the Chert, the Capt<sup>ain</sup> of Barwicke, or any number of officers, to everye common soldier.

Other orders universall consisting of 29 items, dated 25 Febr. 1563. pp. 116-129.

The new establishment at my lorde of Bedfordshires commynge to Barwicke, beginninge from 25 of Marche 1574.

Certaine articles for the observation of this former establishment.

12 items, dated 1563, February, Anno y<sup>e</sup> Elizabeth. pp. 130-132.

Marye y<sup>e</sup> Queene.—Instruction given by the kinge and queenes ma<sup>ty</sup> to their right trustie and right well-beloved Cousen the Earle of Bedford, appointed their highnes lycutenant of the countie of Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and the cite of Exeter, the xvj<sup>th</sup> day of March, the fourth of fyfte yeares of these ma<sup>ty</sup> Raignes. Signed Marye the Queene. pp. 133-135.—Cal. p. 169.

Elizabeth II.—Instructions given by the Queenes ma<sup>ty</sup> unto her right trustie and right well-beloved Cousen and Counsellor the Earle of Bedford, Lieutenant of her Countie of Devon, Cornwall, and her Cytie of Exeter.

Imprimis that the Earle is made and constituted his majesties lieutenant, and to give order thereof to the Justices of Peace, &c. 3 items; followed by the price of armour and artillery. pp. 136-140.—Cal. 489.

Instructions given to our right trustie and right well-beloved Cousen and Counsellor the Earle, &c., at Exeter, the first of June 1571. 3 items. pp. 141, 142.—Cal. p. 490.

A privat memoriall for William Heelo (Herde) of charge gyven to him by the Queenes ma<sup>ty</sup>. Instructions had previously been given him for the recovery of armour and munition, &c. remaining at Hamblorg, Dreame, &c., but our speciall charge to you is to procure a largynge for the borrowynge of a sum of money to the somme of 100<sup>th</sup> or a thousand poundes sterlinge, and to pay for thinterest therefor for the space of one y<sup>e</sup>re not above xj. in the hundr, and if you cannot attayne so great a sume, yet if ye can obteyne a some above xij. or lxx<sup>th</sup> thousand pounde upon such a reasonable interest ye shall allow of your service. A<sup>o</sup> &c. Then follows a computation of the charge of one hundred thousand poundes to be taken up at interest by her Ma<sup>ty</sup> for 11 yeares, with table. pp. 143, 144.

Instructions for Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, sent to Antwarpe for order in payment and prolongation of such debts as the queenes ma<sup>ty</sup> hath owne there to sundry strangers the xx<sup>th</sup> of December 1563, 6 reg. 10 items. pp. 145-147.

Instructions given by the Queenes ma<sup>ty</sup> to her trustie and well-beloved servant Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, beinge sent over for the prolongation of his ma<sup>ty</sup> debts on thother side the seas, the xxij<sup>th</sup> of february 1569, a<sup>o</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>. 12 items. pp. 148-150.

Instructions gyven by certayne of my lorde and other of her ma<sup>ty</sup> most honourable privie Counsell to Ralph Goddall, esquier, Christopher Hudson, and Edward Easthorne beinge sent into Germanye for the takinge up of certayne sommes of money for her ma<sup>ty</sup> the xij<sup>th</sup> of June 1576.

Epene. "Wher-as not only somtyme of the inhabytants of the Cytie of Cullin and Hamblorough, but also many other in the countie thereabouts beinge of great wealth and good qualitie have made offer to lend to her ma<sup>ty</sup> good sommes of money for a reasonable interest her ma<sup>ty</sup> pleasure is that you make your repaire to the a<sup>nt</sup>ities and countie there to seeke talk and conclude with such as are willing to lende the said sommes in manner and forme followinge." Then follow 13 items. pp. 150-153.

Copie of the Commission for the takinge up of the money. In Latin dated 21<sup>st</sup> of May 1570. p. 154.

Copie of the safe conduct for the Commissioners appointed to take up the money in Germanyne. Latin, dated 29 May 1570, 10<sup>th</sup> year of her reign. Followed by "Forma de hyspanis Majoris et Communitatis Civitatis London." dated from Guildhall 1576, 16<sup>th</sup> year of her reign.

Formal obligations Serenissimus Regine. pp. 155-157.

A memoriall of certayne Inquisitions and orders committed to the charge and execution of Sir Peter Carew and Sir Thomas Wraith, knights, M<sup>r</sup> Henrie Knowles and the recorder of London, for things to be don in the Tower of London, dated the 13 of September 1572.—Cal. p. 450.

Instructions for Musters, and 7 items. pp. 163-165.

Ed. VI.—Instructions for musters in the inland shires to A.L., consisting of

A form in blank of 6 items, followed by a letter (in blank) to have the Certificate of the musters, dated xxvj<sup>th</sup> of July 1544. pp. 166-169.

Ed. VI.—A commission to take up men for defence of a forte. A form in blank. 1<sup>st</sup> yeare of our raigne. p. 169.

Ed. VI.—A commission for Marshall Justice in a towne of warre. From Edw VI to Sir James Wilsford, Knight, not dated. pp. 170, 171.

To revoke shippes from the sea, the warres being ended. A form in blank. p. 171.

To leave men with armour and weapons and to goe to a forte. Edw VI 1<sup>st</sup> yeare of our raigne. p. 172.

To muster horses and geldings according to the Statute xxix<sup>th</sup> of July, in the 7<sup>th</sup> yeare of our raigne. pp. 173, 174.

A letter from the kinges ma<sup>ty</sup> for preparation to the warres. A blank form with no date. pp. 174, 175.

A letter from the counsell to have due respects and regard to the Instructions. p. 175.

A speciall letter sent with Commission for musters. pp. 175, 176.

A letter to levie pioneers. pp. 176, 177.

Instructions for a lieutenant of a Shire. 6 items; one for Trayninge of men. pp. 178-182.



A letter to the Commissioners to appoint muster (Elizabeth, n. d.)

A letter to the Maior of Cambrido for mustering of the Towne.

A letter from the Queen of warning, to prepare shippes against the doubtful movements of the French. pp. 183-186.

Articles devised for the manner of mustering of all the able men within the County of , to be delivered to the Queenes's Ma<sup>tie</sup>. Lovetenaute or his deputies there, and the rest of the justices of peace sent thither as a muster m<sup>r</sup>. for the same countrie. Articles for musters, consisting of various items. Prices of Artilerie and other items. pp. 187-192.

Instructions for leivetenants. 6 items. pp. 193-198.

A letter for leviengo of certaine men to be sent into Irelande.

A form in blank dated of Mareho, in the iij<sup>th</sup>. yeare of our raigne. pp. 199-200.

A letter to will captens to stande over upon their charges.

18mo. Martij. Anno Primo Regino Marie. pp. 200-201).

A letter to watche Beacons and to be, in a readines with them. p. 202.

A letter to speciaall men to see to the Beacons. pp. 203-204.

Instructions for the execution of the Commission directed to all the Justices of peace in the Countie of for generall musters, and traininge of all manner of persones able for the warre, to serve as well on horsebacke as on foote. pp. 205-232.—1573, Cal. p. 459, March 14.

A Commission for a Generall of Warre, n. d., in Latin. 1 p. p. 233.

Instructions for a lord Lievetenaute, n. d. 9 items. From Her Majesty to the Earl of Arundell, whereby he is made hir Ma<sup>tie</sup>. Lovetenante of the County of Sussex. pp. 236-239.

A Comysion to take Malyners, gonners, &c. Form of, from Henry, &c. pp. 240.

A Commission to take up workemen. A blank form. pp. 240-241.

A Commission in blank form for the taking of Mustors in County. pp. 241-242.

#### Articles.

Imprimis, the saide Luthemaker shalbe bounde to bringe to the Kinges Mat<sup>ie</sup>. service V<sup>e</sup>. men of warre well trained and equipped for the warrs as shall apertaine, amonge whome he shall have CCC<sup>i</sup>. launces, and of them C<sup>i</sup>. harquebuz, the whieh men of ware earriinge launces shalbe armed with their ablyments of the heed, with vissardes and salladres, &c. (40 items); *ends* (with date in the margin, 2. December 1572) And to thintent thes articles be firme and stable it shalbe subscribed and sealed accordingly. pp. 243-247.—Marginal note. These Capitulacions seeme to have bene made with Mathewe Luthmaker, a duehe Coranell, who served K. H. and E. 6, wyth certayn companies of Almons.

A m. To such as have chardge alongest the sea coast for the ease of wachinge of beacous. A form for the defence of the coast beacons, dated Hampton Court, 2nd of Dec. 1572. p. 248.

To S<sup>r</sup> James Crofte to cause a perfecte declaration to be made in writynge of the armor and munyion in the North. n. d. pp. 248, 249.

To the Duke of Norfolke dischardginge hime of his Lewetenaney in the North, dated 22<sup>d</sup> August ij. 1560. p. 249.

A letter from King Edwarde to the gentelmen of B. shire. To muster and resist attempts of the Scots to recover what they have of late lost. pp. 250-252.

A letter to provide for the Invasion of forren Enemys; dated from our Manner of Greenwich, the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Jnne; 27 yeare of our raygne. pp. 252-255.

Here followede the lawe for Beacons from the Kinge.

M. n. A letter (in blank form) apointynge one to attende the defence of a certayn place.

This is for the towne of Portesmonth, and appoints S<sup>r</sup> A. B. to be Captain of the s<sup>d</sup> town and Isle of Portesaye during the King's pleasure, having under him a

certain number of men in garrison for the defence, &c. p. 256.

Articles of Instructions for William Holstoeko, esquier, Comptroller of her Ma<sup>tie</sup> Shippes, appointed by the Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> to repaire to the Leas with suche shippes as shalbe appointed by the L. Admirall: dated at Windsore, the firste of novomber 1576. 7 items. pp. 257-259.

Copy of a letter indorsed, To our trustie and right wolbeloved Counsellor S<sup>r</sup> Raffe Sadlyer, knight, one of our two principall Secretaries, and our Commissioners in Scotland; from King Henry 8, dated from S<sup>r</sup> James the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Aprill the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> yeare our raigne at sixe in the night. pp. 261-272. Relates to the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots.

Instructions given by the Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> unto hir right trustie and welbeloved Cosen and Counsellor, the Erle of Bedford, keper of hir Prive Seale, and hir right trustie and welbeloved the L. Fitzwaters, beinge presently sent as hir Highnes Ambassadors to the Prince of Spaine for the purpose ensuyng, the xij<sup>th</sup> of Mareho 1553. (Queene Marye in margin.) Relates to the proposal of the King of Spain for her marriage with his some. pp. 273-275.

A letter appointing S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Cornwallis and S<sup>r</sup> Robert Bowes to be Commissioners for the suppression of spoiles, robberies, murders, and other great enormities don upon frontiers of Scotland. pp. 277-279.

Instructions for S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Challenor sent to the Dowager of Scotland in Februarie 1555. Relates to the same subject. pp. 280-280.

Queene Marye.—Instructions given to our trustie and welbeloved serraunte Shelley sent to our good brother the Kinge of Romans for the purposes ensuing. Delivered at Westminster, the xj<sup>th</sup> day of Desember 1557. Asking his advice relative to her marriage with the Prince of Spaine. pp. 284-286. Cal. Scot. 1. 104?

Queene Elizabeth.—A memoriall of certaine matters committed to our serraunte Thomas Randolphe sente to our good syster the Queene of Scottes, the xx<sup>th</sup> of August 1563. Concerning the marriage of the Queen of Scots and its relation to Queen Elizabeth's interest. pp. 287-290.—Cal. 510. Cal. Scot. 1. 891.

A memoriall for Mester Thomas Randolphe sent by the Queeno Ma<sup>tie</sup> to the Queeno of Scottes, the xvij. of November 1563. On the same subject. pp. 291-294.—Cal. 593. Cal. Scot. 1. 193.

A memoriall delivered to Thomas Randolphe beinge sent to the Queene of Scottes in message from the Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup>, the 4 of October 1564.

On the same subject; alludes to the coming of James Melvin, the Queen of Scots on her service. pp. 295-299. Cal. Scot. 1. 200.

A memoriall for Henrie Killigree beinge sent from the Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> in message to the Q. of Scotts for the things followinge, the xv<sup>th</sup> of June 1566, anno viij. Elizabeth Regine. Cal. Scot. 1. 235.

Instructions regarding affairs of Scotland. Among other things complains about a "certaine booke newlie made and written to the prejndice of hir title, The other that an other should be secretly made touchinge the honor of the said Q. in sondrie pointes, which last shce saith should be named Randolfes Dreame. A 3<sup>rd</sup> matter is the openinge at Barwicke of a packette of letters brought by a french man out of France to hir, and at the same tyme a takinge awaie of a perrot from the same man; the last was the stayinge Robert Melvill at Barwicke beinge sent by the saide Q. to the Q. Ma<sup>tie</sup>; of all which the s<sup>d</sup> Killigree shall saye that hir Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath hardy by Robert Melvill, &c." He is to be most careful "to understand certaynly what is done by that Q. in the matters of Shane Onele and Rokeby," is to find out "what Shane Onele hath done with the Erle of Argile, or with Mr. Eland, or any other of the Irishe Scottes for his supporte. And as soone as he can finish his message to the Q. and procure answeare he shall returne with speede." Very interesting. pp. 300-307.

Instructions given by the Queenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> to hir trustie serraunt Henry Killigree, beinge sent into Almaine to Fredericke, the Counte Palatine, for these things ensuing; at Hampton Courte the 26 of Januarie 1568. pp. 307-312.

Instructions for Henrie Killigree, Esquier, beinge sent into France to supplie the place of France Walsingham, Esquier, hir Ma<sup>tie</sup> Ambassador with the

French king, during the time that the said Walingham shalbe absent from the Courte of France to recover his health from such infirmities as presently he is troubled withall, the of an<sup>o</sup> 1571. pp. 313-315.

Instructions given to Henrie Killigree, esquier, touching the troubles in Scotland, being sent thither immediately after the great murder that was in France in August 1572, and the pacification thereof. pp. 316-318.

Instructions given to our trustie and wellbelovd servaunt Henrie Killigree, Esquier, presently sent into Scotland, the 22 of Maie 1574, in the xj<sup>th</sup> year of our raigne. pp. 319-320. Cal. Scot. 1. 2. 27

Other instructions given to the said Mr. Henrie Killigree, the 27 of Maie 1574, beinge aboute that time sent into Scotland. pp. 321-324 Cal. Scot. 1. 2. 29.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions for Francis Walingham, esquire, beinge sent by the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> to the French kinge for the matters followinge. The xj<sup>th</sup> day of August 1570, in the xij<sup>th</sup> year of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> raigne. pp. 325-330.

A memoriall of the matters to be intreated at the Colloquie to be holden at Bruges betwixt the Commissioners of her Ma<sup>ty</sup>, that is, the Vicount Montague, Mr. Doctor Wotton, and of hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> Privie Counsell, and Mr. Hadden, Master of Requests of the one parte, and the Commissioners of the King of Spaine of the other; made at Westm<sup>e</sup>, the xj<sup>th</sup> of March 1565, in the seventh year of hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> raigne. pp. 331-345, with marginal notes.

Instructions given the vij of June 1575 to Daniell Rogers, beinge then dispatched into Holland to the Prince of Orange by hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> orders. 6 items, with marginal headings. pp. 346-349.

A letter from the Lords and other of the Counsell, with a memoriall of instructions sent to Sir Hamfray Gilbert and the English in the Lowe Countiees by Pickman, one of hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> ordinarie Captaynes at Barwycke. (Marginal heading "by the L. Tir") pp. 351-352.

A memoriall for Pickman, one of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> ordinarie Capitaines at Barwycke (with the same twilings) pp. 352-355.

Instructions given by hir Ma<sup>ty</sup>, the of Maie to Daniell Selsethor, beinge then sent to the Emperor of Russia. pp. 357-360.

The answer delivered to the said Daniell by words of mouth to be sent by him to hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> name to the Emperor. Secret message sent by Anthoine Jenkinson first, and afterward by the said Daniell. pp. 369-371.

Elizabeth.—Instructions given to Sir Henrie Coldm, Knight, the of July 1573, beinge then sent from hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> to the King of Spaine. pp. 372-373.

(1575).—Instructions given, the xix<sup>th</sup> of October, unto Robert Corbette, esquier, beinge then sent from hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> to the Governor for the Kinge of Spaine in the Lowe Countiees. pp. 374-379.

Instructions for John Hastings to be sent into Hollande to the Prince of Orange, the xix<sup>th</sup> of October 1575. pp. 380-387.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions for William Davison sent into the Lowe Countiees, the 20 of Marche 1576, to persuade an abstinance from warre betwene the King of Spaine and the Prince of Orange and the States. pp. 389-394.

Instructions given by the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> to her trustie and wellbelovd servant Thomas Randolph, esquier, sent in speciall Ambassage to the French Kinge, the second of April 1576, to persuade him not to intermeddle with the protection of the Lowe countiees, and to advise him to assent to a peace for the finishinge of the civill warres. pp. 395-400.

Instructions given by the lords of the privy counsell to Mr. Robert Beale, dispatched to the Prince of Orange the xvj<sup>th</sup> of April 1576. For the releasement of certaine marchantes ships staid at Flushing. pp. 401-402.

Elizabeth, R.—Instructions given by the lords of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> privy Counsell to Henry Palmer, esquier, appointed to be Cap<sup>t</sup> of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> shippes set forth for the clearinge, of the seas, the xix<sup>th</sup> of Maie, 1576, with charge to use the Prince of Orange ships and people well, and such others as are in league with her Ma<sup>ty</sup>. pp. 403, 404.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions given by the lords of the privie Counsell to Robert Hoddendon and Edward Eslin, appointed to take up monye lent unto hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> in Germanie the xxvj<sup>th</sup> of Maie 1576. pp. 405-408.

Instructions for William Hosstoke, esquire, Comptroller of her Ma<sup>ty</sup> Shippes appointed by her lughnes to be at the seas by the first of August, 1576. To skrowe the narrow seas for pirattes. pp. 409-412.—Cal. p. 526.

Instructions for our trustie and wellbelovd Sir Amyas Poulet, knight, appointed to be our Ambassador resident with our good brother the French King. pp. 413-416.

Instructions given to Mr. Doctor Wilson sent into the Lowe Countiees to the States there the xij<sup>th</sup> of October 1576. pp. 417-420.

Instructions given to Sir John Smyth, knight, beinge sent from us to our good brother the Kinge of Spaine for our affaires the xxij<sup>th</sup> of November 1576. pp. 421-423.

Instructions given by her Ma<sup>ty</sup> to Edward Horessey, esquire, the xij<sup>th</sup> of December, beinge sent to don John d'Autria. pp. 430-436.

Instructions given to Phillippe Sidney, esquire, beinge sent to the Emper for the vij<sup>th</sup> of Februarie 1576. pp. 437-441.

Instructions given by hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> to Edmond Huggines sent to the Kinge of Marrus and Fesse, the of April 1577. pp. 442-443.

Instructions given to our lovinge friend Martine Forbushier, Gentilman, for orders to be observed in the viage now recommended to him for the North-west parts and Casia. pp. 444-447. [1576?]

Instructions for the better direction of such as shall have licence to passe the seas for the takinge of Pyrates and Sea Rovers to be annexed to their Commission. p. 448.

Instructions given by the lords of the Q. Ma<sup>ty</sup> Privie Counsell by her Highnes order and commandment to George Winter, Esquire, now appointed to goe to the sea for her Ma<sup>ty</sup> service. pp. 449-453. 11 items. July 1577.

A letter from the Lords to certain Bishoppes for the safe custodie of Fecknam, Watson, and others committed unto them for Mquerie. p. 455 [1577?]

A forme to be observed by my Lords the Bishoppes in the orderinge of such as were committed to their custodie for Poperie. 7 items. pp. 456-457.

Instructions given to Mr. William Davison, Esquire, beinge sent to reside as her Ma<sup>ty</sup> Agents in the Lowe Countiees the seconde of August 1577. pp. 458-460.

Instructions given to Mr. B. Rogers and Mr. Jenkinson beinge sent to Embiden to treat with the Kinge of Denmarke Commissioners. pp. 461-462. Incomplete.

A shorte discourse wherein is set down the very truth of the N. of Spayne his designs against this hole Ile, by the Master of Maye, 1589. 8 leaves. Wants a few lines at the end of the Epilogue.

ALFRED J. HORNWOOD.\*

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. PRESCOTT, OXFORD SQUARE.

Mrs. Prescott (née Cromwell Russell) is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and possesses some interesting letters and papers which she most obligingly submitted to my inspection. Besides the letters and papers relating to the family, Mrs. Prescott possesses some personal relics of the great man, a copy of a cartulary of Christbrook, and some original documents relating to the distribution of the funds collected for the relief of the distressed and persecuted Vandois. (Milton's fine sonnet on the persecution will occur to the reader's recollection.)

1628, April 28. Copy of the Lord Keeper's speech to the Lords, and of His Majesty's answer to the remonstrance.

A catalogue or schedule of the shipping of this Kingdom taken by the enemy in the last three years. (This gives the numbers of ships of different tonnages, their value in money and their respective ports. The total was 260 ships, value 197,000*l*, besides other ships not named belonging to other ports. I have seen it in print.)

\* After this Report was printed another parcel of papers was sent by Mr. Peake, it comprises some letters by Count Castaldi (at London) Envoy from Genoa, during the years 1761 to 1765.

1638, Oct. 13. Copy of letter by Oliver Cromwell to his cousin Mrs. St. John at Sir Wm. Masham's house, called Oates, in Essex. Religious and wordy.

(No year) Sept. 6 or 5, Sleaford. Oliver Cromwell to Col. Walton. Regrets the sad condition of the armies in the west.

13, Car. 1. The case of ship money. The arguments, &c. (a thick volume in folio).

1640. Diurnal occurrences in Parliament, from 6 Nov. to 26 July 1641. Includes the proceedings against Strafford

1641. Diurnal occurrences, or heads of proceedings in Parliament, from 2 August to 9 August 1641.

1644, July 5. Letter by Oliver Cromwell to his brother, after the battle of Marston Moor. (Printed by M. Daubigné.)

1647, Feb. 25. Copy of letter by Oliver Cromwell to Col. Richard Norton, about the marriage of one of his sons whom he has sent over to Norton.

1648, March 28. Copy of a letter by Oliver Cromwell to Richard Cromwell.

1649, Aug. 13. The same to Dorothea, wife of Richard Cromwell.

1652, Dec. 10. The like.

1655, August 14. Sir Francis Russell to his son-in-law Henry Cromwell (son of the Protector) in Ireland; promises to send him his hounds.

1655, Nov. 21. Oliver Cromwell to his son Henry; mentions that certain persons are dangerous and may be made the heads of a new rebellion.

1655, June 15. Order to Mr. Waterhouse to pay Mr. Robert Walker 24l. for a draught of his Highnesses picture; (signed, Simon Cannon); and the receipt below signed by R. Walker.

1655, Aug. 10. Lady Fauconberg to Henry Cromwell; raising of the siege of Londonderry; conversation between Lord Fauconberg and the King, who said he wanted money and did not intend to raise men.

1657, December 19. Katherine Russell (wife of Sir Francis) to her daughter Mrs. Reynolds; gives an account of the death of General Reynolds who was drowned on his return home.

1657, January 19. Sir Francis Russell to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, respecting his daughter Reynolds' claims on the estate of her late husband General Reynolds.

1658, January 18. Return signed by the Earl of Thomond and others, of the revenues of public institutions in Ireland. Includes Trinity College, Dublin, the new college, allowance for public library, professors, schools, &c. (a large skin of parchment).

1658, May 1. Return (on parchment) of the state of the revenues of Ireland made in obedience to Oliver Cromwell's commands for one year ending 1658 (the assessment and parochial letters excepted). The balance towards pay of the army and special purposes was 18,165l. 1s. 3d.

(1660, July 30). Case of Oliver St. John, Esquire, concerning his actions during the late troubles. A defence. 1. As to his friendship with Cromwell. 2. That Thurloe related to some of the army that Cromwell and St. John advised the King's death. 3. About his escaping to Holland.

(No date). An account of money disbursed for mending of the Toyle for his Highness the Lord Protector; for the service done in Greenwich park.

1660, June 9. Cockpitt, George Monek to Col. H. Cromwell, at Sir Francis Russell's, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Thinks it not yet convenient for him (Cromwell) to come up; when it is seasonable will acquaint him.

Papers relative to Henry Cromwell's pardon, and testimonials in favour of his conduct while he was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1664, Feb. 20. License by Manchester, Ashley, and Anglesey to Henry Cromwell, of Spinney, to repair to London for his private occasions.

1664, April 16. Copy will of Benjamin Hewling of London, and letters by him. (His daughter Hannah married Henry Cromwell, second son of Henry 4th son of the Protector.)

1665, Sept. 16. A letter to Mrs. Hannah Moreley, relative to (inter alia) Mr. Hewling and his brother Benjamin Hewling, executed in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

1669, December. Certificate of Henry Cromwell being sworn of His Majesty's (William 3rd) most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

A letter undated, from Henry Cromwell to his wife; and one dated Dec. 18, 1690, from Richard Cromwell to his daughter, Anne, and another in 1696 to Clark, Baron of the Exchequer.

Many papers, pedigrees, and memoranda, used by Mr. Oliver Cromwell for his published Memoirs of the Protector, and his sons Richard and Henry; and letters of a domestic nature by and to members of the family in the 17th century.

(No date). Copy Declaration of Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, and the officers and soldiers under his command, against the oppression of the army, and saying that they will not side with those who uphold the oppression of the army, but will side with the Parliament.

A clear and exact account of the 16,500l. remitted by the order of his Highness and Council to be distributed among the poor distressed Protestants of Piedmont, &c., perfected by Samuel Morland, during the time of his abode in Geneva, in quality of his Highness's Commissioner Extraordinary for the affairs of the Valleys;

viz., <sup>20</sup>/<sub>30</sub> Nov. 1655 to <sup>21</sup>/<sub>1</sub> Dec. 1656. This is a large

folio volume, and contains copies of letters by Thurloe, and of letters by Pell and Morland to Thurloe. At fo. 74 is the conclusion by Morland, and he submits his accounts to Cromwell. Signed by Morland. Appended are many original receipts and vouchers by Goldsmiths, and by Pastors of the Churches of the Valleys.

A large folio volume (about 80 leaves filled), begins with a memorandum that Tuesday, 24th Nov. 1657, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Cromwell was sworn Lord Deputy of Ireland. This is followed by copies of letters during Henry Cromwell's tenure of office. The first letter is dated Dublin, 25th Nov. 1657. The letters are to Secretary Thurloe, Lord Fleetwood, Lord Broghill, Oliver Cromwell, and others. In a letter to Lord Fleetwood, dated 20th December, 1658, the Lord Deputy says that he is very ill. The last is a letter to the Speaker of the Irish Parliament, dated 15th June 1659.

A small folio paper, 16th century, contains A trew copy of the black book of the priory of Carisbrook, and a survey of the manors and lands thereunto belonging. The cartulary ends at fo. 83b. It is all translated into English. Then follow The customs of the manor of priory of Carisbrook delivered to me John King by some of the tenants of Carisbrook in a Court held there, to be their customs for 40 years since.—At this comes a rent roll of the possessions of the late priory of Carisbrook, taken in 1573. Folios 174-231 are occupied by a copy of a survey of the manor of Freshwater. The site of the priory of Carisbrook was held by Sir Francis Walsingham. The volume seems to have been compiled by John Kingsmill.

After I had looked over the MSS., Mrs. Prescott was good enough to show me two swords formerly belonging to the Protector, and the very large hat worn by him when he dissolved the Long Parliament, and several other personal relics. One thing of great beauty is a small cabinet presented to him by the Grand Duke of Tuscany; it is of fine Florentine mosaic, enriched with fruit and flowers in pietra dura; its three drawers contain numerous vases of opal-coloured Venetian glass, filled with soaps, powders, and oils, the perfumes of which are still fragrant.

His medicine cabinet is of black wood, fitted with numerous silver cups, boxes, and instruments, but none of the drugs remain.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS OF J. J. ROGERS, ESQ., OF PENROSE, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The volume and papers sent by Mr. Rogers for examination contain transcripts and notes of letters of the 17th and 18th centuries, addressed to and by members of his family. The originals are in the possession of Mr. Rogers.

The letters noted in the papers relate to local politics and family matters.

The letters and fragments of letters copied into the 4to volume contain some matters of public interest, and the notes and illustrations which Mr. Rogers has added make them fully intelligible and interesting.

Eleven letters are from Charles Rogers to his father, John Rogers, who lived at Truthwall, near Godolphin House in Cornwall. A few are written to and by John, son of the said John Rogers. Fourteen or fifteen letters



supplied are in brackets [     ]. Beyond this I did not like to go, the province of the Commissioners being rather to call attention to the existence of documents than to give any lengthy extracts from their contents.

Printed Reports, Vol. 2, p. 33; also Mr. Grattan's Speeches edited by his son, Vol. 1, p. 177.

*The MSS. vols.*

I shall not trouble the time of the House by apologizing for the bodily infirmity or the affection of infirmity. I shall not speak of myself or enter into a defence of my character, having never apostatized. I think it is not necessary for me now to investigate what we know to be the fact. I think it would be better to go into the business as the House did upon another occasion without waiting the formality of the report of a committee. As to myself, the honorable reward that has been bestowed upon me for grateful nation to make every return in my power, and particularly to oppose every unnecessary expense. I am far from thinking with the honorable gentleman as to the Speech, and I believe he will find instances where economy has been recommended from the throne but prodigality practiced. This was the case in Lord Harcourt's administration, of the honorable gentleman; the support of if all men cannot be at a loss therefore, he illusory economy which has so often appeared in the speeches of Lord Lieutenant. With respect to the Genevese, I never could have thought it possible to give the speech such a bias as has been mentioned, and that people will be deceived if they give credits to any declamation that infers from those words of the speech anything but an honest economy in applying the public money fairly to their use. The nation has derived great honour from this transaction, and I would be sorry to have it tarnished by inference and insinuation. In 1778, when the burdens of this country were comparatively small, I made a motion similar to this; the honorable gentleman then opposed me. I have his sanction now that I was right and he was wrong; and I say this, though gentlemen may for a while vote against retrenchments, they will at last see the necessity of them; yet though I think retrenchment absolutely necessary, I am not very sure that this is just the time for the army, now when England has acted justly, I will not say generously, —now when she has lost her empire, when she still feels the wounds of the last unhappy war, and labors herself only with the faithful friends of Ireland. If in the times of Ireland danger, it was denied thought undue to retrench our army, there can be no such reason to reduce it now, when both are acknowledged and confirmed. When we voted 6000 men to butcher our brethren in America, the honorable gentleman should have opposed

[I shall not trouble you long nor take up the time of the House], not that I labour under any infirmity or affectation of infirmity. I shall not speak of myself, [I am] not reduced to an apology, I shall speak to the question, [I shall ask] merely this, shall the House now reject what we know to be a fact, [while] at the same time we may not have in point of order sufficient information. I know the House upon former occasions, before the report of the committee of accounts, voted that the expense of the country ought to be retrenched. [It may be] informal till that report, [It is] not with the context. Perhaps [it may be] more advantageous to let the motion pass declar[at]ory [of] retrenchment, which every man must admit. I ought to be for Publick Retrenchment, because I have been the cause of public expense. [The] honour a great country has conferred upon me, my exertions which this House has been pleased to call meritorious—the public grant—so shall I deserve that reward by making compensation to this country by opposing every species of unnecessary expense. The [motion] does not go far enough. The Minister will not avail himself of it. I believe that the honorable gentleman will find instances of speeches where economy was promised and where that promise was violated in an administration favoured with his acquiescence. The administration of Lord Harcourt held out economy. I do also recollect that that promise was forgot. I recollect that the honorable gentleman was a supporter of the Government.\* He of all men cannot be at a loss to know that illusory ideas of economy were held out in the speech of the Lord Lieutenant. It is necessary to come to particulars. I should be sorry [if] the Government were so misunderstood that it was supposed that it meant [anything disrespectful] to that glorious body of men [the Genevese]. Nothing was recommended but an honest disposition of publick money. [It is impossible] to conceive that either the Government or the Parliament meant to condemn the idea of a free country. This nation has deserved honour from the transaction. I should be extremely sorry it should be tarnished by anything. Resolutions of retrenchment are in some things negative, they must be accompanied with something more. Notwithstanding the resolution of 1771; a monstrous expense was incurred. A mere resolution is in itself inadequate. There was such a resolution in 1773, by the committee of accounts, "that the expense ought greatly to be retrenched." I remember it was negatived. I believe that the hon<sup>ble</sup> gentleman on the floor was one of its supporters. Another motion in 1777 I made, after every increase had been made in every article. The public expense had greatly increased. I remember the honorable gentlemen on the floor spoke against that motion. He spoke against that motion when [the public expense was] comparatively greater, for it [then was] comparatively greater. I do not agree [that] this country ever since 1771 in point of expense has been transgressing egregiously, but recollect [that] during eight years Government was honoured with his support. I state this not to reflect upon him; when [though] men shall speak against it and vote against it they will see the necessity of deserting their uniformity and exclaiming against [further expenditure]. I am very far from saying a reduction of the number of your forces [is advisable] at this moment. The proposition would be inadmissible. When Great Britain has justly, I will not say generously liberally, when Great Britain has justly acknowledged the liberties of Ireland, opened the plantation trade, and has adopted the principles of a sister, and when Great Britain has lost part of her Empire, this is not the period when Ireland should withdraw her army. The army was to be increased in 1769 when the liberties of America were in danger, when the liberties of Ireland were denied].



" which my Lady Duddleley gave my Lord, cut in to handkerchers at London, 1550 December 22. Item, a shirt of blackwork, yeven to my Lord of Mistris Cleffe, and after to Mr. Aglionbe at Greenwich, 1550 Maii 2. Item, a velvet capp lost in the privie chamber at Greenwich, 1550 April 23. Item, a brushe that my Lady of Somerset gave my Lord, it was stollen at S. James, 1550 Sept. 16. Item, a velvet cap, lost at the White-Freres, 1550 June 9. Item, a velvet cap, yeven to Sir Anthoni Kingstons lackey at Warwick 1550 Octo. 16. Item, a single damaske gowne gardit with velvet, yeven to one Wakfield, yeamon of my Lord of Huntintons wardrope at Westminster, 1550 December 8. Item, 4 dosen and 8 damiseene buttons, syxe cornerd, wherof 2 dosyn were yeven to Mr. Gildford Duddleley at Westminster, 1550 Maii 18. Item, 4 buttons were cut of my Lords gowne in the privie chamber by Mr. Furwilliams [Fitz-William], and never gottin againe, 1550 June 29. Item, 36 battons of goold, sex cornerd, and black enamiled, changed for 31 pare of black enamiled agletes: which agletes and 8 pare mo of the same making and bought the same tyme, and 39 black enamiled buttons, all sett on a velvet cap, were stollen, cap and all, at Hatfeld, 1550 June 24. Item, a sengl night gowne of russid damaske, yeven to one Verney at Reading, 1550 Aug. 20. Item, a black sattyn doblet, and a pare of velvet hose therto, bothe yeven to a lackye of Mr. Kyngstons at Warwick, 1550 Octo. 21. Item, a wastete lost at Sainet James, 1550 Julii 28. Item, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, which my Lord of Somerset gave my Lord, yeven to Mr. Duddleley at Warwick, 1550 October 12. Item, 6 shirres, wherof 3 were of blackworke; of the which 3, one was lent to my Lord of Rutland, and cold not be gotten agyne since, at Hatfeld; an other changed at wasshing for a shirt of my Lord of Warwicks, of white worke; and 3 of white work, wherof 2 were lost at the landry at Ely House, 1550 Sept. 15. Item, 12 handkerchers lost. Item, a black velvet cap, lost [in a wager] to Mr. John Scamour at Reading, 1550 Aug. 12. Item, a wod-knyffe, yeven to young Mr. Stannop at Reading. Item, a black velvet capp, lost at my Lord of Huntintons, 1550 October 23. Item, a velvet cap, lost in lye [? wager] to Jakes Granado, at Westminster, for running at the ring, 1550 June 6. Item, a white taffeta doblet, yeven to Robert Fakener at Warwick, 1550 October 12. Item, a curvons doblet, lost at Sanct James, 1550 Julii 22. Item, a pare of red bote hose, yeven to Sir Robert Duddleley in the way to Warwick, 1550 Sept. 20. Item, a hat of mishorne velvet, yeven to Mr. Gildford Duddleley in the way to Warwick, 1550 Sept. 18. Item, a velvet ierkyn, yeven to pomps (? pageant) at Westminster, 1550 November 22. Item, 8 handkerchers, all lost. Item, a buckeler sword, yeven to Monsieur Tus-bipre at Greenwich, 1550 Janu. 6. Item, a rapire, stollen at Mr. Yorkes, 1550 November 14. Item, vi handkerchers, all lost. Item, a shirt of blackwork, that my Lady gave my Lorde for his L. newyres yeff.

" Item, 50 pare of black velvet shoes: wherof Mr.

" pare, Julian Bomineu a pare, T. Williams a pare, Knagg had 2 pare, Nicholas Yrishe a pare, George Nicholson a pare.

" Item, 5 pare of bote hose of red; wherof Sir Robert had a pare, Mr. Aglionbe a pare, and two pare in the wardrope."

Under the head of "Rapires, daggers, etc."—

" Imprimis, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, parcial gilted, whiche was yeven to my Lord of a strangor, and my Lord gave the same to Mr. Edward Blunt at Michilthne. Item, a fine rapire, dagger, and girdle of damiseene worke, which Mr. Harry Duddleley gave my Lord, and my Lord sent the same to Mr. Harrynton, from Ely House. Item, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, black, bought at Richemont, yeven to Sir Andrie Duddleley. Item, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, black, bought at Richemont, yeven to Mr. Duddleley at Westminster. Item, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, black, bought at Richemont, the rapire was broken at Westminster with plaign. Item, a rapire, dagger and girdle, of damiseene worke, bought at Westminster, yeven to Mr. Harley at Westminster. Item, a dagger that Sir Richard Verney gave my Lord, the same was stollen out of the Chamber at Westminster. Item, a Turkie sword, bought of Fisser at Hackney; yeven to Mr. Thomas Blunt. Item, a back sword yeven to Mr. Duddleley. Item, a sword which Doctor Cocks gave my Lord, and my Lord gave the same to Sir Andrew Duddleley. Item, a sword bought of Fisser, yeven to Mr. Harrie Vaine, and a buckler. Item, a sword that my Lord brake on a tre at Sion, which Mr. Conishe gave my Lord at Canburie."

After a long enumeration of articles of furnitnre and the various items then forming his Lordship's wardrobe, among which are,— "Item, a cupboard where on my Lorde's bokes to stand," and "Item, 2 pare of sloppes of yellow cotten,"—the books then forming his Library are enumerated, as follow.— "Item, thone part of Tullie. Item, Locci [? "Flacci," meaning Horace] et Buendas. Item, Anthonius Lusens. Item, a boko to play at Chistis, in Aglishe. Item, a boko to speake and write Frenehe. Item, 2 bokes of Cosmografye. Item, a old paper boko. Item, Hormans Volgarics [Vulgaria]. Item, the Kyngis Grammar. Item, Sidrack and King Bockas. Item, a plaine declaration of the Crede. Item, Carmen Buco Colphurnii [Buconium Calphurnii]. Item, a paper boko. Item, Epistles from Seneca to Paule. Item, aponapis [?] of Mr. Monsons. Item, a Frenehe boko of Christ and the Pope. Item, a boko of Arthmetrik in Iattyn. Item, a Tragicdie in Anglishe of the unjust supremecio of the Bishope of Rome. Item, a Play of Love [by John Heywood]. Item, a play called the 4 pees [P's, by Heywood]. Item, a play called Old Custome. Item, a play of the Weither [by Heywood]. Item, a boko to write the Roman hand. Item, a paper boko of Synonimies. Item, a Greke Grammar. Item, a Catachismus. Item, Apothegmata. Item, the Debate between the Heavens and Earth."





Mr. Wynne to be of the 14th century, the fourth and seventh to be of the 15th century, and the sixth to be the 13th century.

Geoffrey of Monmouth. Two Latin copies, Nos. 316 and 317, respectively of the 13th and 15th centuries; and a copy in Welsh of the same history (No. 536), of the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. The existence at any time of the British original, which the author says he had from Walter the Archdeacon, has long been matter of doubt and dispute. No. 546 of this Collection (a volume of Miscellanea) contains notes and memoranda concerning MSS. in the reign of James I. It seems as though the writer had noted down persons to whom he had lent, or from whom he had borrowed, or who possessed, or perhaps only to whom he intended to speak about MSS. One entry may raise a hope; it is "Hugh Turberville, the 'Book of Walter Archdeacon.'" (101.)

Beda's Ecclesiastical History. Folio of the 12th century. (101.)

Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle. Folio of the 12th century. (102.)

Alured of Beverley's History. 4to. of the 15th century. (145.)

Nennius. A 16th century copy. (228.)

The English Brut Chronicle. Folio, paper, of the 15th century; imperfect at the beginning; ends with the death of Henry V., and his burial; "nobly interred" at Westminster; on whosowle Jhu have mercy." (115.)

Another copy of the same. Folio, paper, 15th century, imperfect at the beginning and the end; begins at cap. 35. after the death of King Lnd; ends with part of cap. 270. "How Edmund of Woodstock, that was Earl of Kent, and the King's brother, Edward of Carnarvon, was beheld at Wyneestre." (320.) This copy agrees with No. 115.

Another English Brut Chronicle. Folio, paper, 15th century, imperfect at the end; begins, "In the nollh 'land of Surrye;" ends in the reign of Henry V., cap. 4. "How King Henry landed at Toko and gate" the town and the castell, and after went to Canue "and gate ytte." (429.) The first 16 pages are supplied from another copy. The text towards the end in this copy is fuller than in No. 115.

Another copy is numbered 442.

A Life of William the Conqueror, composed seemingly temp. Hen. II., is in a 12mo. volume of the 14th century; begins, "Pater Willelmi Conquestoris fuit 'Robertus dux Normannorum;" ends on the 15th leaf, "cum sauetis omnibus in eternum gaudent." (239.)

An account of the Kings of Scotland; begins, "Hee 'est generacio regum Scocie post tempus Pictorum." Kynethus filius Alpiui. "ends with the English Barons' letter to the Pope, dated at Lincoln, A.D. 1300. (239.)

A folio volume, paper, end of the 16th century; contains excerpts from Giraldus Cambrensis' History of Wales, Henry of Huntingdon and other Latin writers on the early history of Britain. At the end, "De rebus 'in Cambria gestis precipue a Maylgwyn Gwyneth;" from Saul to Owen Glendwr, temp. Hen. IV., about 100 leaves, followed by a few entries under Hen. V., ending with the marriage of Katherine to Owen Tudor, and his escape from Newgate in 1438. After this come about five pages of Welsh heraldry and pedigrees, and then four entries for the history, the last in 1457. (225.)

Cotemporary, or nearly cotemporary, Latin notes on a fly leaf in another volume (133), give the death of Owen Glendwr on the day of St. Matthew the Apostle, 1415; and an eclipse of the sun on Tuesday, the feast of St. Botolph, 1433.

A Collection for English and Welsh History to about 1003; and a long work on ancient British History, by John Lewis of Lynwern, who dedicates it to King James I. Chapter 1 is of the prophecies of the Britons. In chapter 3 he says, "Now I am fouleue into a labyrinth; 'heare I hold a wolf by the ears, being come to 'Brutus whom White calls Brotas."

No. 45 of the Peniarth Collection is a vellum roll much damaged by damp; it is the original duplicate signed by Francis I. of France, of the treaty and contract between Henry VIII. and Francis for defence against the Turks, dated at Calais 18th year of the most Christian King and of the said Defender of the Faith, the . . . . .; 80,000 men were to be raised, of which 10,000 were to be horsemen. The roll is about 2 feet long by 8 inches wide.

There is a vellum deed under the hand and Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1563. It is much decayed and mutilated. The signatures of some of the Queen's

Council are at the back. It seems to be a security for 21,090 florins, advanced by a merchant in Antwerp to Sir Thomas Gresham (the Queen's agent) in 1548.

Extracts and copies from the Red Book of Caus. These are copies and minutes of charters, appointments to offices, &c. &c., relating to the estates in England and Normandy, of Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, killed at Northampton, 1460. Appointments of stewards and receivers, orders for payments, presentations to benefices, engagements of military retainers (curious), lawyers and a physician, receipts for money, &c. They are in Latin, French, and English. The volume was written by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt in the 17th century. (223.)

A folio volume, paper, 16th and 17th centuries, contains copies of—

Instructions for Sir Wm. Bowes, and letters to him regarding Border causes to be imparted to the Bishop of Durham; and Memorial for him when sent into Scotland in 1589; and Memorial for him when appointed Treasurer of Berwick, 1598.

Instructions for Lord Eure, Warden of the Middle Marshes, 1595.

Instructions from Lord Euro, for the government of the Borders against Scotland, delivered to Her Majesty, 1596.

Instructions for George Cary, of Cokington, co. Devon, Knight, to go to Ireland with the Earl of Essex as Treasurer at War, 1598.

Instructions for Sir Thomas Shirley appointed Treasurer of the Forces in the Low Countries, 1586.

Instructions to Lord Sheffield as Governor of Brill, 1598.

Answer to be delivered by Bowes, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Scotland, to Colonel Steward. (About Denmark and Scotland having agreed to let the King of Spain know that they disapproved of the invasion of 1588.)

Instructions for Mr. Bodley, as Conncillor of State in the United Provinces.

Instructions for Sir John Norris and Sir J. Drako, having the chief charge of the army to go to the coasts of Spain.

Duke of Buckingham's report of his negotiations in Spain. 11 pp.

The King's Speech, 19th Feb. 1623.

Other speeches of the King and the Speaker to the end of the reign of James I.

Some speeches by King Charles I.; and proceedings in the impeachments of the Earl of Bristol and the Duke of Buckingham.

In the same cover with the above is a petition to Charles I. by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, for leave to; subpoena Sir William Colton, Knight and Baronet, J. Selden, Esq., and Gilbert Burrell, gentleman, and for leave to signify the King's pleasure to John, Earl of Clare, Robert, Earl of Somerset, and Francis, Earl of Bedford, to appear to answer for copying and disseminating a tract which led people to suppose that the King was to reign unconstitutionally (a copy of which is given in 19 pages, beginning, "The proposition for your Majesty's service containeth 'two parts").

A transcript of Leland's Commentaries (66\*), slightly imperfect, will supply the passages left blank in Hearne's edition of the Itinerary.

Extents of the Lordship of Denbigh, county of Carnarvon and county of Merioneth, folio, paper, 17th century. (87.)

Extents of the Lordships of Bromfield and Yale, 8 Edw. II. to 7 Hen. VI. (103 and 222.)

There are many volumes of transcripts (by Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, in the 17th century) of historical matter, chiefly relating to Wales.

The volume 3 P. contains a copy from the original (believed to be at Mostyn) of a short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's time (47 pages). The chronological series ends at p. 21, 1642 to 1650 and 1651; and from 1645 is in Welsh. Then follow short notes of affairs from 1600 to 1636.

#### Ecclesiastical.

The life of St. Cadoc, a small folio, parchment, of the 14th century, 48 folios (227). The first part of the passion is wanting. And No. 157 is a copy by the hand of Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, in the 17th century; but in this the genealogy, &c. (8 leaves) have not been transcribed. This transcript was used by the Welsh Manuscript Society in printing their "Liber 'Landavensis."

A Consecrated portion of the Church of Eborac, &c., written, 11th century. This is a volume of about 100 leaves, and begins with "The red note in Chertburn." (225)

Notes of St Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, in Welsh, are to be found in a few volumes, on vellum, of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. (226)

Latin texts on the explication of Adam and Eve from Paradise, 19 leaves, the legend of the Cross, the spiritual journey of the history of Christ, 291 pp., 4th century, and the story of Joseph's marriage with Asenath, the daughter of Potiphar the priest, 5 pp. (227)

In a small folio, vellum, 17th century, is a life of St. Welshan in Latin between the years 1400 and 1500. "Faintly written" says the original owner, "with beautiful initials" and "in black ink." It occupies 104 pages. (228)

Copy of the Consistory of the Prince of Carmarthen, 16th century, 57 pp. (229) This has been printed by Dr. Thomas Hall.

An ancient volume of the 15th century contains several services for the Church throughout the year, Latin words and musical notes in alternate lines, the notes are in a kind of square. (230)

A few volumes, vellum and paper, 15th century, contain a treatise in Latin on the seven sacraments, on the sacrament, marriage, and more of church and constitution, &c. &c. At the end is a direction that the treatise was to be in every parish church, under a penalty of one mark to the archbishop of the place, or more or less, as it was to be in the parish of the place. (231)

A small folio volume, vellum, end of the 15th century, contains a copy of the *Glennid* the *Glennid*, "Ireid" "prologus in Breton qui vocatur *Glennid* in quo non" "prologus in Breton qui vocatur *Glennid* in quo non" (232)

A small folio, vellum, 15th century, contains a collection of letters. (233)

The volumes 1 and 2, of the 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

A small folio volume, written about 1200, contains the early history from Magnus Carta (as confirmed by Edward I) to the history of Edward (1294). A similar collection. (234)

The volume contains a list of the names of the 12th century of a list and the names of the 13th century. The list is printed from another copy in Mr. Thomas's collection, but the list is not so good as the original. (235)

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*English.*

A tall narrow folio of the 15th century, vellum, (No. 226) contains *The Mirror of Life* in English verse by William of Nassington, translated from John Waldby's *Speculum Vitæ*; and *Speculum Ecclesiæ* in English, translated from the French of Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury; And other English verses on religious subjects, one begins:

"Whose ken snafre and hald hym stille  
I trow he schale fynde hit for the best."

Another begins:

"Thu is ged a curteys lerd  
And certeysly can schaw his myght."

The volume No. 92 contains a translation into English by Grotôte of the treatise on Husbandry (by Walter de Henley). Begins: "The fadrc in his eld age seithe unto his son."

Then followed (but it is torn out) "Plantynge and gaffynge of almanor off trees & vynes."

A good booke of St. Grogory of his moder, begins

"A noble story wretyn I find,  
A pepe it wrot to have in mynde."

6½ pp.

A good booke of kervynge and service unto a prince or any other estat as ye shall find her after accerdengc. 13 leaves.

This volume is of the 15th century. At the beginning are four leaves of an English treatise recommending war against France, of the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. England is likened to a worthy lord of a commodious land who has wedded a worthy lady fair and pleasant and in great poverty, he takes counsel of the lords spiritual and temporal and his menyal meny (the Commons of Parliament). They advise him that the lady's pride must be abated. The watching of the French perts to be allotted to certain counties.

A fine copy in vellum, 15th century, of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, No. 154. (This has been used by the Chaucer Society). Part of the 1st booke, the 2nd booke and part of the 3rd booke of his translation of Beethius, 15th century. (328.)

The *Mystery of Antichrist*, small folio of the 15th century, net quite perfect. (229.)

Sir Kenelm Digby's *Journal* written by his own hand when he was Admiral of the Narrow Seas (11. P.) This has been printed for the Camden Society.

Sir Kenelm Digby's discourse concerning the vegetation of plants, folio (21 P.) This has a few corrections by Sir Kenelm's hand.

A 4to. volume of English Poems, written about 1650. These the late Mr. John Bruce decided, from internal evidence, to be the compositions of William Arundell, second son of Thomas 1st Lord Arundell of Wardour. (34 P.)

In a small 4to. volume, vellum, 15th century, is an old English treatise beginning, "This is the abbey of the holy geest that is founded in a place that is cleped the coneciens. Mi dcre bretheren und sustren, I see well that manye wolde ben in religiene," ends (on fo. 8.) "3e shalle be delivored thurg the bisceching of his dcre modere seint Marie. Amen. Her begynneth a beko that speket of a place that is cleped the abbey, &c.

The charter by God . . . (legal form in English.) Ends (fo. 22), "he that for love of manis soule synful dyde on the rodc tre. Amen." (In the British Museum Add. MSS. 15058 is the Abbey of the Holy Ghost in Welsh, ascribed to John Eleock, Bishop of Ely.)

The *Cato Parvus* and *Cato Magnus* translated into English, with an Envoy not printed in Caxton's edition, folio, vellum, 15th century. (38 P.) This volume contains also in Latin, The Wars of Alexander the Great, and the story of the Three Kings of Celegne.

A portion of the play of *Helefernes* in English, a MS. of the 16th century (508.) This I did not see.

*Welsh.*

There are several romances in Welsh poetry, viz. The Gest of Charlemagne and Roland, 14th century (No. 36). The Gest of Charlemagne, 15th century (No. 46). The Legend of the Saint Graal, 15th century (No. 49). The story of Geraint up Erbin, 13th century (No. 59).

A dramatic *Mystery* in the Cornish language, small 4to., paper, 16th century. Begins "Hic incipit Ordinale ac vita Sancti Mercedii Episcopi et Confessoris." At the end "Finit per domum Nad Ten. Anno Domini 1508." The volume is of 168 pages. (310.)

The volumes of poems by Welsh Bards of the 16th and 17th century are numerous.

No. 60 is a most valuable Dictionary (Latin and Welsh) by Thomas ap William, in 3 volumes 4to. of the 16th century. Mr. Wynne told me that Dr. Davies's Dictionary, of which this is the basis, is little more than an index to it.

The volumes of Welsh genealogies are numerous and valuable. I may mention that the printed History of the Gwydir family by Sir John Wynn, 4to. Ruthin, 1837, has been interlined and much illustrated by Mr. Wynne, whose memory is as accurate as his knowledge is copious. Vol. 48 of the Peniarth collection contains Mr. Wynne's collections for the History (ancient and modern) of Merionethshire.

There are several folio volumes of letters chiefly of the 17th century. In vol. 36 P. is a note of all such things as were bought for 30 soldiers at Salop, and Chester for the county of Merioneth. A Council letter in 1631, signed by T. Coventry and others, to the Commissioners touching knighthood for the county of Merioneth; and a letter by Colonel John Jones (the regicide), 1639. Also a very important original, signed J. Marr (the Earl of Marr) to Lewis Price of Gogerthan, dated from the Council heard at Innspruck, April 7, 1717.

"By permission of the King, who arrived incognito on the 3rd, I am ordered to acquaint you and other loyal men that (pursuant to the full result of our retinue in Council assembled) the last push for a happy restoration to old England is to commence at or about 30th of Oct. next . . . the advice is to be conveyed by a bark bound to England, who is to resign his charge to a conscientious persecuted clergyman, who is to dispense His Majesty's pleasure to all honest benny lads in the principality of Wales; . . . the expedition is to be regulated by our march from Millford to the west under command of Lord Ormend at the same juncture, as I have to bear the like station in North Britain as in last year;" he prays God for success. In the same volume are letters from Bishop Goodman and Drummond bishop of St. Asaph.

In the volume 72 P. are numerous letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Presland, wife of Richard Presland, of Walferd, Shropshire, to her sister, written in 1765-1771; these contain very interesting notices of places and persons, and the social state of the upper classes.

Out of the united Collections of Hengwrt and Peniarth (about 600 volumes) I selected and have given brief notices of such items as appeared desirable for the purposes of the Commission. For the contents of the remainder Mr. Wynne's catalogue must be consulted.

I must be permitted to express my thanks to Mr. Wynne for the continual assistance which he gave during my examination of his MSS., and the pleasure I experienced in having such a host as the owner of Peniarth.

ALFRED J. HERWOOD.

## SPECIMEN CALENDAR OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF CHARLES I.

Met 17 May 1625, dissolved 12 Aug. 1625.

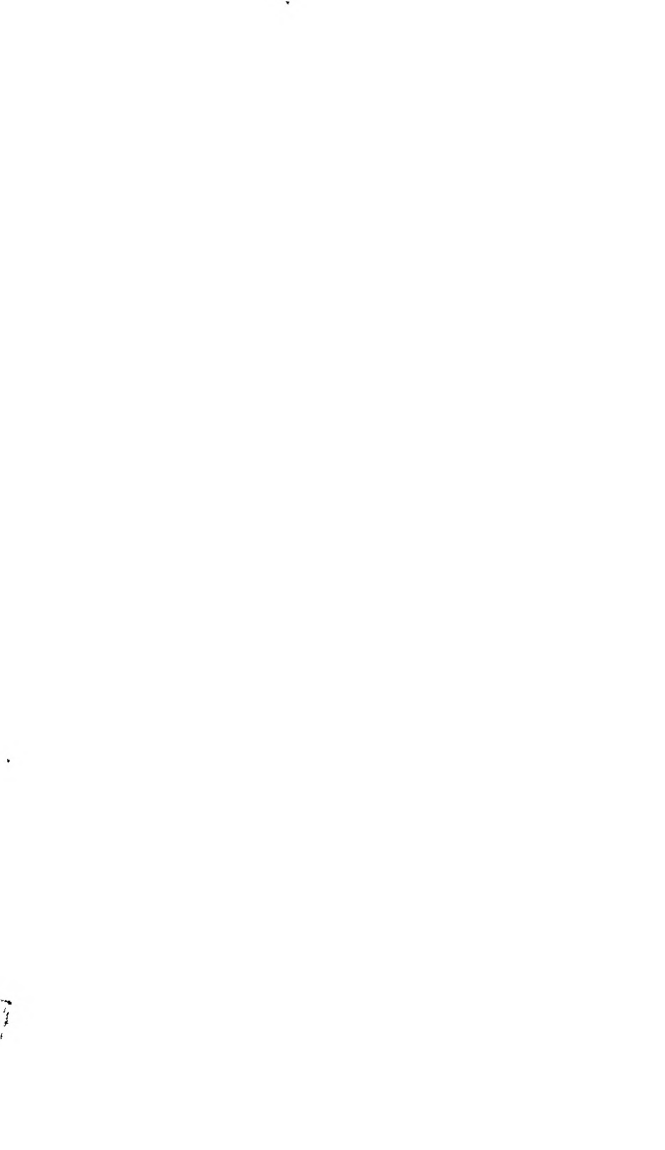
[1.] 1625.—Petition of John Seal to the House of Lords, praying for the establishment of his right under the Crown to "the Honour of Amptill in the County of Bedds" (not traceable in L.J., endorsed 29 Martij 1625, on which day no Parliament was sitting).

[2.] 1625, June 21.—Sabbath Day Bill (Commons' paper): "An Act for Punishing divers abuses committed on the Lord's Day, called Sunday." Copy of the Bill, with a Rider (endorsed "L. 1<sup>a</sup>, 21. June 1625: "L. 2<sup>a</sup>, 22 June 1625").

[3.] 1625, June 22.—Copy of Orders of the House of 26 March 1606, and 7 May 1614, respecting absence from prayers, renewed on date. (L.J., iii., 439.)

[4.] 1625, June 22.—"Agreement between the King and the tenants of Macclesfield" Bill (Commons' paper) —"An Act for the enabling and confirmation of an agreement or composition made between the King's Commissioners of Revenue (His Majesty then being Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester) on His Majesty's behalf, and His Majesty's

\* These dates fall within a period between 4th June and 5th July 1625, where there is a blank in the Journals of H.C.



SPECIMEN CALENDAR OF THE PAPERS RELATING TO  
ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION.

[1.] 1634.—Articles for the Cathedral Church of Canterbury to be enquired of in the Metropolitan visitation of the most Reverend Father in God, William, by God's providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan in the year of our Lord God 1634.  
These Articles, signed by Laud, consist of 15 interrogatories on the following subjects:—

1. The due taking of the oath by all members of the church on admission.
2. Other benefices held by members besides their offices in the church.
3. The observance of the Constitutions of 1604, relating to the residence of the Dean and Prebendaries on their prebends and their other benefices.
4. The number of the choir, and performance of daily service.
5. The manner of performing divine service.
6. The use of "seemly garments and attires, as, namely, "all graduates their surplice and hood for their "degree of school, and other inferior their surplice "and cap."
7. The number of sermons and lectures.
8. The safe keeping of the muniments; the members of the foundation, their maintenance, and the mode of their election.
9. The instruction and education of the choristers.
10. The annual rendering of accounts by the treasurer, &c.
11. The state of the buildings.
12. Whether the preachers "in their sermons do use "to pray for the King's Majesty" and the Royal family, "and do give unto his Highness in their "prayer his whole style."
13. The personal character of the members and residents within the precincts.
14. Capitular meetings.
15. A general enquiry as to any offences or crimes contrary to the statutes.

[2.] 1634.—Additional articles for Canterbury Cathedral, five in number, signed by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General:—

1. "*Imprimis*, what new buildings are within the precincts of the church, what lay dwellers, what inmates, and what inclosures?"
2. "*Item*, whether the church and close be made a common thoroughfare, and what postern doors are made to private houses?"
3. "*Item*, whether the offices of the church be sold or granted in reversion, and whether the officers do live in the town?"
4. "*Item*, whether the free school be neglected or not?"
5. "*Item*, whether prebends be denied their dividend in corn the first year?"

[3.] 1634, April 24th.—"The answer of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury to the Articles proposed in the Visitation of William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury;" signed by Dean Bargrave, Doctors Warner, Kingsley, Jackson, and Peake, and Prebendaries (?) Paske, Casaubon, and Blechynden. The document is so mutilated that several of the answers cannot be recovered. The notes are on the margin of the answers to which they refer, and are in the handwriting of William Dell, Secretary to Archbishop Laud.

1. (Reply mutilated.) Note.—"*The inferior officers are to be sworn.*"
2. Full information as to the preferments held by the several members. [Partly mutilated.]
3. The Dean and three prebendaries have kept their full time of residence. Dr. Jackson has frequently preached at his benefice, but resides wholly on his prebend. Dr. Frewin has not resided "by reason of his government of a college in Oxon, the statutes whereof do allow him a short time of absence." Mr. Blechynden resides on his prebend. [The rest is illegible from mutilation]. Note.—"*Let admonition be given them that they be careful to keep as much residence upon their benefices with cure as may be.*"
4. The choir though not according to "the foundation of the church" is conceived to be full, and daily service is sung; "excepting the negligence of some particular persons whom we do and shall daily more and more endeavour to reform."
5. Divine service is duly performed "according to the Book of Common Prayer, by singing and notes according to the Statutes of this Church."
6. [Answer mutilated.] Note.—"*Let it be enjoined.*"

7. [Partly mutilated.] There is one sermon every Sunday, and two on the three principal feasts, besides "extraordinaries," as H.M. inauguration, the rogations, the sessions, and the fifth of November; a lecture (not required by the statutes) is performed by Dr. Jackson, who receives 20*l.* a year for his pains.

8. Some muniments are kept according to statute, some according to custom. The members of the foundation agree with the statutes, to which reference is made, and they are maintained out of the revenues. The mode of election being a subject of dispute with "the incorporation," is submitted to the decision of the Archbishop.
9. The choristers are "well ordered," and are instructed by the usher of the free school.
10. Accounts are rendered yearly.
11. The cathedral is in good repair, "except Arundel steeple." Particulars of buildings out of repair:—  
The churchyard is "profaned by 4 fairs yearly there kept time out of mind, by sinks, by annoyance of a stable, and other buildings." Notes.—"*I shall look that the steeple and houses be repaired.*" "*Let me have inquiry and satisfaction concerning the fairs, sinks, and stable, &c.*"
12. Preachers pray for the King and Royal family, but sometimes omit "to praise God for all those who are departed of this life in the faith of Christ." Note.—"*Let the canon be observed.*"
13. No such "criminal persons" are known except one Wootton, an almsman, who has been often reproved for "intemperance in drink." For recusants of other sort reference must be made to the sacrist. Notes.—"*Let Wootton be called to an account.*" "*Let the sacrist be commanded to give in a note, &c.*"
14. Capitular meetings are duly held.
15. Answered separately (*vide infra*).

Then follows "our most humble answer to the articles additional."

1. Particulars of new buildings within the precincts, of houses inhabited by laymen, and of enclosures there. Notes.—"*Let a full consideration be had of this answer and a proposal of such remedies as shall be fitting for the several particulars.*" "*Inquire by what legal power these inclosures were made.*"
2. The close is a thoroughfare, not the church. There are divers posterns to private houses "besides large windows in the houses of some townsmen, by which they may easily come into the church." Note.—"*Let an exact account be taken of this answer, especially of the windows.*"
3. Offices have been sold by way of resignation; none granted in reversion, unless patents for lives *conjunctim et divisim* be considered such. Officers live in the town, except four or five who have deputies. Note.—"*I like not the sale of offices under the colour of resignation, &c. No more to be admitted.*"
4. Free school has been much neglected, but amended of late. Note.—"*I hear somewhat amiss of the schoolmaster. Let it be amended.*"
5. "As for the dividend of corn it is managed according to the ancient custom of the church to which Dr. Peake is now willing to submit, and all of us humbly entreat your grace to confirm the same for the clearing of future differences."

[4.] 1634.—"A more special answer to the 15th article." It acknowledges various practices which they conceive to be against the statutes, viz. —

1. The want of 200*l.* in the treasury.
2. A charge of 5*l.* per annum in regard of 150*l.* given by Dr. Neville, which cannot be traced.
3. Wages not always paid quarterly.
4. Want of punctuality in distributing the alms money.
5. "That some double rents and entertainments reserved upon leases have in former times been sold away."
6. Absence of the principal officers from the church, and non-residence of some of the prebendaries.
7. "That such as keep no house at the time of the audit should be allowed diet money, being allotted for hospitality at that time."
8. Repairs of Dean's house at the expense of the church, and allowances to prebendaries for reparations.

9. Absence of some almsmen all the year from the church.
10. That one third of the prebendaries are not always in residence.
11. The want of copes.
12. "That any of the prebendaries should dwell within the precinct of the church out of his canonical or prebend house."
13. Neglect of the porters in the execution of their offices.

Of these 13 presentments the first 11 are signed by all the former signatories except Dr. Warner. The twelfth by all but Dr. Kingsley; the last by Jackson, Casabon, and Peskin only.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF ST. LAWRENCE'S COLLEGE AT AMPSFORTH.

The Library of the Catholic College of Ampsforth, near Gilling, Yorkshire, having been opened to my inspection by the liberality of the Very Rev. the President, I have the honour to report that I found it to contain the following MSS.:-

1. (MS. 3.) *The four Evangelists*, in Perrian.
2. (MS. 11.) A MS. in folio, upon paper, written in the 16th century, containing:-
  1. *Tabula astronomica*, cum explanationibus.
  2. *Compendium correctionis calendarii pro recta Pasche celebratione a Leone Papa decimo.*
  3. *Propositiones* etc. ad reformationem calendarii pro recta Pasche celebratione.
  4. *Epistola Leonis Papae X. ad Maximilianum Imperatorem super consilio de correctione calendarii constituto super missa.* Dat. Romae, 21 Julii, 1514.
  5. *Capitula publica inter pontifices solum et cardinales unanimiter et concorditer ordinata, pro defensione fidei, libertatis ecclesiasticae, reformationis ecclesiae in capite et in membris.*
3. (MS. 7.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing a treatise entitled:-  
*De Passione Domini nostri Jesu Christi.*
4. (MS. 13.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing:-  
*Holla in Papa secundo, de anno 1463 et 1464.*
5. (MS. 14.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing:-
  1. *De modo legendi abbreviations in utroque jure.*
  2. *Decretum metricum et alacritatum.*
6. (MS. 6.) A thick manuscript upon vellum, in folio, in the original binding, bearing the following title:-  
*"Liber tertius Malagranati, tractatus de statu perfectionum."*  
*Reg. "Postquam informatus sum a te, O pater."*  
Written in the year 1429. A contemporary inscription states that this volume was "datus pro utilitate sororum Sanctae Mariae Magdalene prope et extra muros Holsted."
7. (MS. 8.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing the following treatises:-
  1. *Tractatus de superstitiosis.*  
*Reg. Utrum idolatriæ precantum sit peccatorum gravissimum.*
  2. *Tractatus de Indulgentiis*, editus a fratre Francisco de Maroula, fratre Minor, sanctae Theologiae doctore.
8. (MS. 12.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, entitled:-  
*Liber de restitutione salutarum, domini doctoris Jacobi Carthusiensis.*
9. (MS. 83.) A volume in 4to, upon vellum, in various hands of the 13th and 14th centuries, containing "Sermones de tempore." An inscription at the beginning states that it is "Liber monasterii Sancti Godhardi episcopi Hilensis, ordinis Sancti Benedicti."
10. (MS. 1.) Fragments of a volume, in large folio, upon paper, in a beautiful Italian hand of the early portion of the 16th century, containing:-
  1. *Inventarium, seu Collectarium in parte cyrurgicâ medicinâ, compilatum et completum Anno Domini MCCXLIIII, per Gaudonem de Catholico, cyrurgicum, magistrum in medicina, in preclaro studio Montisepiscopi.*  
*Reg. "Postquam prius gratias egero."*  
Numerous marginal notes occur throughout these treatises.
  2. *Hippocratici Aphorismi, Latine.*
11. (MS. 72.) Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Office for the Dead, various Prayers, and other devotions.

This volume (upon vellum, in quarto) is a good specimen of French art of the 15th century, the borders and illuminations are worthy of notice. The binding, in olive maroon, is entirely covered with the monogram H.B. and A. interlaced.

12. (MS. 65.) A volume, upon vellum, in quarto, containing the Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, written apparently in France, in the 14th century. The illuminations are numerous, but of an inferior style of art.

13. (MS. 18.) A volume, upon paper, in quarto, with the following title:- "Chronological notes concerning the rise, growth, and present state of the English congregation of the Order of Saint Bennet, drawn from the archives of the houses of the said congregation in Douay in Flanders, Dieulwart in Lorraine, Paris in France, and Lambrecht in Germany; wherein are preserved the authentic acts and original deeds, &c. Anno 1707."

The preface, which is dated from the convent of St. Edmund's, at Paris, May 25, 1709, is signed R. W. (probably Bernard Weldon).

The volume consists of 293 pages, closely written. 14. (MS. 98.) "A glance at Popery through a Protestant glass; or Pope Pius's profession of Catholicism, faith and obedience compared with and warranted by Protestant doctrine and discipline in the judgment of C. T., a clergyman of the Ancient Church of England."

A volume in 12mo, written A.D. 1700.

15. (MS. 31.) Narrative of the dissolution of the houses of the English Benedictines in France.

*Reg. "In 1789, when there was so much talk . . ."*

"It may be perhaps not uninteresting."

16. (MS. 108.) "A spiritual treasure entitled *Confession*, composed by the most Reverend Father Austin Baker, and . . . approved by Father Richard Harlowe."

The Apportion is dated at Cambrai, 17 Sept. 1622.

At the conclusion are three words: "And hence ended the treatise of the abuse of Confession in these daies 1645."

The name "John Hoyer" occurs on the fly-leaf. The volume consists of 452 pages.

17. (MS. 17.) The first part of *Doubts*, by Augustine Baker, of the Order of S. Benedict; approved by presidents and superiors of the same order and congregation, 12 May 1630. Copied March 18, 1650.

Consists of 323 pages.

18. (MS. 27.) "The second part of *Doubts* and *Call* approved by H. Rosend Barlowe, president of the English Congregation, O.S.B., 4 Janus. 1630. See and allowed 7 Sept. 1629, by F. Leander de Sancto Martino, prior of S. Gregory, and ordinary of the monastery of our Lady of Comfort in Cambrail."

19. (MS. 48.) "A treatise of *Doubts* and *Call*, in three parts, written by the V.R. F. A. B. (sic) Anglo-Benedictine, approved by F. Leander de Sancto Martino, prior of the English Benedictines of S. Gregory in Douay, and again by him, 4 April 1634.

20. (MS. 90.) A treatise bearing the following title:- "This treatise declares the discretion that is to be used and held in the exercise of a spiritual life, by F. Augustine Baker."

Copied 10 June 1681. It consists of 411 pages.

21. (MS. 95.) A *Spiritual Alphabet* for the use of beginners, "with a memorial for the Instructor." Approved 27 May 1629, by F. Leander de S. Martino the approbation renewed, 4 April 1634.

This volume, which consists of 178 pages, was transcribed 14 June 1650.

22. (MS. 77.) Another copy of the previous treatise.

23. (MS. 12.) "A little tract concerning the obligation which men have to Alms deeds, and the benefit which the givers thereby receive."

24. (MS. 90) "Directions for Contemplation;" allowed by F. Leander and B. Rosender (S.).

25. (MS. 81.) A volume containing the following treatises:-

1. "The Anchor of the Spirit, consisting of certain verses which are here expressed, composed by V. R. P. Augustine Baker, O.S.B."

2. "The Hemony against Temptations, written by S. Richard of Hampole, the eremit, and by me made more intelligible."

3. "The Apologie of F. Baker for all his works, wherein are certain points worthy of consideration by each private persons as would censure these his writings."

26. (MS. 32.) A volume containing a treatise bearing this title:- "An Apology for myself about F. Baker's



"the pulpit and two curtains of blue rayed, 10 marks.  
 "One corporal in a blue cover, with beast and branches  
 "interwoven, 6s. 8d. Two ancient albs, with trimmings  
 "of green, for torchbearers, 6s. 8d. A set of black vest-  
 "ments for the Olacques of the Deaf, for priest, deacon,  
 "and subdeacon, with a cope, table, and counter-table,  
 "10 marks. A set of vestments of blue, with flowers  
 "and branches of white, for a priest only, 4 marks. One  
 "set of vestments of red, with flowers and most minute  
 "beasts interwoven, 40s. One set of vestments of red,  
 "with green flowers interwoven, 40s. One set of vest-  
 "ments of red, with 'IHS' (Jesus) and 'Maria' thereon,  
 "for common feast, 30s. Three sets of vestments for  
 "week days, three altar-cloths for Sundays, and three  
 "for week days, 10s. Two sets of white vestments for  
 "lent, 40s. Five corporals for daily service, 5s. Four  
 "superaltars, 30s. Two ancient expenses for the Sacra-  
 "ment, 6s. 8d. Two *kerchieuses* (kerchiefs) of silk  
 "rayed with gold, for looking the palm, 20s. A cloth  
 "of gold, the length of the high altar, 6d. Precious  
 "ornaments for the Easter Sepulchre, namely, two for  
 "the breadth of the covering of the Sepulchre, and two  
 "for the ends of the Sepulchre, and one for the foot of  
 "the Sepulchre, with soldiers, and one frontal and em-  
 "silk cloth, 12d. One *coverlid* of blue say, with a  
 "carpet, and it has the letters T and K, 10s. Seven  
 "cloths, to be placed upon the benches and elsewhere  
 "in the Chapel, 3s. 4d. Eight superaltars [meaning,  
 "covers for the altars] of cloth of J. Lyons, 4l. Twelve  
 "surplices for week days, 21s. Two corns of George, 2s.  
 "Eight cloths for daily service at the altars, 16s.  
 "Three *coverlids* woven in black at the ends, that is,  
 "of dyer, 20s. One silver gilt cross, with figures  
 "thereon of Him Crucified, Mary, and John, with a  
 "foot, 24s. Two silver candlesticks for torchbearers,  
 "10 marks. One silver candlestick with two *lamps*,  
 "and it has a twisted column, 25s. 8d. Two silver  
 "basins, with two layers of silver, 6l. A thurible,  
 "silver gilt, 3l. A silver incense-burner, value 40s.  
 "Two candlesticks of latten (brass) for torch-  
 "bearers, 3s. 6d. Three candlesticks for daily use, 12s.  
 "The Salutation by the Angel, in gery, to stand upon  
 "the altar, 6s. 8d. The Kyrie, in gery, to stand upon  
 "the altar, 6s. 8d. One chalice, silver gilt, with a round  
 "foot, 5l. One chalice, silver gilt, of plain work, with  
 "a six-cornered foot, 6 marks. One silver chalice, not  
 "gilt, except on the cover (foot), but enameled  
 "graven, 5 marks. One most excellent chalice, of  
 "divers pieces gilt, 10 marks. A pyx with a lens, for  
 "carrying the sacrament, 3l. A pyx of curious work,  
 "silver gilt and enameled, with three balls of silver, 3l.  
 "A figure of an Angel holding a candlestick, of silver  
 "gilt, 2 marks. One gold ring, with a diamond, 6s. 8d.  
 "Two small chests, containing relics, 10l. Six covers  
 "of *bride* (Almandyne) (wined of Alexandria, sabel-  
 "wood), 2s. One common chest, in which are the  
 "common seal and the ornaments of the house, value of  
 "the chest, 10s. value of the al, 20s. Two other chests,  
 "and two *gardyns* (chests, or boxes), and two  
 "*trunkets* (trunks), value 40s."

The following is a list of the "Utensilia Domus,"  
 "Utensils of the House, of probably the same date,  
 "similarly translated:—"First, one piece of silver, like a  
 "bell, with a cover, 3l. One piece with arms at the  
 "bottom, and it has an eagle for a cover, of silver  
 "within, 4l. A piece of silver, the cover of which has  
 "a fermil (or clasp), like an escutcheon at the top, 30s.  
 "A piece, of ancient shape, with a figure of St Katherine  
 "at the bottom, and it has a plain cover, as though it  
 "were a piece of the same shape, 30s. A plain piece  
 "of silver, with a cover, on the fermil of which are the  
 "arms of Lady Elizabeth, 30s. Another like it in every  
 "way, 20s. Three pieces of plain silver, each of about  
 "the same value, 40s. One *goblet*, a silver cover, gilt  
 "without, 6s. 8d. One piece with a foot, and a silver  
 "cover, on the top of which is an eagle, 50s. Two silver  
 "saltcellars, which are of the same form, and one  
 "cover of a round shape, 40s. Six and thirty silver  
 "spoons for daily use, 4l. One black cup [a *cozonut*]  
 "with a silver foot, and a cover of silver gilt, 40s. One  
 "snozer, with a curious foot, and a curious cover, 3l.  
 "A great mazer, 20s. Two mazers nearly alike in every  
 "way; and they have in flowers at the bottom this  
 "name HIC. 4 marks. One mazer, having a wreath  
 "with small flowers at the bottom, 30s. 4d. One mazer,  
 "having, as it were, a star with leaves at the bottom,  
 "20s. One mazer, having, as it were, a scroll sur-  
 "rounded with writing, at the bottom, 13s. 4d. One  
 "small mazer, having a figure of Michael at the bottom,  
 "6s. One mazer, having a small rose at the bottom,  
 "6s. 8d. Four broken mazers, 10s. 4d. Eight board-

"cloths of *dypper*, the value of each being 4s., 32s.  
 "Long *tablets* of *dypper*, the price of one being 2s.,  
 "28s. Four shorter table-napkins of *dypper*, the value  
 "of one being 12d., 4s. Two shorter napkins, and of  
 "plain work, the value of one being 6d., 12d. One  
 "trivet of latten, with a laver, 5s. One laver, 20d.  
 "Four brass pots, of about the same size, the value of  
 "one being 10s., 40s. One brass pot, partly broken, 4s.  
 "One small brass pot, with a handle, 2s. 6d. One  
 "platter, 4s. Four great chargers, 2s. common chargers,  
 "3d. dishes, 3d. saltcellars, the value of all being 30s.  
 "Two *pot-plate* (oboy de *potellus*) for wine, 2s. Two  
 "smaller pots, of a quart each, 20d. One *arree* (a small  
 "burr sieve) for cleaning powdered spices, value 8d.  
 "Also, in this hall four moveable tables, with funt  
 "*to tables* and two *chambranes* (additional leaves), 20s.  
 "One *ceylard*, 6s. 8d. One chair for the Master, 12d.  
 "One other chair for the stranger and guest, 16d. Two  
 "long benches, 12d. Three shorter benches, value 12d.  
 "Also, one *door* (wall hangings) of tapestry, value  
 "20s. 8d. One *door* of red say, 24s. One *door*, with  
 "the story of Otoman for Otman depicted thereon,  
 "11s. 4d. Two *bankers* (cloth covers for benches)  
 "of red say, 6s. 8d. The "story of Otoman," or  
 "Otman, bears reference most probably to some event  
 "in the then recent career of Otman the First or Al-  
 "ghazi, the founder of the Turkish empire, or, possibly,  
 "it may refer to the tragic death of Otman Ibn Affan,  
 "the third Khalif of the Moslems after Mohammed."

In p. 17 there is made to a deed of conveyance by  
 "the Chancellor and University of two houses in Mythe-  
 "strete, with the Parish of St John, for the first foundation  
 "of the College, in the last year of Edward III (i.e. 1329).  
 "In a conveyance of the first year of Edward III these  
 "names, mention is made of *Edmund de Spalding*, one of  
 "the first Fellows of the College, to which a note is added,  
 "to the effect that afterwards, in the time of Master Ralph  
 "Kerdington, "third Master of the College" Baldet  
 "was deprived of his fellowship, by spiritual judgment as  
 "well as temporal, for having alienated the place formerly  
 "known as "Spalding House," and then called "Horden  
 "house." Ralph Kerdington, it deserves remark,  
 "has been hitherto looked upon as being the second  
 "Master of the College. Mention is made also of schools  
 "in "School Lane," as being given to the College in the  
 "time of Edward III; and two schools in "Gloverney  
 "Lane" (or Gloucester Lane), opposite the Gloucester  
 "School (St John's Gloucester), are named in the second year  
 "of this reign."

In p. 17 (a lower leaf, but in the same hand as the pre-  
 "ceding one), a list is entered of Benefactors of the  
 "College, mostly in respect of their gifts of books. Among  
 "them is named Master Michael de Huxton, "Chancellor  
 "of the University, and formerly Fellow of the College."  
 "Also, the legacies left by William Wymshille, Master (in  
 "1421), and the gifts made to the College by Master John  
 "Dunewych, "Master Decretorum," Chancellor of the  
 "University, and Master of the College (in 1371). Several  
 "books are enumerated, and it then proceeds (tr.),—"He  
 "also gave a cup with a gilt foot of curious work, and  
 "the cup is a mazer cup. Also, the cup that is called  
 "le *nut*" (the nut, i.e. cozonut) with a foot and a  
 "gilt cover. Also, 12 silver spoons. Also, a tablecloth,  
 "with a finger-napkin." Master John Chater, Master  
 "of the College (in the latter part of the 14th century),—  
 "gave a piece of silver covered with arms at the  
 "bottom, and it has a cover with an eagle within."  
 "Master John Wace,—gave one *feltybede* (leather-bed)  
 "with a long cushion, and ten brass pots." Master  
 "William Radewych,—Master of the College [at the  
 "beginning of the 15th century], gave 10 marks to the  
 "Master's purse, for paying his daily expenses, that so  
 "the Masters who followed him might not be too much  
 "molested in their multiplied going to and fro the  
 "common chest."

From p. 19 we learn that William Walfete, Master of  
 "the College [from 1436 to 1455, when he either resigned or  
 "was removed],—"gave to the building of the new  
 "wall on the bank of the stream (rivul) as much lime  
 "as was needed, 40s. in value. Also, he procured to-  
 "wards the building of the Library out of the goods of  
 "Robert Wright, his parishioner at Fullourn, 4 marks.  
 "Also, he procured from divers faithful in Christ,  
 "towards the building of the new wall, sums in the  
 "whole as set forth in the book of accounts of the same  
 "building, begun in the second year of his adminis-  
 "tration." In p. 20, the College elections in the time of  
 "Walfete are entered, beginning in 1448.

At p. 27 and in some following pages transcripts of,  
 "several early deeds and conveyances are entered. From  
 "p. 32 we find that William Gull, who had resigned the



Mastership 20 years before, was living in 1456. P. 32.—“Be it remembered that in the year from our Lord's Incarnation 1400, there was given to the College; to the Master, that is, and the Fellows thereof, of the goods of Henry Sombere, one set of hangings (aulnra) of *tapestrewerk*, in four pieces, for the hall of the same College. In contemplation whereof, the Master and Fellows ordained, with unanimous consent, solemnly to celebrato his obsequies in their Chapel with song (cum nota), and Mass on the morrow, that is, on the Eve of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, as well as on the Feast thereof, for the space of 10 years.”

In p. 33 John Myllyngton is mentioned as succeeding Wilsfete (1455), when the Collogo in every department is found to be almost hopelessly in debt; owing, among other sums, 50 marks to the late Master, which is afterwards named in p. 38, as being gradually paid off in sums of 40s. to 5l. Among other things, it would seem that the College had pledged one of its Missals:—“Also, as to the chest in the vestry, in the same there is a security of the College, that is to say, a Missal pledged for 12 marks.” Among other things (p. 39) the Collogo owed “to Master John Hurt and to Master Thomas Golselle, for commons at the time when the office of Master was vacant, 22s. 10d. The Collogo also owed to the solicitors (solicitoribus) of W. Bellers, for levying a fine with him, 10 marks. Also, the Collogo owed on the day above mentioned to Reginald Redere [the reeder, or thatcher with reeds] for reeds and bundles of twigs, and his labour upon our tenement newly built in *le Houes* (the House), 17s. 7d. Also, the Collogo owed to Robert Sklatier [the Slater] for a thousand *shlaettes* (slates) that were stowed away in the Collogo before the day aforesaid, and afterwards used upon the granary, 12s. Also, the Collogo owed to John Disschere of Chestertene, for carriage of clay, stone, reeds, straw, and thorn twigs, for our tenement in *le Houes*, 33s. 4d. Also, the Collogo owed to Master Wynfllett, for his payment for one quarter, 15s.” Especial attention deserves to be given to the above allusion to the employment of “solicitors” (solicitatores) in legal matters, nearly a century before the period at which the term has hitherto been generally understood to have been introduced.

In p. 35 the tenants of the hostel known as “Bourdenhostelle” owe the Collogo for rent in Easter Term 40s. Another tenant, “Master Makred, owes to the storechest, 6s. 8d. I have heard from my fellows that he denies the debt, and is out of the kingdom.” (P. 36.) “William Semere owes the Collogo 40s. But he denies the debt, and says that if due allowance is made to him for the manure that he parted with, for ploughing, and for wheat that he delivered to William Friday, he owes nothing at all. He has paid 20s., and by consent of the Fellows has an acquittance.” In p. 37 the Vicar of Heslyngfeld (Hasingfield), is named as owing 45s. for the rent of the Bourdenhostelle. Thomas Stoyll, Master of the Collogo after Myllyngton (1466), gave many books to the Collogo Library, and took precautions to have them chained there. After this, a portion of the volume is occupied with lists of the Collogo property and rentals, and elections of Fellows and Scholars down to 1498, there being an inventory of the Collogo Library at that period in pp. 46, 47. The volume ends with entries of about the 2nd year of Elizabeth, but the dates occur latterly with long intermissions between them. I would here add, that in my opinion this valuable and most interesting volume well deserves a new binding, and to be put in thorough repair.

“Register of Orders,” or Collogo Order-Book, a long paper folio in rough calf, the earliest entry being 21st of May 1713. This book has some curious entries, though comparatively modern. In p. 6 is the following entry:—“Feb. 14, 1714. Whereas on the 30th of January last past a very great reproach was brought upon the Collogo by some persons meeting together in one of the Scholars' Chamber to eat a calve's head, in contempt of the solemnity of that day;—it is unanimously resolv'd by us whose names are under-written, that whoever shall be guilty of the like practice for the future, of what rank or order soever he shall be, shall be forthwith expell'd the Collogo.” Signed by seven of the then Fellows.

In p. 7.—“March 21, 1714. Whereas it has been a laudable custom, pursuant and agreeable to the Statutes, to talk nothing but Latin within the hall during the time of dinner and supper, except on Sundays and holydays, and when any stranger is in the hall, which custom has of late been neglected; it is agreed upon by us that the said custom shall be reviv'd and strictly observ'd for the future, under the

penalty of one shilling for every offence committed against it at the Fellows' table, and that the Scholars shall be punished as they formerly were. But if, notwithstanding this penalty, any one shall persist in offending against this order, they shall be further proceeded against as the Society shall appoint; and that this punishment extend to those who rise before grace at the several tables without the leave of the President of the Fellows' table. It was also at the same time resolv'd, that no person belonging to the Collogo shall be allow'd to keep any dog within the Collogo; and that the porter and other Collogo servants shall be commanded to shoot or destroy any that haunt the Collogo, or are brought into it contrary to this order. And if any person shall oppose a servant in the execution of this order, or abuse him for it, they shall be forthwith rusticated, or further punished as the crime shall deserve.”

P. 13.—“February 3, 1715, 6. Whereas Robert Swynborne, Scholar of this Collogo, did on the 30th day of January last bring, unrequired, to the Dean a copy of verses in which he dishonour'd and ridicul'd the memory of King Charles the First; it is order'd that the said Robert Swynborne shall make a publick recantation of his fault before his whole Collogo, and subscribe the same; which recantation shall be look'd upon as a public admonition for it.” Signed by H. Vincent, Ed. Clarke, R. Laughton, G. Morgan, Robert Greene, P. Bernard, and A. Ellys, Fellows.

P. 35.—“June 6, 1718. Whereas it appears by good and sufficient evidence, that Jehn Adams, a Sizar of this Collogo, did on the 3rd day of this month, about the hours of 1 or 2 in the morning, forcibly enter into Dr. Laughton's chamber, by breaking open the door thereof; and whereas since the commission of the fact, he is fled from the Collogo without making any defence for himself;—it is agreed by us whose names are under-written, Fellows of the said Collogo, that the said Jehn Adams be for the aforesaid heinous crime forthwith expelled for ever from the Collogo.” Dr. Laughton was the Tutor of the Collogo, and a man of considerable note in the University.

P. 42.—“December 16, 1718. It was agreed by the Master and Fellows, that whereas it has been a practice amongst several of the Scholars of the Collogo to climb over the gates of it, and to go round by the pillars of the field gate, if any scholar shall presume to go out of, or come into, the Collogo that way, or over the ditches of the Collogo, or any other way than through the gates which are open, or, if shut, through them when opened by the porter, he shall be immediately expelled.” At about this date, several orders were also promulgated against breaking the windows of the Collogo.

P. 43.—“August 25, 1719. Whereas several of the Scholars of the Collogo have committed great disorders of late, in affronting and insulting Dr. Vincent, by giving him opprobrious language and knocking at his door, and other instances of rudeness towards him, to the great disturbance and scandal of the Collogo; it is agreed by us, that if any Scholar of the Collogo, of what rank or order soever he be, shall be guilty of such rudeness towards Dr. Vincent, or any other of the Fellows of the Collogo for the future, he shall for the first offence be banished from the Collogo for the space of a year, and for the second be for ever expelled from it.” Dr. Vincent, the Fellow so insulted, was probably at this date a man of very advanced years.

Pago 22.—“December 6, 1716. Whereas John Bland, William Fairclough, and Richard Greene, Scholars of this Collogo, have, by confessions taken from them, acknowledged that some time ago, the precise time not being well remembered, they were in a certain company at a chamber in Christ's College, where the devil's health was proposed by a Scholar of that Collogo, and was drank by a servant of it, being thereto forced by the violence and menaces of the said Scholar; and whereas the said John Bland, William Fairclough and Richard Greene, did continue in the said company after such health proposed and drank, the first not leaving it till about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the two last lying in the said Collogo. And whereas, the said John Bland, William Fairclough, Richard Greene, together with Edward Burch, a Scholar likewise of this Collogo, did after, on the 20th day of October, the day of his Majesty's Coronation, about 11 at night, go out of the Collogo by going round the pillars of the field gate, the last without his gown, and all of them contrary to the strict rules and discipline of the Collogo, and from



A letter from Tillotson to Dr. Dillingham, dated 24th June 1659, stating, among other things,—“The newes here is, that tithes are like to bee taken away; tis certain that Sir H. Vane will use all his wittes to do it. There is no good agreement in the house. There is a great party against Sir H. Vane; my Lord Fleetwood begins to see that they intend to undermine him, which breeds ill blood amongst them. There is no Act at Oxford. Sir, I understand that my chamber is dispos'd of to Sir Vincent; I know not how the case stands as to my fellowship, otherwise I should think the chamber were mine. If it be not too late, I should desire that when the College think fitt I should quit my fellowship or chamber, I may have notice of it, so that I may fairly leave them on hand no temptation to draw me away from studying (according to my meanes) the happiness of a place I love so well.” The “Vincent” mentioned in this letter as being then a Sir (“Dominus,” the title of a Bachelor of Arts) was most probably the same person who has been previously named as being an aged Fellow of the College more than fifty years after this date.

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, then Dean of Canterbury, to Dr. “Blythe,” Master of the College, asking his support of Sir William Temple, “not only a friend to learning, but a learned man himself,” as Burgess for the University.—“The King is concerned for him, and I believe my Lord of Canterbury will heartily engage in his behalf.”

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, dated January 27, 1680, to Dr. Blythe, recommending Sir Robert Sawyer, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, as Burgess for the University.

There are several other letters of recommendation from Dr. Tillotson, in the volume: one addressed to Dr. Blythe, from London, in behalf of—“a son of a friend of mine, Mr. Kirsbaw, in Yorkshire, and a man of very good estate. His father hath thought fit to remove him from Brazenose College in Oxford, for no other reason but because he is not there, by reason of the Statutes, capable of preferment, there being, I think, but one Yorkshire Fellowship, which is full. If you take pupils yourself, I desire he may be under your care; if not, that you would be pleased to commend a tutor to him.”

Copy of a letter from Dr. Tillotson, Dean of Canterbury, to Lady Rachel Russell, dated November 21, 1685, of very considerable length. It begins,—“Honoured Madam. When I look upon the date of your Ladyship's letter, I blush to see it hath layen by me so long unanswered. And yet I assure you no day passeth in which your Ladyship and your deare children are not in my mind.” He congratulates her upon the preservation of her children from some great and recent danger. Dr. Tillotson, it will be remembered, attended her husband, the celebrated Lord William Russell, upon the scaffold.

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, when Archbishop of Canterbury, to Dr. Blythe, dated from Lambeth House, November 2, 1692, asking him to make interest that Dr. Oxinden be not appointed Vice-Chancellor, seeing how “greatly inconvenient it must needs be to him in regard of the relation he hath to me and my affaires.” Signed “Jo. Cant.”

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated May 15, 1694, recommending a son of Major Canon, a gentleman of Kent, as a pensioner, to be “under my nephew's tutor.”

A petition from the Fellows of the College to the Master (Dr. Theophilus Dillingham) date about 1657:—“Dignissime Prefecte, Soëisique observandi [sic, for “observande”]. Sape multumque regre talinus panes (frumenti pretio jam extenuato et diminuto) usque adeo parvos, cervisiam tenuem admodum, nec satis coctam, carnem insipidam, subrancidam, a coque male tractatam, et id genus alia quamplurima. Expectativus indes mutationem in melius, frustra vero; jam tandem, expectando defessi, humillime oramus, faciatis ut pistor, cervisarius, lanio, et lujusmodi homunciones, non tantum in diem unum vel alterum (ut nonnunquam fit) sed et in perpetuum desinant nobis imponere; sic melius famie vestra, et commodò etiam tam vestro (uti nos credimus, alii aliud sentiant,) quam nostro consuletis.” Signed by fourteen Fellows, Ro. Place, Sa. Blyth, and S. Lowth, being the first three. Tr.—“Most worthy Master, and by your Fellows to be respected. Full often and most hardly have we borne that the loaves (now that the price of wheat has so sunk and fallen) are so very little, the beer is so extremely small, and not sufficiently brewed, the flesh-meat tasteless, tainted, badly

“treated by the cook, and vory many other things of a like nature. We have been expecting daily a change for the better, but in vain; now at length, quite wearied with expectation, we do most humbly pray, that you will make the baker, the brewer, the butcher, and such-like small people, cease to impose upon us, not for a day or two only (as sometimes they do) but at once and for ever; and so you will best consult your own good report, and (as we believe, though others think otherwise,) as well your own advantage as ours.”

A letter from the Duke of Albemarle (Christopher Monk) Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to Dr. Blythe, on the latter being chosen Vice-Chancellor, dated November 14, 1684.

A letter from John (Pearson), Bishop of Chester, to Peter (Gunning), Bishop of Ely, dated May 31st, 1680, begging him to make interest at Clare Hall for his nephew, John Boteler, standing candidate for a Fellowship there; and a letter from the Bishop of Ely to Dr. Blythe, the Master, thereon. Also, a letter from Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, dated June 5, 1680, to Dr. Blythe, on the same matter. A copy of Blythe's answer to the Bishop of Salisbury is added, in which he says, that had he himself been a brother of this Boteler, such was his character, he would have been ashamed to appear for him.

A letter from Peter, Bishop of Ely, dated July 21, 1681, to Dr. Blythe, beginning,—“Good Master. I have this day received a letter from a very good gentleman, a friend and acquaintance of mine (of these many years) in behalf of her son, a young gentleman; one Mr. Atkinson, who stands a candidate of your favour and of the Colleges for a fellowship.”

A letter from Peter, Bishop of Ely, dated “Feb. Festo S. Matthie, 1682,” to Dr. Blythe, beginning,—“Master. I am told of a grandchild of Dr. Pask's (a former Master), my old patron and friend, who chose me Fellow of your College when I was very young, and whereupon I abode many years with good content till the wars began; and asking the Master to assist such person in his competition,” he being now a candidate for a Fellowship.

A letter from Humphrey (Henochman) Bishop of London, to Dr. Dillingham, Master of the College, dated March 18, 1674, beginning,—“Good Doctor. I understand that my poor kinsman, John Henchman, son of Dr. Henchman, late of Hadham, takes the degree of Bachelor in Arts now at this time, and so is capable of a Fellowship; and if one of the places of Mr. Freeman become void, I doubt not of your and the Fellows readiness to give him preference; for except the descendants of the body of the Lady Gorges, grandchild and heir to the founder, there is none nearer in blood then I and my brothers and sister, and our issue: I assert this, because I am informed that one of the Society takes upon him to be so skilled in pedigree as to say that Freeman, now in the College, is nearer.”

A letter from Dr. John Moore, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, to Dr. Blythe, dated April 19, 1679, in reference to the solemnization of his marriage.—“Sir. I have intentions to be at Bainwell on Monday night, and next day to consummate my love affair, which has bin so long depending. I have a great desire to be married by you; and shall (if you be under no obligations at that time) own it as a singular favour if you will please on Tuesday morning to walke over thither privately, and performe that act of kindness. I am, Sir, your very faithful servant, J. Moore.” Dr. Moore had been a Fellow of this College.

A letter from John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, dated November 18, 1697, to Dr. Blythe, in favour of Mr. Laughton, candidate for a Fellowship. He afterwards became Tutor of this College, and a Dignitary of the Church.

A Letter, dated August 27, 1661, from Dr. Heaver to Dr. James Jackson, Fellow of the College, stating that he is “this day without any warning sent to Portugall with Sir Richard Fanshawe,” and asks for leave of absence from the Society. He has committed the case depending between the College and Mr. Wilson to Mr. Dolben, of the Temple,—“who will be very diligent in it, and is a real friend to the Universities.”

A Letter, dated May Day 1679, from Edward Brown to Dr. Blythe, congratulating him on his election to the Mastership. It begins,—“From my Lord's house at Pera of Constantinople. Reverend and Honoured Sir. Whilst the gallants are frisking and making merry in Hyde Park, I make myself gravely merry, and do most heartily rejoice in the news I hear of your being settled in the government of our College.”



"but thinke it a happines to have opportunity to doe it in this way. And if my owne country should challenge my service, in which case, by a double obligation both of nature and promise I am engaged not to refuse them, yet shall my acknowledgment of this favour bee as great, and my zeale to serve them as strong, and I hope any advantages and opportunities to promote their concernement not the less; which I begg the favour of you to acquaint them withall, and remain your very humble servant, George Monk. St. James's 10 April 1660."

Copy of an account of a riot at Oxford on the 11th of April 1683; where the townsmen in great multitudes shouted "A Monmouth, a Monmouth, no York," while the undergraduates of the University, at the Magpye alehouse (near Merton College, and where the riot began) drank the health of the Duke of York. Mr. Sparke, one of the Proctors, lodged one of the townsmen in gaol at the Castle, while a London gentleman, a stranger, kept the mob, who showered stones upon them, at a distance with his sword. This account has the signature of the other Proctor, Mr. Charlett (of Trinity College); and below is written, probably by Dr. Blythe, "The Proctor writes me, this is a copy of the account of this riot which was presented to the King."

Several Letters of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, to the University of Cambridge, in February and March 1685.

A Letter of Martin Folkes to the Master of Clare Hall, (Dr. Charles Morgan) dated January 6, 1727. Speaking of "Sir Isaac [Newton's] Book," he says,—"I even hear your neighbour of the great Colledge, who spoke very slightly of the performance before it appeared, begins not to talk so magisterially as he did before; but W. W. [William Whiston] continues in the same way, and declares he shall overturn it so easily that he shall not be able to extend the whole confutation to a sheet of paper, which is what he always proposed, at the end of the Second Part of his 'authenticke records, just ready to appear.' Allusion is probably here made to Newton's 'Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended,' an authorized edition of which did not appear till 1728, but it had been surreptitiously translated and published at Paris in 1725.

Copy of a Letter written originally in Arabic by the Ambassador from Morocco to Martin Folkes, of Hillington, Esquire, and sent with a translation, "by the Interpreter to the Embassy."

A Letter, endorsed (probably by Dr. Morgan),—"Mr. Folkes, December 3, 1728, concerning Mr. Brady's Discovery relating to Parallax of Fixt Stars. Mr. Whiston still sure of the longitude. Some account of the petrify'd City in Africa." This letter, written by Martin Folkes, is mostly devoted to an account given by the "Tripoly envoy," which Folkes characterizes as somewhat astonishing, the "odd story" having been previously mentioned by Mr. Doyle, and in some other works. The same story is also named, he says, in "Bauringarten's Travels 220 years ago." Part of the paper originally sent by Folkes with his letter is copied, and from its marvellous details the following is an extract:—"One Nicholo, an Armenian Christian, told Sir Clement (Cotterel) he had been three several times upon the spot, that the town is two days' journey south from Onguela, through the sandy deserts: That he saw therein several streets, with houses and shops. That he saw men, women, and children, some in the streets, some in their shops and houses, and in as great variety as alive, and following their several occupations. They were, he said, all of a hard stone, their habits also petrified, and those not unlike what is worn by the Arabs at this day . . . . He said farther, that the last time he was there, he took up the figure of a young child, which he bore with him for several hours through the desert, when some of his company, seeing or thinking he saw a party of wild Arabs at a great distance, they were all for making the best of their way, and he was forced to sling down his luggage, to make the more diligence after his master." Further on, it is added that Onguela is 17 days' march from Tripoli to the South East, the petrified town being two or three days' journey from Onguela. The account is given at great length, and is of considerable interest, however slight the foundation upon which so wonderful a story may have been built.

A Letter from Edward Montagu (no doubt the husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu) dated "1 May, 1733 Doyer Street," and probably addressed to Dr. Morgan, the Master of the College, sending him a paper by Sir

Isaac Newton on Music, which he had received from M. De Moivre. He also writes in favour of a young Fellow-commoner of Clare, named "Ravaud."

A Letter, dated 16 July 1644, desiring the Master (Dr. Thomas Paske) and Fellows of the College—"to give us information in writeinge of the names of all such of your Collego as have praitized bowinge at the nameinge of the name 'Jesus,' adoration towards the East, or any ceremony in divine service, not warranted by lawe since they were forbidden by both or cyther howses of Parliament. Gont. we are your servantes, H. Mildmay, Nathaniell Bacon, Hunn. Woleot, Edward Clenche, Robert Vinter."

Other notices also by the same Commissioners; one being—"By the Committee of the Association. To the Master, Fellows, and Manicle, of Clare Hall. You are hereby ordered that, according to the order of Parliament you celebrate Friday next in your society as a day of thanksgiving, with exceedings at Dinner and a Supper, provided that neyther consist of thaire ordinary fish commons in part; and to have a bonfire in the evening. Nathaniell Bacon, Samuel Plumm, Robert Vinter, Robert Clerke, June 26, 1645."

There are also numerous other documents, issued about the same period by the Committee for the Reformation of the University.

Also, documents bearing date July 1660, signed by Edward, Earl of Manchester, giving orders that Peter Gunning, Barnabas Oley, and John Heaver, who had been ejected from their Fellowships in the time of the Commonwealth, shall now be restored thereto.

In concluding this Report, I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, my obligations to Dr. Atkinson, Master of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for the readiness with which he granted me access to these documents. To the Reverend Arthur Holmes, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, my thanks are also due for his good offices in reference alike to the archives of this College and those of other Colleges in the University. To my friend Lucas Ewbank, Esquire, Senior Fellow and Deputy Bursar, I feel especially indebted for the abundant facilities which he so kindly afforded me for a comparatively prolonged examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The books and documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me, as taken from the College treasury, by Mr. Lamb, or found by me in their repository in Dr. Guest's study.—

History of the College of Gonville and Caius, written by Dr. Caius, the third Founder of the College; a small folio, with leaves of fine vellum, and in the old boards, with a loose leather cover. It contains 165 pages written upon, and about 60 left in blank, and is written in a neat and legible hand throughout. On p. 1 is the title, in the same small writing, as the rest of the work:—"Annaliū Collegii de Goueville et Caius a Collegio condito Libri duo, per Joannem Caium; unum fundatorum, et Custodem ejusdem, anno Domini 1563." It commences with the Letter granted by Edward the Third, under the great seal, to Edmund de Goueville, Rector of Tyrrington (now Terrington), in Norfolk, in the 22nd year of his reign, empowering him to take three messuages, situate in Lurghburnlane Strete (probably the present Freeschool Lane) in Cambridge, and bounded by the Cemetery of St. Botolph's Church on the west; and to change the same into a College for twenty scholars: upon which foundation was established by him Goueville Hall, the name of which was afterwards altered by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Goueville's executor, to "The College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary;" who also removed the College from its original site (the locality probably now occupied by the Master's garden of Corpus Christi College), to its present locality, then known as "Henney;" it being the Bishop's wish to have it in the close neighbourhood of his own recent foundation of Trinity Hall. Edmund Goueville died in 1350, it is supposed. This History, by Dr. Caius, is continued down to 1586, he himself having died in 1573.

A vellum scroll, probably 30 feet or more in length, finely written, in modern Gothic, in rubric and black ink, and brilliantly illuminated throughout. It was written in 1447, but only comes down to 1429, and it is called "Rotula Wintoniensis"—the "Winchester Roll." In Adamson's volume, hereafter described. The last two membranes forming the roll contain lists of the

English Kings and their burial-places, so far as ascertainable, beginning with Kyngulph (C) cyngulph and Kyngulph, Kynges of the West Saxons, coming down to the death of Henry the Fifth: followed by a list of "Gravium" "expositio" in Cune Romana: the writing on the reverse being almost wholly in rubric. At the beginning is written,—" Collegio de Commerce et Cune domoediti " Robertus Amherst, anno Domini 1657: and then follow, in Dr. Cane's handwriting,—" Hicce in " Epitome Chronologica translatiohe videtur hoc scriptum habere, non quod exempli nactus exemplar, et ad manus nostras acciderit quod spiritum " Hicce 1553, scriptum ad in postum scriptum hoc " est " The commencement in rubric is—" Anno " In anni rubrica etc: quidemque scriptum " The text begins,—" Ab urbe in hoc scriptum " "scriptum in hoc scriptum etc: et de deo Bal " "Tunc in numero anni scriptum sex milia sexcenti " quodaginta etc. Ab urbe in hoc scriptum " "Hicce et in hoc scriptum, non quod "Anella " "de deo."

A folio volume, of nearly 800 pages, carefully written, and containing abstracts of all the deeds and evidences then belonging to the College, compiled by William Adams, Fellow of the College, in the middle of the 17th century. It has the following title:—"Registrum Magnanimum Catalogus Rectoriarum Collegii de Gonville et Caius, exhibens Chartas et Indenturas Henrici octavi, cum eorum continuationibus, etc. ad presentem usque Aethelium Collegii, Rectoribus ac totius Imperatoris huius Collegii, superioribus ac presentibus, suisque successoribus et successoribus Collegii huius collecta, et per se et per Gulielmum Bage, M. D. Presidem, et Successorem Collegii, infra subscriptum ac in Extra Gulielmum Adams, tunc Temporis quoque Secretarium huius Collegii collectam."

In Adamson's volume meeting is made of an "Old  
"Letter Book of St. Albans;" it seems doubtful  
whether it is now in existence.

The "Grove College" is "Transcript of the College," I have kept, mostly in small quarto paper volumes, since January 1, 1870; the contents of which I have been sending it to a London publisher, the first volume from the originals being in 1874; the second since which time are continued in the sixth volume. As their contents are in general minutes of meetings of the Master and Senior Fellows, upon official business, there is not seem to be of any real interest.

Survey and Tarrar Map, of the middle of the 16th century; a folio, containing large descriptions of the estates then belonging to the College.

A Computer Book, containing accounts at the end of each year from 1784 to 1852, on all folio, paper, half bound

A volume, small folio, labelled—"Pamphlets anni 1533"  
"an. an. 1533." It appears to contain the "Gesta  
"Collegii," or College Transactions, between the above  
dates; but its contents have not been included among  
the modern transcripts above mentioned.

Butware' Book, 1127 53; a large folio, paper, bound in rough calf; it contains the accounts of the College at great length; this and the following volume present many curious details of the social life of those days.

Burgess' Book, 16 4-61; a large thick folio volume, paper.

Bursary Book, 1677-1712: a large folio volume.

*Index Rationales*, ("System Book," 1781-1803), a thin folio volume, half bound; it consists of extracts from the larger *Bureau's* Comptoirs, or Accounts, in reference to payments made to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and the sums due from them, and from tenants of the College treasury.

Huber Rationalis, 1594-1608; a thin folio volume, half bound.

Libler Rationalis, 1699-28; a paper folio volume, in modern half binding. Like the preceding volume, it contains extracts from the larger accounts of the two College Bursars, with the payments made, and the sums due, to the College. At the end of the first year's account in this volume, is a list of, first (apparently) bad debts then due to the College, under the head of "Antiqui delatores, nuper mortui, scholares, et firmarii," some of these debts having been owing for many years, indeed, as far back as 1572. This list is referred to at the end of each year's account for several years, as "Antiqui Debitoris," after which, no further allusion is made to it, the debts being probably deemed hopeless. A list of debts to the College then follows, evidently considered as good. — *Hæc subscripta debentur Collegio* "in computo annuario 1699." Among them occur, — "Dominus Rex Fredericus pro mercedibus hæc, 30s" — "Reverendissime James ovos [his half year, 30s. 4d.] in illudum"

to the yearly rent of 3 pounds due from the Crown for Physick's (or Fishwick's) Hostel, which had been taken from the College by Henry the Eighth, for the purposes of the foundation of his College of Trinity, a yearly rent of 2*l* (which is still paid) being granted to Caius College in lieu of it. It is perhaps worthy of notice, as a coincidence, that a Robinson occurs in 1612 as a Scholar on this foundation of Robert and Junia Trappes, and a Crown, as a *Cause* Scholar in that year; Robinson ceased to be a Scholar in 1617. This subject will be again adverted to under the head of "Matriculation Books of the College."

Miller, *Rationalis*, 1921-61; a thick folio volume, paper, half bound: a continuation of the preceding volume.

Other Nationalities, 1641-92; a similar volume  
Other Nationalities, 1893-1921, a similar volume.

Found also: Registers of Leaves of Absence granted to members of the College, three in number, embracing the years 1693-22, 1678-1745, and 1748-91.

Bonds of Apprentices of College Officers, 1720-67, and 1752-1717; two long folio volumes the latter only partly filled.

Later, *Matrix Historica Collegii*, a thick folio volume, is and in calf, and containing about 7500 leaves of paper. It begins with the year 1540, the first name entered being that of Clement Parian, and ends in 1671. One single leaf is entered a Catalogue of Books in the College Library, date October 29, 1592. Regarding to the consequence already noticed, as to the names "Richardson" and "Craw" occurring at the same date among the Scholars of the College, we find that John Robinson, of Ilkley in Norfolk, educated under Mr. William Smith, of Monk Beaman, aged 15, was admitted a poor scholar and sizar in 1592, and that Brookwood Egidius, son of Hugh Robinson, Clerk, Rector of

John Cruso, son of Hugh Holmest, Cleric, Rector of Bramerton in Norfolk, aged 72 years, was admitted a poor scholar in 1611. In July 1646 of the same name, the admission of their contemporary, Aquila Cruso, is entered. He is designated as the son of John Cruso, of Norwich, a Belgian by birth, and of middle rank, being admitted a Pensioner in his 15th year. There are three other entries of the name of "Cruso" in the same book: — John Cruso of Norwich, admitted a poor scholar in 1631, probably the same John Cruso who, according to Anthony Wood, was incorporated in the University of Oxford in 1633; Francis Cruso, son of Aquila, admitted a poor scholar in 1629, and John Cruso son of John, late a Fellow of the College and a Doctor in Civil Law, born at Bristol, and admitted a Pensioner in 1661. This Doctor Cruso, and undoubtedly, is the same person whom

we meet with as hopelessly in debt in Trinity Hall, in 1675. Under the year 1616 in this volume we meet with the admission of Francis Charles, aged 15 years, son of Edmund, citizen of Norwich. In 1613 he is admitted a "major penonarius," after being a Scholar on Dr. Caius's Foundation. He is well remembered as the author of the "Emblems" (mainly borrowed however from the "Fus Floridus" of Herman Hugo, the Jesuit), his numerous other works being forgotten. In the same book, fol. 331r, under Michaelmas 1667, is entered the admission of the notorious Titus Oates, who afterwards removed to St. John's College, on being dismissed from Caius; it has been said, the following is a translation of the entry:—"Titus Oates, son of Samuel,

"Clerk and Rector of Hastings, in the County of Sussex, born at Okeham, in the County of Rutland, instructed in literature by Master Mackmillan, in London, for one year, and under other preceptors for two years, more or less, was admitted a poor scholar on the 24th day of June, aged 18 years, under the tutorage of Master Ellis."

Libri Matriculationis Collegii: a Continuation of the preceding volume, coming down to 1832, a thick large folio volume, in rough calf, containing 603 pages filled.

An ancient Computus, or Burars' Account-book, a small folio paper volume of 192 pages. No early Computus, on parchment rolls, are now known to exist, if indeed that College ever had such. This volume, the most ancient that the house possesses, contains the College accounts from 1223 to 1476, 1488 to 1494, and 1508 to 1524. In p. 6 is a note, written in a later hand than the rest of the context:—"In yeares of our " Lord God 1524, on Cockemans, fermour of our mylle " at Newnham, made a new mylle of his own proper " costs and charges without owre consent, not having " thereof any knowlege." The mill at Newnham, in the vicinity of Cambridge, still belonging to Cains College, is here alluded to. In p. 3, under the year 1423, we find (translated):—"Expenses for celebrating the ob- " sequies of the Founder, from a.d. 1422. First, for ale,



" 12d. Also, for 3 gallons, of red wine, 30d. Also, for 2½ gallons (of sweet wine), 40d. Also, for 3 quarters of a pound of wax, 3d. For making wax tapers 4d. " For a pound of draggis [small comfits], 17d. For 3 baskets (cophinis), 3d. For 3 bushels of coals, 6d. " Paid to Thomas, the Steward (Dispensatori), 3s. 4d. " For one wooden storil (? stool), 3½d. Paid for the making of table-napkins, to wash (lavabilium), 3d. For leading out manure for three days, 2s. 11d. For dinner of the carter at that time, 5d. For a cartload of straw, for building a wall, 15d. For a lock to the aumbry in the kitchen, 4d. For repairing a barrel for *alegre* [alegar, or ale turned sour], 7d." In p. 4, being the same year:—"First, paid on the exchange of six pieces of *peutyrr* [pewter] 9d. Paid for three 'fossore,' in English called 'weggy's,' of iron, weighing 16 pounds, 2s. Paid for the redemption of books, to Norgate, 20s. For the dinner of Thomas Norgate and his companion, when they delivered the said books, 4d. For a lock to the door of the storehouse, 4d. Paid to Thomas Weryng for writing the indentures as to Fouldone, 2s. For making a coat (tunicæ) for little John, 6d. For 2 stalls and 4 standards, and other things remaining (remanentibus) of the Chapel, 3d. For repairing the fireplace (iguitorii) in the kitchen, a day and a half, 6d." In p. 13, under the head of "Expenditure," for a succeeding year:—"In the first place, paid at the obsequies of the Founder; for sweet wine, 3 gallons, 4s. 4d. For 2½ pounds of confections, 2s. 11d. For draggis [called *anneys draggis*, 'aniseed comfits,' elsewhere]; 1½ pounds, 12d. For 14 gallons of ale, 21d. For rushes, 3d. For a pound and a half of wax, 7d. For making the wax tapers, 2d. For the pay of Thomas the Butler, for Michaelmas Term, 6s. 8d. For little John, 6d. For making the well in the road (fontis in via), 6s. 3d. For a pair of shoes, 4d. For the expenses to Wittone and Soham, in carrying five books thither, 18d. For the pavement made before the well, 2d. For cleansing the latrine, 18d. For building a wall towards the Chapel, 2s. For straw to cover the wall, 6s. 8d. For pruning the vineyard, 12d." In p. 14:—"For mending a mazer, broken by Thomas, 20d. For one *double cicket* [double cicket, or latch-key], 20d." "P. 16:—"Paid for the wall near to the *bocard* [the name given, very generally in Cambridge to the latrine, in the 14th and 15th centuries], 4s. 4d." The accounts set forth in the latter part of this volume, in form resemble those given in the "Libri Rationales," previously mentioned. In a list given of the Masters of the College in p. 192, the following curious passage occurs (tr.):—"Be it remembered, that A.D. 1475 died Edmond Shyreff, after the Feast of St. Michael; against whom at the time of his election as Warden, no slight opposition was formerly made by N. Bothe, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, who factiously attempted to usurp to himself the office of Warden. But the ambition of this man was far from prevailing; although in the meantime he most disgracefully made away with (pessime dilapidavit) the best cup and the best piece of silver plate, together with as much money as he could scrape together. As to what was afterwards restored, when he had reached a fatter preferment, we are in ignorance." In this passage, to all appearance, there are two errors; the Christian name of Booth, Bishop of Exeter, was "John," and he had attained to that dignity in 1465, seven years before Shyreff's election to the Wardenship.

The following, among the many deeds and other documents, in the possession of the College, throw more or less light probably upon the early history and topography of the University and Town of Cambridge.—

A deed executed to Edmund Gonville by Daniel Felstead and his wife, as to two tenements in Lurthburgh Lane.

A deed executed to the same by John de Brunuo and William de Hichen, as to a tenement in Lurthburgh Lane.

License granted by Thomas Morice, chief lord in fee, to Edmund Gonville, to found his Hall in those three tenements, a rent being reserved of 6d. yearly.

License granted by John, Prior of Bernewelle, to Edmund Gonville, to found his Hall, a yearly rent being reserved to him of 5s. 6d., and four capons yearly.

A Charter granted by Edward the Third to Edmund Gonville, by writ of Privy Seal, enabling him to put in mortmain the tenements in Lurthburgh Lane.

A deed of Grant by Edmund Gonville to John Colton, first Warden of his Hall, and his scholars.—Four scholars only are named, though the Royal license extends to

twenty;—William Rougham, John de Tyryngton, William de Lee, and Richard de Pallham.

Letter of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, creating the new foundation, by the name of "the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

License granted by Edward the Third for the purchase of two tenements, one from the University of Cambridge, the other from the Hospital of St. John at Cambridge, dato 1352. These two tenements were in Lurthburgh Lane, and were obtained for the enlargement of the original site of Gonville Hall: the tenement purchased from the University was called "Lounge Entre."

License granted by Edward the Third, in the 27th year of his reign, for an exchange between the College of St. Benediet (or Corpus Christi College) and the Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Covenant between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Alderman, or Governor, of the Guild of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for an exchange of hostels belonging to them, together with the conditions; in French and Latin.

Release, 28th Edward III., by the Master and Scholars of the House of Corpus Christi, of a messuage that formerly belonged to John de Cambridge.

Letters of License of Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and the Chapter, for founding a Chapel, and celebrating divine service therein, A.D. 1353.

Composition made by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, between the Hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich (Trinity Hall) and the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for establishing friendship between them, A.D. 1353.

Grant by King Edward the Sixth of an annual pension of 3l. to Gonville Hall, in lieu of Phiswicke Hostel, which had been left to Gonville Hall by William Fishwicke, Bedel of the University, in 1393, but had been lately transferred to Trinity College.

Copy of a Petition of Thomas Bacon, Master, and the Fellows, of Gonville Hall, that Dr. Caius may be a Co-founder, and may make Statutes for the College.

Three Letters Testimonial, in behalf of Dr. Caius, for his Degrees at Cambridge and at Padua.

Patent for Dr. Caius's coat of Arms.

Inventory of Dr. Caius's effects.

A grant from Queen Elizabeth to the College of two bodies, for the study of anatomy.

License granted to Dr. Caius, A.D. 1557, by the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for the removal of Liuaere's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Gift to the College, by John L'Estrange, of 1,000 sheep, A.D. 1516. Dr. Caius, in his *Annals*, or *History*, of the College, p. 8, says as to this gift, (tr. from the Latin):—"For the sale of which sheep there is still a great sum of money due, as may be ascertained from the Ration Books of our College, and of regaining which there is no hope. Such in times of late, has been the negligence of our Wardens, etc."

The College Statutes of Edmund Gonville, and of Bishop Bateman, A.D. 1353.

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, for the readiness with which he gave me permission to examine the muniments of his College, and the interest which he manifested in my enquiries relative to them. I have also to thank the Reverend John Lamb, Fellow and Bursar of the College, for the great pains which he took in collecting the various documents, and his kindness in providing me with every facility for their inspection.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The books and various other documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Corrie, Master of the College.—

A small quarto paper volume, in modern binding, and neatly written throughout, composed, in Latin, by John Sherman, a Fellow and former President of the College, and dedicated to Dr. Edmund Boldero, appointed Master in 1663. It contains an account, carefully gathered from the College muniments, of the early foundation of the College, and of its predecessor (in sito, and partly in endowments,) the Monastery of St. Radegund, the members of which consisted of a Prior and

sometimes styled "Abbeys" and eleven Nuns; a foundation which was dissolved in the 11th year of King Henry VII. Its buildings being transferred, through the agency of Abbot, Bishop of Ely, the Founder, to his own College. The latter part contains, in addition to the history of the College, an account of its early Masters and Fellows, and of its benefactors, with some former Statutes of the University. Its title is, — "Historia Collegii Sancti Cantuarie, a Bernarda studio Johannis Sberman, Collegii Prædicti, &c." The earliest part of it was published by Mr. J. O. Halliwell in 1846, forming a thin but volume of 44 pages; the latter half, treating of the former Fellows and the University Statutes, being omitted. There are some written notes in the manuscript volume, a list by Dr. Carl, Master of the College, at a comparatively recent date (in 1778-80). In this volume, many of the early deeds, and grants made thereby, to the Convent of St. Radegund, are met, and are of great value.

There is also in the possession of the College a paper book, small folio size, bound in rough leather, containing abstracts of all the early documents of the College, and the Nuns; its predecessor. It was written by Dr. Carl, above-mentioned, in his usual excellent hand, and with great care throughout. At the other end of the volume is transcribed the Foundation-deed of the College, dated 11th June 1130.

Among the early deeds still in the possession of the College, almost the earliest are two from Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, between 1153 and 1161, Hubert, Bishop of Glasgow, one of the witnesses, having died in the latter year. As Earl of Huntingdon, he thereby grants in the Name of Grandprince ten acres of land, "near Grenewich." In another, likewise being the up to Grenewich known as "Grenewich," or "Common," and now as "Madames Common." In the same drawer with these deeds and charters is Malcolm's Pedigree drawn up in 1165 by Richard Gascoigne. A previous grant had been made to the Nuns "of the little Calverton" the gift of Cantuarie," by Nigel, Bishop of Ely from 1134 to 1160, and also by Cantuarie, Convent of Huntingdon. In a deed of probably the latter half of the 12th century, but with a date, Reginald son of Hugh of Grenewich and Grenewich, in North Devon, gives to the Nuns a piece of salt ground out of his saltworks at Igny, called "Hawke's cote." By a second at later date, without date, the Nuns grant to Bartholomew Fitz-Ralph their portion of the said saltworks, by paying them yearly "terra orationis" salt, viz. "three eightieths of salt," the capacity of the "deal" is probably now unknown.

A.D. 1277, Roger, Bishop of Norwich, grants to the Nuns a colliery as throughout his diocese for repair of their church, which had been damaged by the fall of a campanile, of either, or both tower.

A.D. 1213, an instrument was issued by the Official of the Archbishop of Ely, recommending the Nuns to the clergy of the diocese for their charity, as they had lost their houses and all their substance by fire.

A.D. 1276, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, grants a relaxation from penance of 60 days to such as shall contribute towards repairing the loss of the Nuns by a recent fire.

A.D. 1302, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, grants a relaxation of 60 days' penance to such as shall contribute to the repair of the Nuns, much damaged of late by high winds.

21th Edward I., A.D. 1190, Quenlain by Rivais, widow of Giles de Cambridge, as to her claim of dower in certain lands lying in a croft called "Buckwell," in Cambridge.

By a deed without date, but probably of the time of Henry III., Aricia Baron, of Stanton, gives her landman, William Champneys, "with all his following" (cum tota sequela sua); and by the same deed the Nuns grant to the same William Champneys 10 acres given to them by Aricia Baron, he paying yearly 6s. 6d. to their Infirmary.

From my cursory examination of the abstracts of the early deeds of this College, I am induced to think that, if thoroughly perused, they would be found to contain a rich mine of information as to the former localities of Cambridge, many of them now totally forgotten.

The heads under which the property of this Nunnery, in its more opulent times, was divided, are as follows:—John de Trippelowe's gift in Cambridge and Bernwell, the Parish of St. Radegund, All Saints in the Jewry, Trinity Parish, St. Andrew's, St. Botolph's, St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate, St. Benedict's, St. John the Baptist's Milnestrone, St. Edward's, Great St. Mary's, St. Clement's and Bridge Street, St. Peter's, St. Giles's,

All Saints' near the Castle, Cambridge and Bernwell Fields, Green which, Skelford, Alington West Watling, Sterinton, Walsdon, Ashdon, Hartlow, Latchington, Trumpington, Basenburgh, Maddingley, Ely, Little Walden, and Crowden. Of all this, however, but little had survived to the Nunnery at the time of its dissolution, and of that little a small portion only came into the possession of the College.

The earliest Register of the College is a large and thick folio volume beginning in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and containing the College accounts, and admissions of students from that date.

The second Register, a folio volume, contains admissions of students and entries of College business, and orders made, from about 1618 to 1620, it contains however, no College accounts.

The third Register is a thin folio volume bound in parchment, beginning in 1630 and ending in 1784.

The fourth Register is a similar thin folio volume, beginning in 1784, and ending down to the present day.

There are also some old full folio books containing accounts of the various metes and boundaries of the College property.

Many loose papers, connected with the College buildings and its general affairs, have been collected by Dr. Corrie from various quarters at different times during his Mastership, and inserted in a large blank paper folio, which he has had made for the purpose.

Beyond the instances of Sir John and Dr. Carl, already noted, little interest seems to have been taken in the records of this College, and their due preservation in former times. There are two early maps of the College accounts still existing of the time of Henry VIII., and one of the time of Edward VI., all the others, probably, have perished.

Of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, only three ancient Bolls seem to have survived to the present times, at least, there are only three now in the possession of the College. These Bolls are of considerable interest in showing some features of the negro, requiem, and general economy, of an English Nunnery in the 14th century, and as these records seem to be hardly of a nature adapted to the Calendar to which the reports are in general not preliminary, some extracts from the two earliest of them are here given.

The first Boll is of parchment, in fair condition, and is headed as translated from the Latin of the original:—"Cantuarie. The Account of Dame Dominus Agnes, Banaster, Treasurer and Receiver of the Houses of the Blessed Mary and St. Radegund, from the Eve of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 28th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1419, to the Eve of St. Michael the Archangel thence next ensuing, in the 29th year of the same King, being for one year." The earlier portion contains the Receipts of the house, amounting in all to £40. 21d. Under this head are Receipts for the letting of houses in Cambridge, and farms in the country; Receipts in the Market (toro), and profits (proventus) from the fair which had been granted to the House, on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; and Receipts (prepositi) which had been given by divers gentlemen (personæ generose) who had been staying there; receipts also on sale of corn and stores; tithes; and payments from the Vicar of St. Clement's in Cambridge, for the clothing of the Nuns.

Under the head of Payments, a tenement in Cambridge, called "Montmarie" is mentioned, "paid to the Rector of the Church of St. Benedict in the hotel called 'the Mill' (hospicio vocato le Boole)." "4d." on the site probably of the inn still so called. "Predecessor Rector, in Cambridge, is named more than once; and "Nunnedane," the present "Jesus Lane," is repeatedly mentioned. "For a tenement in Walsdon Lane," an allowance is claimed to be made, because John Walsdeman had run away without paying his rent.

From the items under the head of "Necessary expenses," the following are extracted. "For 11 pounds of candles bought for the house, 2s. 6d. For 3 pounds of cotton (le cotone) bought for the candles at various times, 2s. For soap (7 spinate) for the whole year, 22d.; and for one barrel of oil bought for the Church of St. Radegund, 11s. For candles bought against the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 2d. For 5 ballies (ballies) bought for the kitchen, 21d. Also, for slates (slates) bought from Alexander Tobbe, of Westons, for the house where the malt is dried, 8s. 4d. For parchment and paper, with ink (fencant), bought as well for writing the parts of this account from day to day, as for the account of last year, 10d. Paid to John Cooke, for carrying



"straw from the barn (oreo) to the cow-house, malt-house, and other places, at times as needed, 4d. Also, for one strainer (in uno *le streynour*), 2½d., with the bolting-sieve (*le bulllelle*), 6d. Paid to a certain woman hired to spin 21 pounds of wool, 22d. To Alice Payver, hired by the job (in grosso) to spin 36 pounds of wool, 6s. For a gallon and 3 pints (*quynte*) of oil, bought for anointing the wool, 11d. For bran bought for fattening the swine, 6d. Also, paid to Roger Rede, of Hyntone, for the *warpyng-cert* (?) of the yarn of wool, 1½d. And for hiring him to weave 77 ells of woollen cloth for the livery of the servants, 3s. 5d. Paid to a certain Shearman (euidam *le Sher-man*) for shearing the same cloth, 14½d. Paid to the wife of John Howedolowo for fulling the said cloth, 3s. 5d. Also, for a sieve called a '*wietc-rydelle*', 5d., together with another sieve, called a '*mele-syre*', 3½d. Paid to John Wheresdone, for driving the beasts to the marsh of Wendlyngham, 2d. For one mat (in uno *le matte*) bought, 2d. Also, paid for bleeding (flehotomatione) the cart-horses on St. Stephen's Day, 2d. Also, for one stone, called a '*gryndstone*', bought of John Chapman, *blademyth*, 16d. For oil bought for the Church of All Saints, 2s. 7d. Paid to Gerard Wake for binding one book, called 'Sanetorium,' 6s. 8d. Paid to a certain labourer for spreading manure upon the arable land, 4d. For one *sedlepe* (seed-basket) bought, 2½d. Paid to Richard Cook for writing two sets of indentures between our Lady (Prioross) and John Stywart, for a garden let to her in Prechorehe Strote, 9d. For a certain earthen pot, for holding ale in the Refectory, 2d. To John Tomesone, hired to plough from the Feast of the Purification to the Feast of St. Philip and St. James, 7s. 6d. Also, to Richard Sexteyne, slaughterman (slawter-manno) hired to slaughter beasts for the kitchen, 4s. 2d. For two earthen plates, 1d., cups and dishes, 6d. For one dozen and a half of trenchers, 4d., one *lote* (a wooden skimmer) and one *payle*, 6d., one *fletyngbolle* (skimming-bowl) 1½d., one pair of bellows (uno *pai do lez bellowses*) 6½d. Lost in the exchange of a *skymmer* (skimmer) 5d., and in the exchange of pewter, the loss per pound being 1½d., 3s. 3d. Also, paid for the enstration of lambs and swine this year, 10d. Paid to Margaret Whyte for washing a woollen, 1d. Also, paid to Geoffrey Stonyng and other labourers for making a clay wall for the *punfald* (pinfold) and mending another wall within the Priory, as needed, during 26 days, at 2d. per day, 4s. 4d. Paid to Katherine Rolffe, hired to hoe in the garden for four days, 4½d. For 2 pipes bought of John Hesewelle, to make *kymelyns* (large tubs) therefrom, 2s. Paid to Thomas Bottesham, cooper, for making out of those pipes six *kymelyns* altogether, 2s. 4d. For washing sheep, 14d., and for shearing them, and binding up the wool in fleeces, 3s. 1d. For Simon Maydwell, labouring 6 days, 9d., and Thomas Wyntur 12 days, 18d., such work being done in the meadow, and in digging for potters' clay, and doing other base work (et alios labores indignos faciendo). Paid for 4 ells of linen cloth, bought of John Balle, being linen for the Refectory, 12d. For 8 ells of linen cloth, bought for the *naprie* (napery; probably finger-napkins), 2s. 6d. For mending the swipe (*le svepe*) of the wool, 8d. And for mending 5 forks, called '*pyccheforkes*,' 3d. For a rake (*clathe*) bought of Alico Smalbome, the same being used for spreading the wool, and beating it, 3d. For rushes bought at various times this year, 9d. Also, for 52 ells of linen cloth, bought of John Balle this year, for making boardcloths and table-napkins, at the price of 2d. per ell, 8s. 8d. Paid for a pittance (i.e. extra commons) of the Society (Comitatus) on the day of the Trental of John Brown, late halliff, including 4d. for wax, and 2d. to the clerk who rang the bell, 2s. 2d.

Under the head of "Purchases of Corn and Stores," we find the following, among other items:—"Also for eight *warpes* (parcels of four) of fish called *lyng*, bought of John Antylle at Ely Fair, at 8d. the *warpe*, making 5s. 4d.; with six *warpes* of *coddle*, at 6½d. the *warpe*. For one quarter and 2½ bushels of oatmeal, bought this year for the kitchen, at 8d. the bushel, 7s. For 32 pullets bought at Stanton, 2s. 8d. Also, for 14 *warpes* of *lyng*, bought of the aforesaid John Antylle at the Fair of Stiresbrigge (Sturbridge), 13s. 4d. For 4 quarters of pease, bought of John Presoto this year, 11s. Also, for 6 bushels of groon pease, bought in the market for making pottage, 3s. For 4 bushels of poase, bought at another time, 14d. For two quarters of tares (*lez tares*) bought for sowing, 5s. 4d. For a lamb, bought of the clerk of St.

Antony's, 6d. Also, paid for seed called 'mustard seed,' 12d. Also, for two sheep bought of Master John Herryssone, Chaplain, 12d., and no more, the rest being forgiven to the society. Also, for 8 ounces of saffron bought for store this year, 6s. 11d. For one pound of pepper, 10½d. For a horse bought at the Fair of St. John the Baptist, 9s. 6d. For another horse, bought of Richard Bakor of Bumstede, 4s. Also, for two cades of red herrings, 15s., one *barylle* and a half of white herrings, 18s. 3d., and two cades of sparlings (*lez sparlynges*), 2s. 8d., bought at Lynn this year, of John Balu. Also, for one quarter of fish called '*wynterfyshe*,' bought of the same John, 5s. Also, for 2 quarters 5 bushels of salt, bought at the Fair of St. John the Baptist, 7s. 10½d. Also, for one dozen of cheeses, bought of William Welbe of Balseham, at 4d. each cheese. For a sheep, bought of Richard Sexteyne, 6d."

From the "Account of Ploughs and Carts," the following items are extracted:—"For 2 ploughs lately bought of Michael Bower of Fulbourne, 2s. 4d. For 17 horse-shoes, 1½d. For 300 nails bought for shoeing the horses, 8d. Also, for *cartelownaylle*, 5d. For 3 *horseshoes*, 6d. For *oxbowes*, 6d. Also, for cord called '*chipeorde*, 3d.' Also, for one *horsecombe*, 2d. For 3 *piccheforkes* staves bought at the Fair of St. John the Baptist, 2d. For the making and mending of horse-collars by one man, hired for five days, 22d. Also, for a canvas gown bought for that work, 9d. For putting an axle in a cart, 6d."

From the head of "Repairs" the following items are extracted:—"Also, for payment to Henry Dernosone, carpenter, hired to make, erect, and prepare entirely in carpenter's work, two tenements under one roof, situate in the lane called 'Nunneslane,' 24s. 4d., in part payment of 30s., when he shall have made an end of the work. Also, paid to Simon Maydewelle, hired to saw timber for the work aforesaid, for 4 days, 14d. For a cartload of splints (*lez splentez*) bought for the tenements aforesaid, 4s. For canvas and nails bought for binding the wall of the tenement aforesaid, 16d. To Geoffrey Stonyng and William Branne, hired to lay the *gruncilles* (groundrels) of the tenements aforesaid, and to daub the walls of the same, 17s. 3d. For seeds bought of John Bere, *redere* (reeder, or thatcher), for the said tenements, 2s. 4d. Also, for 5 hundred of sedge (*lez seghe*) bought for the same work, 5s. Also, for bows (*bowis*) bought at the Fair of St. John the Baptist, for making the doors and windows of the houses aforesaid, 2s. 10d. For 22 *branches* of rods bought for the tenements aforesaid. To John Scot, thatcher, for covering the tenements aforesaid with straw, 12 days, at 4d. per day and the table of our lady [the Prioross], 4s. To Nicholas Turnelygge for 10 days, pulling out the straw and helping the thatcher, 3s. 1d. To John Freeman, hired to daub a wall called '*a pykevall*,' 4s. For making a cover for the font (*le font*) of the Church of St. Radegand, 6d. For making a glass window, the glass being found by our lady [the Prioross], 12d. For tar (butumene) bought, with pitch, this year, for marking and anointing the sheep, 2s. 1d. For hurdles for the folds, 3s. 3d. Moneys paid to our lady the Prioross and the whole Convent for their clothing this year, in part payment of 66s. 8d., 43s. 8d., and no more." Under the head of the "Hospitium," or "Guests' Hall," the following items are selected:—"Also, paid to William Rogger, for beef, pork, mutton, and veal, bought for the Guests' Hall, by the hands of Johanna Grauntyer, 33s. 8d. For bread, ale, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, hens, chickens, eggs, butter, and fish, fresh-water and sea, bought for eating in the Guests' Hall, as set forth in detail in a paper book examined against this account, 11l. 7s. 4½d. Also, for a cow, bought of Thomas Careaway for the Guests' Hall, 6s. 8d."

Under the head of "Data," "Presonts,"—"Also, given to the four eriors (præconibus) of the Mayor of Cambridge, for their offering at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, in return for their services to our lady the Prioross and the Convent, performed and to be performed, 2s. 3d. Also with 2s. 3d. distributed among the poor on the day of our Lord's Supper, as also the earnest pennies (*lez earnest penys*) given to divers persons, 4d. Also, for a crane (*grure*) bought and given to the Chancellor of the University of the town of Cambridge, for his friendship in divers matters of our lady, the same being to the advantage of the Community, 12d."

Under the head of "Autumn Expenses,"—"Also, for 13 pairs of gloves bought for people hired in Autumn."

"as they were wanted, £25. Paid to Thomas Atkins, for taking the *traces* (his *trava*) in the elope called 'Hastings, &c.' for two days, 8d. Also, to John Keyall, who assisted the laborers on one occasion, as being the price of a pair of shoes, 5d."

"Enter another lead, the title at the margin being cut away." Also, paid to Geoffrey Pycher, for the carriage by water of salt fish from Llyn, together with the carriage of 1 half a barrel of oil, called '*leumys*' *oils*, from Llyn, and of a letter sent to our lady (the Princess) from Llyn; as also, for the carriage of horses from Llyn to the Great Bridge at Cardigan, 2s. 2d. Also, for the expenses of our lady the Princess in inspecting her tenants at Cardigan at different times, together with an interview which she had with John Arty, Esquire, for the benefit of the house, 17s 1/2."

"The fact men's wool consists of turfs, faggots, and

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Payments," the following appear, amounting to \$1,000. Also, for the salary of Robert Palmer, Professor of the Latin this year, as in former preceding years, \$600. For the salary of Master John Hargrave, Clerk, celebrating Mass for the ladies the whole time of the account, \$100. Also, paid to John Freeman, celebrating in the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle at various times, \$2 41. For the payment of the clerk of that church, \$1 once a year, \$10. For the pay of Richard West, the baker and brewer, this year, \$20 83. Also, for the pay of John Buerchler, hired to plough, the whole time of the account, \$2, 61. Also, for the pay of John Wylkenson, cow shepherd, with 83, the price of one pair of boots, this year, \$20 83. For the pay of John Grainger, one of the landmen of our lady the Princess, including \$2 83 given to her as a reward for private duties less than provincial this year, \$10. Also, for the pay of Thomas Richardson, another landman of our lady, with 20, given to her as a reward, \$2 41. Also, for the pay of Elizabeth Clister, another landman, given to her in her duty during the time of the account, \$2 10. Also, for the pay of 11 boys at the parsonage (see her account this year, 90).

On the covers of this manuscript are written a number of prayers, in a large and distinct hand, and in Latin, addressed to St. Nicholas of Myra.

The second hall of the Nursery of St. Margaret is also of parchment, in a very mutilated condition at the beginning, and extends (probably) from Michaelmas in the 21st year of King Henry the Sixth (a. 1454) to Michaelmas in the following year. Dame Agnes Bawne has again the Treasurer and Receiver.

The following are extracts from the "Secretary's Reports," viz: "Paul's procuring a vessel called 'Abel', bought of Thomas Heston, with the cargo of the same with an iron keel belonging to our late, 12d. To William Brown and his fellows, hired for two weeks to prune the vines, and to raise them up, 12d. For nails, called 'appleys', bought for that work, 2s. Also, for two shingles (barkets) called 'Abel's', 3d. To Richard Gardner, for leasing stockfish (fing) for one day, 2d. For a certain piece of timber, called 'a vessel', bought at Layton for making a bed for thereof, 4s. Also, for a certain earthen pot, called 'a spoon', 1s. 11d. For a refectory house, 14s. To John Hilday, hired to carry and change the latrine for the whole term, 2s. Also, for four implements, called 'wood', 'koke', &c. Also, for the binding of a great book (cupb) or dish, called 'a washing table', 2s. Also, for a certain vessel called 'a cleave or burn', bought at the Fair of Stereholme, for making butter there-with, 10d. Also, for four apples, called 'cabbles', bought for making a juice (cologne) therefrom, called 'verjuice', to furnish for mixing with our lady's wine, 6d. Paid to William Judd of St. Ives, for dyeing the woollen cloth in green and blue colours, at was it needed for the livery of our lady's servants, 8s. 2d. Also, for two stones, called 'salt', bought for the pigeon-house, 83d. Paid to William Herby, for the carriage of 5 hundred and sixty six of widge (sea eagles) from the Greencroft to the Brewery, 10d."

Under the head of expenditure for the Guests' Hall.  
 —"For two barrels of ash, called 'jengale,' bought for  
 the Guests' Hall at one time. 1867"

Among the "Gifts" is enumerated a sum of "10 pence doled to certain poor persons who lately suffered in the war of our Lord the King."

"A history of Dame Juliana Lancaster, Dame Margaret

"Methern, Thomas Key, and Elena Herward, from  
"Lynn notable to Cambridge, together with their  
"attendants, &c. &c."

The third of these rolls is of paper, and purports to be the account of Dame Johann Kay, for the 21st year of Edward the Fourth (A.D. 1471, 2), about fourteen years before the dissolution of the Convent. The Roll is perfect, but very brief. The total receipts of the Manucery, which had been as much as 80*l* thirty years before, had now fallen to 31*l* 1*l* 4*d*.

The above Holla (together with one of the 59th year of King Henry the Sixth, which appears to be no longer in existence), seem to be the only ones alluded to in Stern's volume, compiled in the 17th century, before mentioned, as then surviving. He does not however speak of that of the 21st year of Edward the Fourth. The following is his description (translated from the Latin) of the state of the College muniments in his day, (p. 14 of the printed edition) — "I cannot go through the whole of them, because, as to the deeds kept in the College archives from which the rest would have to be drawn, the carelessness of certain persons has disfigured some with stains, others a sacrilegious hand has carried off, and others, again, time, the devourer of things, has consumed "

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge that my thanks are greatly due to the Reverend Dr. Corrie, the Master of Jesus College, for the kindness with which he gave me access to the documents above described, and to care he took that I should enjoy every possible facility for the examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS BILLY.

TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Fieldart, the Mayor, and Mr. Latham, Tutor, of the College.

A fifth volume, in modern calf binding, consisting of 26 pages, written by W. Warren, LL.D., formerly Fellow of the College, and brought to completion apparently on 25th April 1731. Its title is — "*Coll'ium ad Coll'gium sive Anula Sanctae Trinitatis in Universitate Cantabrigiae principio spectantia*," it being in fact, a history of the College from its then existing records and other sources and containing therewith a description of the College buildings, lists of its Benefactors, Masters, and Fellows, copies of the College Statutes, and lists of the College plate, which latter, contrary to the case of most of the Colleges in both Universities, was preserved during the commotions in the reign of Charles the First. The volume is clearly written throughout; it has never been published.

Volume of "Miscellanea," films, in some instances more covers loosely enclosing papers, and of varying sizes. The first Volume contains many old papers, all relating more or less to the property or affairs of the College. No 4 is a small bill for repairs done to the Chapel, and, apparently, containing the costs of its consecration, of especial interest, as being the only ancient document in the possession of the College bearing reference to the Chapel. The writing is very substantial; it is to the following effect, so far as it can be deciphered:—"Anno Domini 1613—Expense circa reparationem Capelle—Impensis, pro faciendo la creat, xiii s. viii d. Item, pro lincuro muri pro la creat, xxvi s. viii d. Item, pro lincuro la creat. la m. Item, pro curia, vii s. Item, pro alia necessariis, id. d. Item, pro dedicatione Capelle, xvi s. Item, in remuneratione servientium, iiii s. Item, pro re-to-linea pro Episcopo, xiiii s. Item, pro vino, no viii d. Item, pro la beyer for the hey alter, xiiii s." (Tr.) "Expenses about the repair of the Chapel. First, for making the crest, 13s 8d. Also, for staining the wall for the crest, 26s 8d. Also, for lining the crest, 2s 11d. Also, for, rushes, 5d. Also, for oil &c necessary, 23d. Also, for the dedication of the Chapel, 20s. Also, for remuneration of the servants, 2s. Also, for a linen vestment for the Bishop, 14d. Also, for the vino (W), 2s 7d. Also, for the beyer (B) for the high altar, 14d." (The "crest" here is the ornamental finishing of a wall). No 11 is a copy of a Letter from Thomas Bech to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer (temp James I.) complaining of "a double imputation which hath for many yeeres been laid upon that house (T H.), the one concerninge "backwardnes in religion, the other weakne proceedings in learning." A bill occurs for muskets and vests supplied to the College, with other items, dated 25 July 1642, and signed, "Robert Wyman," the amount being





delivered pledges to serve the King's Majesty with such number and persons as are named in their several bills as followeth.

An Abstract of the Musters of Horsemen and Footmen within the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, taken by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, in September and October 1584, by virtue of a Commission unto him and my Lord Mansdon, directed jointly and severally, bearing date the 10th in the 26th year of her Majesty's reign.

Articles devised by the Lord Wharton at his entry in Office to the three Marches, made at Newcastle in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

To these Articles the three Deputies Wardens, the Captains of the Fortresses, and a number of the Worshipful and most wise Knights and Gentlemen of all the three Marches, did set their hands.

Articles accorded by the right honble. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Viscount Fitzwater, Lord Egremont and Burnell, Captain of the Queen Majesty's Gentlemen-Pensioners and Gentlemen at Armes, Knight of the most honorable Order of the Garter, Chief Justice and Justice of Oyer of all her Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases, and Warrens by South Trent, Lord President of her Majesty's Council established in the North Parts, and her Highness' Lieutenant-General of all her said North Parts. At Alnwick, the 12th of November 1570.

Orders, Rules, and Instructions touching the Art of Gunnery.

The Rule for Fireworks, as balls, pikos, crookes, with other.

An Introduction for Scholars into the Art of Gunnery, as also the Articles whereunto they are sworn.

The Queen's Majesty's price for Munition.

The names of the Dukes and Earls of England.

The names and surnames of the Earls of Scotland.

The names of the descendants of the Barons and Lords of Gilsland, from the Conquest of England; and founders of the Monastery of Lanercost.

Copy of Mr. Francis Dacre's letters to the Queen's most excellent Majesty touching the Causes of his Departure forth of England. 17 September 1589.

A copy of Mr. Francis Dacre's letter at the same time, directed to some gentleman, his friend. 17 Sept. 1589.

Copy of the Right Honble. Henry, Lord Scroope of Bolton's patent of the West Wardenry (translated into English), 6 April, 5 Elizabeth.

Copy of the instrument of the Association made for the preservation of her Majesty's royal person. 1584.

The Oath made by the Lords and others of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Copy of the Grames' Petition and Complaint made to the Right Honble. Thomas, Lord Scroope, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England towards Scotland. 19 September 1600.

The Copy of the Gentlemen's Answers to the slanderous assertions of the Grames. 25 September 1600.

A Note and Abstract of the several names of the Clans of the Grames severally given in to the Right Honble. the Lord Thomas Scroope of Bolton, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England towards Scotland, preferred by them the eighth day of November 1602, for whom they severally bound themselves to be answerable for to the said Lord Scroope. 8 October 1602.

Copy of a letter devised by Lancelot Carleton and sent to Thomas, Lord Scroope, according to his humor.

Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Collection of the names of the principal offenders that were present, with their accomplices, at the incursions, murders, burnings, mutilations, and spoils committed presently after the Queen's Majesty's departure, and contained in the Bills of Complaints exhibited to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The list of the names of the like offenders contained in Sir William Selbie's book.

The names of the offenders that are contained in Mr. Killinghall's book of complaints.

The list of the names contained in the Bills of Complaints written by Mr. Richard Bell, Warden Clerk of the West Marches.

Copy of a letter directed from the King's Majesty to Mr. John Dalsten for proclaiming of his Highness taking possession of the Castle to his Majesty's use, allowing all officers and garrison men their pay within the Wardenry. 29 March 1603.

A copy of the instruments of the oath of fidelity taken to his Majesty by the City of Carlisle, the Town of Penrith, and others.

The copy of the King's Majesty's proclamation for the transplantation of the Grames. 4 December 1603.

Copy of the Right Honble. the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the Borders of England, and the Lord Thome, Lord Lieutenant of the late Borders of Scotland, their condescendings to the new establishment of good orders for time coming upon the said borders.

Copy of the condescendings of his Majesty's Commissioners, as well English as Scottish, appointed for the late borders. Carlisle, 9 April 1605.

A brief abstract of the summary of the Articles of truce condescended upon in divers princes' times, from the time of Henry VI. to Elizabeth.

A brief rule . . . . . concern the

### III.—Six volumes entitled "T. Machell's MSS."

The 1st volume contains prefatory remarks by W., Bishop of Carlisle, dated 10 August 1711, viz.,—

"This and the five following volumes (marked on the back T.M., vol. I., T.M., vol. II., &c.) are made up of loose papers left to me by their author, Mr. Thomas Machell, late Rector of Kirkbythore; with his request that (if it might be readily done) they should be put into form, and offer'd to some bookseller for y<sup>e</sup> benefit of his widow and children. Upon perusal of 'em I found the Collection so imperfect, raw, and indigested that 'twas impossible to bring them (of 'emselves) to any such account as the good man hoped for. Since, it appear'd that he had bestow'd more pains on y<sup>e</sup> Family of Machell than on the Pedigrees of all the rest of the Gentry in the two Counties, and that the single parish of Kirkbythore was more labour'd than all besides in the bottom of Westmerland. In the transcripts of Records, &c. he has made use of other men's hands. As (particularly) in those out of the Tower, in the 4th volume, I find a good many of my own writing. This drudgery (I remember) I was unwillingly put upon in 1678, when Mr. M. was fellow, and I Taberdar of Qu. Coll., and (being then in attendance on Mr. Secretary Williamson) in daily expectation of being sent beyond sea. Others are copy'd by W. Atkinson (afterwards Fellow of the same College), who was not well acquainted with old Records.

"Mr. Machell's own chief excellency was in drawing Coats of Arms, Prospects of Churches and Houses, &c. And whoever shall hereafter perfect his Design, in furnishing the Curious with such an History of Cumberland and Westmerland as Sr. W. Dugdale has given us of Warwickshire, may hence have a good share of the Ornamental part of his Work. For example—

1. Coats of Arms, of the Families of Note in both Counties, are fairly drawn.
2. Roman Monuments are well drawn.
3. Prospects of Churches, Chappels, and the Seats of Nobility and Gentry.
4. Monuments in Churches, Seals, &c., Modern.

"For the Reader's farther assistance I have drawn up a short Abstract of the Contents of every Volume, which is prefix'd to each respectively, and added an Alphabetical Index in the end of all of them severally. In the vacant leaves of the parishes I have here and there added (as I may probably continue to do) some occasional notes, as they fell in my way, omitted by the Author."

In the First Volume are—

1. Collections about the antient Britains and Romans who inhabited these parts.
2. An Attempt towards a General Description of Westmerland.
3. Catalogue of the Rivers in Westmerland; with the Mills, Bridges, &c. thereon.
4. Highways in the said County, amongst which that of the old Romans.
5. Some few Parishes, in the Bottom of Westmerland and Diocese of Carlisle, described in scraps and fragments.

Volume II. contains—

1. Villare Alphabeticum for the Barony of Kendale.
2. Description of the Parishes in the said Barony, wherein the Coats of Arms of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen at their severall Seats and on Monuments in the Churches, &c. are noted in their order, so that (the Parishes being known wherein such Gentlemen reside) an intelligent Reader will find these and the smaller Villages so readily that few of them are put into y<sup>e</sup> Alphabetical Index in the end of the Volume.
3. A Journal of the Author's Travels thro' the said Barony. N.B.—In this there are some Coats of Arms at several Seats of y<sup>e</sup> Gentry omitted in the parochial Accounts.



various sums arising from matrimonial causes, by him transferred to the fund for the fabric of St. Peter's Church at Rome, from 1st June 1464 to the last of May 1465.

At the end is a statement to the effect that these accounts had been examined and found accurate by the clerks of the Apostolic Chamber.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

#### CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Among the muniments of this College (founded in 1516), there are several deeds of conveyance, by the Prior of St. Frideswyde's and the Abbess of Godestowe, of Halls and gardens, Boke's Inn, Urbin Hall and gardens, and Nun Hall, upon the site of which the College was built.

*Liber Admissionum*, 1517-1660; a fine folio volume, in rough calf, containing about 150 leaves of vellum. It commences with the first admissions to the College, as newly founded by Bishop Fox: 4th July 1517, John Nordale admitted (probably as Scholar) for two years, by John Clamond, Master, who came from Magdalen College to take office in this.

A paper octavo volume, with parchment cover, being the Inventory-Book of the College for the years 1610, 13, 14. The Fellows it would seem, entered their rooms already partly furnished by the College. One of the earliest items is,—“In three Cloister Chamber, now Mr. Gorsleton's. In primis, a sayr standing bedsted, with carved vallance, and a testerne wayns-cotted, and a truckle-bed under it, with mats and cords to both.” The mention of the “truckle-bed” takes us back to the time when it was the usage for each Fellow of the College to have a Scholar living in the same room with him. According to the original Statutes, the Fellow slept in a higher bed, placed above the Scholar's. There are a number of curious entries in this little book.

Memoranda in a long paper scroll, entitled,—“Mr. Doctor Taylor and Robert Knyleford, their expenses in riding to London, in Hillarie Terme, about divers suites of the Colledgies; and Robert Englefeld, riding thence, who went about the sale of certeine underwode, going forth the xxth of January 1597.”

An “Inventorie of College Articles” in the possession of the President, consisting of plate and other things; of the middle of the 17th century.

A paper Inventory, date 1623, entitled,—“An Inventorie of all such goods and imploments as belong to C. C. C. in Oxon., which are in every severall chamber, beginning at the porter's lodge.” In p. 10 there is this note added to the context, in a somewhat later hand,—“I found also in the inner chamber one Malbert. I found also a large mapp of y<sup>e</sup> Land of Canaan. Item, a crucifixe in frame and coloured: Item, a great chaire of wood. Item, an old leather chaire. Item, a little tablo, with a frame. A ladder in the study, and a curteine for the window. Ita testor, Thomas Greaves.” In p. 19, “The chamber late Mr. Holliday's,” is named; qy. if Barten Holliday, the poet. If so, the fact of his having belonged to this College was unknown to Antony Wood. In p. 33, under “The rooms late Mr. Twyne's,” (the studious Bryan Twyne), the appliances for books are far more numerous than in any other instance,—“At the east end a rowe of shelves for bookes in folio, conteyning 6 shelves. A rowe for bookes in 4to behind the dore, conteyning 6 shelves. A rowe for 8<sup>o</sup> bookes on the north side, conteyning 7 shelves. A rowe of shelves for bookes in folio under the east end windows, conteyning 3 shelves. Two rowes of shelves for bookes in 16<sup>o</sup> in the westerne windowe, one row conteyning 5 shelves, the other three. A row of shelves for bookes in 8vo behind the dore, on the right hand coming in, conteyning 7 shelves. A deske over the chimney. A standing cupborde with locke and key.” In p. 49 is named,—“The next higher chamber, late Mr. Hooker's.” The remembrance of Richard Hooker was probably especially cultivated here, as many years must have elapsed since he held the room. He was elected Scholar in 1573 *at* 19, Fellow in 1577, and left the College about 1584. Several books are enumerated as forming part of the stock of his former chamber, not improbably left by him there, as a kind of heirloom. P. 55, “In the second cloyster, lately Mr. Beelye's, now in—Pocock,” meaning Edward Pocock, afterwards the celebrated divine and orientalist. In p. 59, “Mr. Newlin's Chamber” is named. He was afterwards ejected as President, then restored. In p. 31 there are two signatures, under 1622 and 23, by Edmund Stanton, afterwards the

President intruded by Parliament in place of Dr. Newlin. This interesting volume is in small quarto form, and contains 61 pages filled; it does not seem to have ever had a cover. There are also some loose leaves of a similar nature, date 1631-41. In most instances, as in the preceding Inventory, the list of articles is signed by the in-coming Fellow.

A quarto paper volume, in a vellum cover, such cover being a fragment apparently of a work on Canon Law; containing charges for building the College, in the 8th year of Henry VIII. (1517). Its contents are of considerable interest, and seem to merit a close examination. It begins,—“This boke, made the viii day off the roigne of Kyng Herry the Eychth, from the second day off March unto the xvi day off the same moneth.” The first item is,—“In primis, paid to Master Wottone for v hundred off drye planehe bord after iii s. the hunderd, xv s.” In the middle of the same page,—“Memorandum, to the said Johan for payng off the wood-yard to the kechyn, to fynd hym stone and sond, and he to have ffor his labours vi d. for every tease [toise], the summe off the teasys liiii teasys. Memorandum, to the said Johan for payng off halff the strette ffrom the wood-yard gate by the wall off Merton College to the corner off the wall next unto Canterbury College iii score and ix teasys; and ffrom the said corner to the garden gate by Seynt Frideswydo is wall, which conteyneth xlvii teasys, to have found hym stone and sand, taking for every tease vi d. Item, paid to John Matteson for xii plankes off asche off xvii foote off lengyth and xxi ynchis in bredyth, ffor a knedyng trooffe, pastery bord, and table for chambers, at xviii d. the pese—xviii s.”

In p. 5,—“Item borowyd att Magdalene College one C off v d. naylo, a C off vi d. nayle, dimid C x d. nayle.” Magdalen College not only found the rising house a Master, but was its model in other respects also. In the same page,—“Covenanted and agreed wyth Cornell Clerke ffor the making off the dextis [desks] in the Librery to the summe of xvi, after the maner and forme as they be in Magdalene College, except the popie [poppy] heades off the seite. Thes to be workmanly wrowght and clenly, and he to have alle manor off stooff ffound hym; and to have ffor the making off one dexte (x s.), the summe off the hole viii l.”

In p. 7,—“Memorandum, paid to Johan Townsend for the payng of the quadrant (part of the quadrant) takyn by the teeso.” In p. 45 there is an account for digging the foundation of the cloisters.

The book ends with the account for work done between the 10th and 24th of October in the same year, and contains 60 pages in all.

A Letter or Declaration, apparently the original; on foolscap paper, written by Dr. Delanno, President of St. John's College,—who was afterwards so remorselessly persecuted for his alleged Jacobite tendencies, by the unscrupulous Nicholas Amherst.—The Letter is as follows, but the occasion on which it was written does not appear:—“Know all men by these presents, that I, William Delanno, President of St. John's College, am desirous to consent to the sequestration of my headship of St. John's, my parsonage of Hanborough, and Prebend of Winchester, for the better securing a debt due from me to the Chancellour, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford; and, in order to it, will be ready at any time to sign and seal writings as Council learned in the law shall direct. And do hereby, as far as in me lyes, transferr all my right and title to the profits of the places aforesaid, untill such debt be discharg'd, into the hands of the Chancellour, Masters, and Scholars, of the said University. Sign'd this 15th July 1709 by me

“W. Delanno.”

“Signed in the presence of Geo. Cooper.”

The College also possesses folio Lease-books in great numbers, and in good preservation.

My best thanks are duo to the Reverend Dr. Norris, the President, for the courtesy with which he gave me access to the Muniment-room of the College, and the pains he took in calling my attention to such items among its archives as were most likely to merit notice in this Report. Nor must the good offices so readily rendered me by E. L. Hicks, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of the College, and R. Laing, Esq., Fellow and Lecturer, be allowed by me to pass without acknowledgment.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

## EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

These books, as I have said, are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. House, Tutor of the College, and Librarian.—

A Register, a small folio paper volume, bound in old rough calf, and containing about 200 pages, beginning in A.D. 1411, and ending in 1619. At the commencement are inserted, on five written leaves of that date, but of smaller size than the rest of the volume,—"Injunctions" delivered to Exeter College, by the Commissioners "for visiting the University in the reign of King Edward VI., A.D. 1548." At the end of the "Injunctions" is a note, in a modern hand—"These injunctions were circular, being given to all the Colleges in Oxford, excepting a few variations in a clause or two immediately before the conclusion. In the injunctions here given to Exeter Coll. the prelateness are the first last Articles—1. Making the Rectorship perpetual. 2. The clerical estate to abide. 3. For the Chaplain to read Morning Prayers, and to admit under the sacrament. 4. That controversies shall be referred to the Chancellor of the University. The like injunctions given to Oxon College, are printed by Hearne at the end of his edition of Trithemius "Anales Hist. H. Guen. 1729." The whole of this book is occupied with entries relative to the elections and admissions of Fellows and Scholars, resignations, and leaves of absence. There are many entries passed in the volume with the signature of John Petro, probably the representative of Sir William Petro, in Elizabeth's time, the Second Founder of the College. The book contains a large amount of matter that is purely Collegial, but some of these entries would probably be found to be of considerable interest.

A Second Register, small folio, containing about 200 leaves of paper, in modern binding; it begins A.D. 1619, and ends in 1770. In this volume, which is of a similar nature to the preceding one, a great number of letters and documents relative to College business, are inserted.

A large paper volume of Excerpts from the Registers, 1625-1770; a collection made by Dr. Stimson, Rector of the College, in the last century.

Henry Burnard, the Humanist's Book, a paper small folio, bound in parchment, containing 12 pages, composed by Henry Tozer, Fellow and Librarian in 1635, one of the Royalist Fellows of the College who were ultimately ejected. Its title is,—"Threemofore the Humanist and Butler—script, anno 1635." There are two copies, similar in every way, and probably intended for the Humanist's use, the other for the Butler. The contents of this work seem to be curious.

A small quarto volume, its contents being—"Copies of all the several Letters and Papers relating to the disputes between Dr. Hole, Rector of Exeter Coll., and some of the Fellows of the said Coll., in the year 1770." In the last writing of Bishop Compton, who was a Fellow of the College, and afterwards Rector. There are also some old letters in the volume.

Burnard's Books, from about the year 1700, in great numbers.

A large folio volume of about 400 leaves, in old calf binding. Its written title is,—"A Relation in regular and transcribed Evidence, and records belonging to Exeter College in Oxon., anno Domini 1631." On the margin, and below the title, is written in a modern hand,—"This book was purchased A.D. 1614, cost 15s." See Solat Comp. Rect. hoc anno. The contents are, (1) First five items being entered in a list of the 17th century;—"1. Charter of Incorporation by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. primo et 3 inclusive, anno regni octavo. 2. Articles of agreement imbedded between Sir William Petro and the College, anno Elizabethæ octavo. 3. Sir William Petro's general Deed of Gift, conveying the endowments for 11 Fellows. 4. Queen Elizabeth's gift of Killington malle. 5. Queen Elizabeth's Grant of Killington Rectory." The following items are in various hands of the 18th century;—"6. The title of Exeter College to Hart Hall. 7. Transcripts of early Charters belonging to the College, chiefly concerning of Halls, forming the site of the existing College. 8. Instruments relating to the building and consecration of the original Chapel of the Founder." It may be here remarked that the site of Exeter College abhors entirely the ancient Parish of St. Michael's.

Libert Cautonum, or Cauton Book; a paper folio volume, bound in parchment, beginning 26th of May 1629, and ending 17th of July 1686. From the nature of the preliminary matter it is evident that this book was commenced by Henry Tozer, already named.

Libert Cautonum; the second volume, beginning 17th of July 1686, and ending 18th of January 1713.

Libert Cautonum, the third volume; only partly filled. An Index to the three Libert Cautonum, from May 1629 to February 1770.

A Copy of a List of Rectors and Fellows of the College; the original, now lost, having been made by Robert Newton, Rector, and W. Wrotte, Sub-Rector, in 1574. Of this copy again there is a revised copy, by Th. C. Leach, a Cornish Fellow of the College, in 1780, a small quarto volume. This list has been continued to the present day; against many of the names particulars of their subsequent fortunes and writings are entered, containing matter, in many instances, of considerable interest.

Mr. House called my attention to a printed black-letter Preface, of 24 pages, in the College Library, with this title on the colophon:—"Psalterium cum Hymnis, secundum morem et consuetudinem Nigrum Monasterii Abbatensis Monasterii, scriptum anno salutis Nativitate Domini M. vi. octavo octavo, pro die 18to Septembris." From the entries in writing inserted at the beginning of the Kalender to this Preface, it is evident that it formerly belonged to a Roman Catholic family of the name of "Coke." It has the date of Richard Bates, Bishop of Worcester (deposed probably in 1550), making the day on which he died to have been the 9th of the Kalends of December (22nd of November) 1550, a fact which does not appear in Le Neve or any similar work, also, the obit of Nicholas Harpfield (sacerdotes) in 1574, eight years before the date hitherto usually assigned to that event.

Among the documents in the College Muniment-room, or Treasury, there are several letters and papers relative to the demand made, in 1612, of the College plate, in support of the cause of Charles the First. On the demand being made, the Rector and Fellows sent a Petition to his Majesty, representing that they considered themselves strictly bound to preserve their plate. To this an answer was given, signed "The Aylesbury," and bearing date the 25th of January 1612, embodied—"On the Petition of the Coll., stating that "His Majesty did not expect in a time when the Commonwealth of learning is in such danger, and the College themselves not like to outlive his Majesty, if he shall be destroyed in this rebellion, &c." On their immediate submission, another letter was written, dated the 29th of January, and signed by Aylesbury, beginning—"His Majesty graciously accepts the submission of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College to the desires of his letter of the 6th of January, and as very well contented that a reservation be made of their Communion plate, which his Majesty never expected upon his former letter." A second follows, bearing date the 2nd of February, to the following effect:—"Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College of Exeter in Oxford, in plate for his Majesty's service, by them presented as followeth, in white, 24 lb 4 oz 15 dwt, for gilt plate 35 lb 0 oz 3 dwt total, 216 lb 5 oz 1 dwt (signed) "Wm Parkhurst, Treas. Bushell." On the 12th of June in the previous year a present of 200 lb had already been given by the College to the King, for which there is a receipt among these papers. On the 21st of June 1613 a fresh requisition was made for pay for his Majesty's foot soldiers,—"at the rate of the week (for one month) as they think fit." These letters and papers are nine in number. In consequence of the stringency of the above requisitions no portion of the ancient College plate has survived, with the exception, as the Rector informed me, of a silver salver and an ostrich egg set in silver gilt. The latter is very similar in general appearance to the so-called gipsykey (or culture's egg) still preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (see the preceding Report of this Commission, p. 69), with the exception that in the Exeter College relic the setting is more massive, and of a somewhat more recent date. The coverlet is evidently of a later date than the rest of the work.

The following particulars as to the Charters and early deeds of this College are extracted from a valuable and very interesting Report on the subject, made, by direction of the Rector and Fellows, by Mr. William Henry Black, and dated 26th of June 1831.—

As to property on the original site of the College, in the Parish of St. Peter in the East, constituted by Hart Hall and Arthur Hall, 17 Charters from the 51st of Henry III. to the 6th of Edward III.

As to the present site of the College, abutting St. Mildred's Parish, and consisting of—



1. Bedford Hall; 12 Charters, from — Henry III. to 22 Edward III.
2. Castel Hall; 4 Charters, 32 Edward III. to 9 Richard II.
3. Cheker Hall; 14 Charters, 1 Richard II. to 7 Henry IV. With this Hall, or Hostel, came also the tenement known as "Gyngyveresplace."
4. Culverd Hall; 4 Charters, from 1351 to 27 Edward III.
5. Fragon Hall; 3 Charters, 1313 and 1323.
6. Godstowe's tenement; granted to the College at a yearly rental of 12 shillings, by the Abbess of Godstowe, 1318.
7. Hambury Hall; 9 Charters, from about 1270 or 1280 to 35 Edward III.
8. Peter Hall; one deed of Oseney Abbey, 10 Edward IV.
9. Scheld Hall; 14 Charters or deeds, between about 1285 and 1344.
10. Scot Hall; 8 Charters, 18 Edward II. to 1 Edward III.
11. St. Stephen's Hall; 19 Charters, from 1284, or earlier (3 being without date), to 11 Edward III., including some in reference to the Lavendrie, granted, with St. Stephen's Hall, by Master Peter Skelton.

Tenements situate in other Parishes in Oxford:—  
Magdalen Parish; Bataille Hall, 4 deeds, 14 Edward II.

St. Michael's Parish; Ledyn Porche (afterwards known as "Ledyn Hall"), 7 Charters, 27 Edward I. to — Edward III. This tenement was given by the Founder (Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter) in the 16th of Edward II.

St. Peter's in the Bailoy; Carolo Hall and another tenement; the two acquired by the College in 1388 and 1458; 45 Charters, from 1234, 5, to 15 Edward IV.

St. Martin's Parish; Gyngyvere's Place, two deeds, 7 Henry IV. and 14 Edward IV.

Either the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, or of St. Giles; Robyns' tenement in St. Giles's Street without the North Gate, acquired in the 18th of Edward IV.; 14 deeds, 8 Henry IV. to 3 Henry VII.

Two deeds, relating to a tenement, or school, apparently in Cat Street; one of the 7th of Edward III., the other only a fragment without date.

Twenty-three documents containing Statutes and ancient deeds, relating to the privileges and proceedings of the College from the time of its foundation.

Royal Charters or Patents, and other Letters under the Royal Seal, 21 documents, 3 comparatively modern.

Ancient Charters and Instruments, relating to Benefices impropriated unto the College, 65 in number.

Numerous other ancient Charters and deeds, relating to other estates of the College. The total number of charters and deeds is 462.

The Computi of this College, still in existence, begin at a very remote date, though unfortunately the earliest among them have suffered greatly from the effects of damp and former neglect. They commence, each of them, with the name of the then Rector, or Master, of the College, who, in the early times of the house, held office for only two years; at the end of that period another being appointed, or the former Rector re-elected. As already noticed, it was only in the year 1548 that the Rector was first appointed to hold the office for life. The Computi, when examined by me, were mingled indiscriminately in the College chest, but in giving the following list of those belonging to the 14th century, with some occasional extracts, I have endeavoured to bring them into chronological sequence. In some instances there are two Computi for a single year, and in many cases as many as four: a great proportion of them, especially for the first half of the 14th century, have probably perished. Of those belonging to the 15th century, many in number, my limited time would not allow me to take any details:—

The earliest of these Computi that I was able to meet with, is that of Stepheu de Pippeote, Rector, 1324; the next, of John de Sevenaysshe, Rector, 1325, 26 (2); John de Kelly, 1326; Richard de Pyn, 1329 (2); "Computus Magistri Henrici de Tunertone, Rectoris Scholarum de la Stapeldone Hall, 1333, 4;" William de Polmorva, 1337 (afterwards of Queen's College; in 1350 he was Chancellor of the University; he also held the offices of Archdeacon of Middlesex and Prebendary of Windsor, and died in 1362); Robert Trethewy, 1354, 5 (2); Robert Trethewy, 1355; Robert Trethewy, 1356 (3); John Halle, 1357 (3); John Halle, 1358 (3); John Halle, 1359; John Wyseburgh, 1359; a fragment of a roll,

belonging to 1359 or 60; Robert de Clist, 1359; Robert de Clist, 1360 (2); Robert de Clist, 1361 (2); Robert de Clist, 1362 (2); Robert de Clist, 1363 (4); Robert de Clist, 1364 (2); Robert de Clist, 1365 (3); Robert Blake-done, 1366 (3); John Otery, 1367 (3); John Otery, 1368 (4); Thomas Kelly, 1368; Thomas Kelly, 1369 (2); John Dagenet, 1372 (2); Robert de Liddeforde, 1374 (2); John More, 1374 (2); John More, 1375 (2); Thomas Worthe, 1375; Thomas Worthe, 1376; Thomas Worthe, 1377; John Hemeri, Sub-rector, for Thomas Wit, or Wyt, 1378; Richard Broun, Sub-rector, 1378; Richard Broun, Rector, 1378, 9 (3); Lawrence Stevyne, 1379; William Talkarne, about 1380; William Slade, 1380 (2); William Slade, 1381; William Slade, 1382; William Slade, 1383 (2); Thomas Dyer, 1385; Thomas Dyer, 1386; Thomas Dyer 1388; Thomas Hendyman, 1389 (Chancellor of the University, 1395-7); Richard Marke, 1390 (2); Richard Marke, 1391; Elias Stoke, 1391; Elias Stoke, 1392 (2); Elias Stoke, 1393; Robert Marshall, 1394; John Gynne, 1396 (2); John Gynne, 1397; John Gynne, 1399.

The following are a few (translated) extracts from the surviving Computi of the 14th century, as above enumerated. Taken as a whole, they are full of interesting matter, and, if thoroughly examined, much of the early history of the College might be recovered from them.

The Computus of John de Kelly, 1326, gives an account of the resources of the College within a few years of its foundation (A.D. 1314).—"First, he renders account of 25*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*, his arrears in the preceding term. He also renders account of 13 marks received "by the hands of the bailiff of Bampton, in full payment of 20*l.*, of which the Dean and Chapter of Exeter have acquittance. He also renders account of 10 marks received of the goods of the house by the hands of Sir Gilbert de Colshull. He renders account of 12*s.*, payment made from the Hert Hall (de pensione "La Hert Halle); of 7*s.*, payment from the Ledene-porche; of 6*s.*, payment from the Scoch Hall; of 6*s.*, payment from the Batayl Hall; of 5*s.* 4*d.*, payment from the Schild Hall; of 3*s.*, payment from the Arthur Hall." In the same account there is an expedituro of 4*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* upon new buildings, and 21*s.* 2*d.* upon books. These "pensiones," it may be added, were payments for the occupation of rooms in the respective halls.

In one of the Computi of Robert Trothewy, 1354, 5, mention is made of the redemption of a Bible, which had lain as security for repayment of 60*s.* in Lauggeton's chest (a loan-fund which had been given some years before to the University by John Laugton, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor; see Anstey's *Munimenta Acad.*, p. 133); and in the same roll, as in many others of about this date, the "nunsyns," or noon drinks, given to workmen, are frequently mentioned; one of the early forms, no doubt, of the words "nuncheon" and "luncheon," (see the First Report of this Commission, p. 84, col. 2).

In one of the Computi of Robert de Clist, or Clyst, 1360, there is an item,—"Paid 8*d.* for the expenses of our parishioners of West Wyttenham, on the day of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, when there "was a play:"—in allusion probably to a Mystery performed in Oxford on that day. The living of West Wyttenham, now known as Long, or Earl's, Wittenham, is still in the possession of this College.

In one of the Computi of the same Robert de Clist, for 1362, mention is made of John Trevyssa, afterwards a Fellow of Queen's College, in this University, whose name is still remembered as one of the early translators of Ralph Higden's *Polychronicon*. Allusion is also made to the disastrous results of the great storm of wind on the 8th of January in this year, (see the *Memorials of London*, p. 308).—"The Rector, among other things, renders account for "the allowances (dicties) of John Trevyse, who came into commons on Sunday in the same week. . . . He also renders account of 46*s.* 8*d.* paid to the stone-masons who erected the wall on the side of the pleasure-garden (disportum); where formerly was situate Castel Halle . . . of 18*s.* paid to a tiler who repaired all our houses after the great [wind]. . . . He also renders account of 3*d.* paid for cords, nails, and thread, and for repairing the Sepnlethro [in the Colloge Chapel] against the Feast of Easter. . . . He also renders account of 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to a plumber for his services, when he repaired our chancel at West Wyttenham, after the great wind."

The following, with some few omissions, is a translation of one of the Computi of the same Rector for the year 1364.—"First, he renders account of 1*l.* paid for



"to the stone-masons' for their dinner on the last day (of the building)." "Morendæ," or breakfasts, for the masons are mentioned in the account, and dinners and drink for the carriers of the stone and other materials. When finished, the Library was roofed with lead, and then "dawbed," probably with a thick solution of red earth (terra rubra), there being an item of 2s. 6d. for that material used in the building.

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College, for the kind and courteous manner in which he received me, on my first making application to him, in response to his Letter to the Commissioners, for permission to inspect the College archives; and in no less a degree, for the interest he took in providing me with every possible facility for prosecuting my researches. My best thanks are also greatly due to the Reverend Charles William Boase, Fellow and Tutor of the College, and Librarian, for the valuable assistance which he so unsparringly afforded me, in giving me the benefit of his intimate acquaintance with the archives and former history of his college.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Though the records and archives of this College, other than purely muniments of title, are comparatively few in number, my thanks are none the less due to the Reverend the Principal, Dr. Williams, for the courteous manner in which he gave me access to them, and personally called my attention to several manuscripts in the Library; all of which latter, however, upon examination, we found already described in Mr. Cox's Catalogue.—

A Register-Book, containing 79 leaves of paper, of foolscap shape and size, bound in parchment; the entries commencing in 1602. The hands in which this little book is written are very varied, and some of them so crabbed and difficult to decipher, that in the latter part of last century the College came to an agreement to have its contents transcribed into a large paper folio volume, in rough calf, some fifty of whose leaves are occupied with its contents. The title of the older book is "Liber Collegii Jesu in Universitate Oxon., ex dono Johannis Williams, in Sacra Theologia Doctoris et Professoris, et Principalis ejusdem Collegii, July 12, 1602." Generally speaking, the "Acta," or "Gesta," of the house are set forth in this volume; with several lists of plate that had been presented to the College,—indeed, in very considerable quantities. One is an inventory of "Plate bestowed since Sir Eubule Thelwall came to be Principall" with the addition,—"All layd up in a chest that is in the study over the gate," except those pieces delivered to Howel Morgan, butler of Jesus College." It would appear that this portion of the College plate must have been melted down for the use of King Charles I., with little exception, if any. Letters of attorney and copies of conveyances also occupy a part of the volume, with elections of Principals, Fellows, and Scholars.

In fol. 55a. is the following entry:—"Wee the Principall and Fellowes of Jesu Colledge doe decree: that whereas heretofore such as were adorn'd with any degree out of the said College were charged with a necessary burthen of entertaynement in the hall, (we) should now divert the same monyes towards the furnishing of our Librarye, or any other ornament which the Principall and major part of Fellowes shall judge fitt, and to bee seez'd (assessed) according to the degrees in their severall faculties, as followeth:—A Doctor in any faculty threo pounds, a Bachelor in any of the supreme faculties fortye shillings, a Master of Arts 20 shillings, a Bachelor of Arts, being commoner 20 shillings, if batteller tenn shillings." Signed by Sir Eubule Thelwall, the Principal, and eight Fellows.

Bursars' Account-Book, 1st volume, a paper folio volume, in rough calf. It begins in 1631—"The account of Michael Roberts, Bursar," and ends in 1650.

Bursars' Account-Book, vol. 2; a paper folio volume. It begins in 1651—"The accounts of James Vaughan, Bursar," and ends apparently in 1660. It contains Manciples' accounts also for a later date.

Bursars' Account-Book, vol. 3, a paper folio volume, bound in rough calf. It begins with the accounts of Edward Jeffroys, Bursar, in 1661, and ends in 1686.

A folio volume, written on vellum throughout, in a most exquisite hand. On its title-page is written,—

"Hæc KEIMILATA excellentissimi Domini, Domini Leolini Jolikiis, in honoris et delectæ observantiæ testimonium, dono dedit Willielmus Wynuo, hujus collegii quondam Commensalis, et Artium Baccalaureus, mōdo Medii Templi Barcsterius, mcccxxiv. Quibus appositus suam Reverendissimi Præsulis, Francisci Rossensis, Defensionem in Demo Procerum, Maii ix et xi, a.d. mcccxxii." After this come, entered in various ornate hands;—"The names of such worthy Benefactors as have contributed toward the finishing the building in the second quadrangle, together with the respective sums given by them to the purpose." Then,—*"A Catalogue of the severall pieces of plate belonging to Josus Colledge, with the names of the respective gentlemen who bestowed them, with their severall weights."* This latter list of names is singularly numerous. The names, in a handwriting in imitation of print, begin at folio 10; and, down to folio 14, are so exquisitely done that they might readily be mistaken for print; after which, there are some entries in a handwriting of inferior merit. These gifts were all subsequent to the Restoration of King Charles II.

The other end of the volume begins with another list, in fine handwriting in the flourishing stylo,—*"Nomina et cognomina eorum, cujuscumque gradus, dignitatis, aut sexus, fuerint, qui bibliothecam libris, Collegium vasis argenteis aut aureis, pecuniis numeratis, aliōve quovis genere, dotarunt et ampliaverunt."* The name of the industrious and skilful writer of the volume occurs on folio 19 at this end,—*"Willielmus Parry, S.T.B., hujus Collegii nuper Socius, Rector Ecclesie de Shipston supra-Stower, et Capellæ de Tidmington in agro Vigorniciensi, sequentia MSS. hoc Registro addere sollicitatus est, in usum Collegii, a se Typo-mimice descripta, et dono data, a.d. 1732."*—1. The Life of the Rev. Dr. Mansel, in 12mo. 2. *"Collegii Jesu Oxon., ex fundatione Reginæ Elizabethæ, Statuta; folio."* Mr. Parry's imitations in this volume of the usual typography of his time, both Roman and italic, are of singular merit; and the same may be said of the execution of a Life of Dr. Mansel, supposed to have been written by Sir Leoline Jenkins, and his copy of the College Statutes, above mentioned, both of which are carefully preserved in the College Library. The volume just described is only about half filled.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The following books, constituting the archives of the College, were placed before me by the Reverend Mark Pattison, the Rector; to whom I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations for the courtesy and kind attention I received at his hands.—

A small folio paper book; the cover consisting of several leaves of parchment pasted together. Though the contents begin in the 15th, the pagination probably belongs to the 17th, century. The first entry is in small faint characters, partly obliterated.—*"Memorandum, quod 10<sup>o</sup> die Martii, anno Domini 1472, Magister Tristhorp, Rector hujus Collegii, præsentibus Magistro Johanne Veysy et Thoma Pytte, extraxit a communitate Collegii, pro edificatione Cancelli Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum, xii. xiiis. iiid."* (Fr.) Bo it remembered; that on the 10th day of March, a.d. 1472, Master Tristhorp, Rector of this College, in presence of Master John Veysy and Thomas Pytte, withdrew from the common chest of the College, for building the Chancel of the Church of All Saints, 12l. 13s. 4d." It is followed by an entry of probably about the same date; (tr.),—"Rents pertaining to Lincoln College, Oxford," the first five of which are,—*"First, from the Church of All Saints and Michael, 22l. Also, from the Chantry of St. Anne, in the Church of All Saints, 10l. 14s. 4d. only per annum. Also, from the tenement of Carre, the Bedel, in Oxford, 5l. 6s. 8d. Also, from Lawrence Hall, with Plumberhalie, 40s. Also, from Staple Hall (Aula Stapuliua), 26s. 8d."* There are numerous other entries in this page; some mere scribbles, without meaning.

In p. 3 there is a curious list, in Latin, of Chapel vestments, (tr.);—"a.d. 1480, on the Eve of the Consecration of St. Paul, the following are kept in the Chapel.—First, as to vestments, five sets of green vestments. Also, one new set of black silk of *leysaltan* (P broad satin), the gift of William Hastebray, citizen of London; for the soul of Sir John Croke. Also, one of red silk, with arms on the back for

"eagles, the gift of Master Walter Dade. Also, two of green and red silk, mixed colours, with lions on the back, upon a blue and red cross. Also, one of pearly like colour and of silk, with unicorn, and lions on the back, upon a green cross. Also, one of green (clausum), with a red cross of silk, and peacock and gold. Also, one of sea-green and of silk, with a white cross. Also, one of silk of blue-green, and with a red cross with flowers and dures. Also, an old one in black, with runes for the deacon and sub-deacon. Also, a red one, with runes for the deacon and sub-deacon, and with three crosses pertaining to the same, and of the same suit. There are in the Church (probably of All Saints). One red set of vestments, and of silk, with a green cross. Also, three ornaments for the altar. First for the three altars, six ornaments, white with lions on them, the gift of John Golesey. Acquire. Also, two red ornaments, one with the figure of Mary Crucified, the other with the figure of the Blessed Mary, unadorned with a sword. Also, two silk curtains of black lace. Also, two silk curtains of red colour. Also, a frontal of red silk, the gift of the Founder. Also, linen cloths for the altars. Also, towels. Also, two ornaments in black. Also, cruets. Also, a vessel for holy water. Also, candlesticks. Also, small bells. Also, three chaises, one of silver."

In fol. 24 and succeeding leaves are entered various Compositions among them, a Composition dated the 2nd of February 1488 between the Rectors of Master John Thorpe, priest, and John, Rector of the House or College of Acheres, from Ashby, in Rutland, as to an annual rent. A Composition between Master William Chanterbury, Rector of the College of St. Mary and All Saints of Lincoln, and Master William Gascoigne, date 1481, regarding that certain Anthelm shall be sung in honour of St. Arnold All Saints Church on certain days, in return for certain lands given by him to the College, but then left in his custody. William Reed m. one of the University Poets, is a witness. A Composition made between Master Thomas Nether and the College, date 1488, the College lending him 4 volumes of the books of the "Doctor Solinus" (Dante Scotus) which he had already given to the College, the books to be entered in the library, for the use of the students, after his death. A Composition, dated 15th June 1477, between John Forest, Dean of Wells and Canon of Lincoln, in the Chantry of the Proboscite Church of Banbury, had lent the Chapel and library, 14th and 15th, and elsewhere, "high and low" of noble works John Bale, the Rector, and the Fellows, binding the scholars by oath to celebrate his Anniversary. Other Compositions are, as to John Southam, Archbishop of Oxford, 1472, to celebrate his anniversary, as being a benefactor. As to William Funderm, and Agnes his wife, 1444; Henry (Beaufort) Cardinal Priest of St. Eusebia, called the "English Cardinal," 1447; John Croxley, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, 1476; Thomas Becketon, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1477; Sir Laurence, Master Hugh Sagar, John Pope, and Richard Swan, having paid 1200*l.* part of his money, towards the building of the College. Composition as to Walter Bale 1479. John and Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, about 1478, bequeathing given 400*l.* to the College, to buy out in land; and Master John Benham, Rector of Harnake in Northamptonshire, a benefactor and Librarian of the College, 19 Henry VIII.

In fol. 10 is entered, in a beautiful but minute hand a memorandum of all the gifts of the College, 21st December 1474, John Trypnow being Rector, John Veysey, Thomas Parn tone, and Master William Betham, Fellows, and Master William Hatto, Chancellor. This list is of singular interest among the articles of plate are mentioned, (it.)—"Also, a great standing bowl, all of silver gilt, the gift of Master Thomas Odbury, formerly Treasurer of our College, with a cover. Also, two great vessels, the common name of which is 'bafes' (bowls), with a cover. Also, Master and . . . The above are contained in a chest with three keys, in the tower of the College. Also, in the tower aforesaid there is a certain chest belonging to the house, closed with a fastening of iron, with the words therein of Master John Tristram, Rector of the house. Also, in the same tower there is another chest, with evidences of the house. Also, two other small chests, in like manner containing evidences." Among articles belonging to the house, in the Rector's chamber,—"Item, unum senex fedele," "Also, one old leather-bed."

fol. 15th an Inventory begins of all the books in the College, the probably about 1500. The

names also of those who gave the volumes are in many instances added, and the books are enumerated desk by desk. Among them is this item, (it.)—"Also, on the second rule of the same desk, Walden against Willyf, the gift of the Founder (Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln), the second leaf commencing with 'Prologus.' As to Chronicles, the following are mentioned.—"Also, the Chronicle of the Iron of Chartres, the gift of Master Thomas Gascoigne, the second leaf beginning 'Veritatem interpretans.' Also, the Chronicle which begins with 'Carmelina,' given by the same. Also, the Intercomitum, with a table (it.)—"Also, the gift of William Lacy, the second leaf beginning 'De bello Piratarum.' Also, Breviar (Breviarium) on Illustration Men and Eminent Women, the gift of Master Robert Fleming. In the second part of the same (the fourth desk) a little book of the Chronicle of Marston (an error for Marston) Scotus." The works of the Doctor Subitus (Dante Scotus) are very numerous in this list.

In fol. 18 is a list of legacies delivered to the Rector and Fellows 7th March 1477, as to the College by Master Richard Swan, late Provost of the Cathedral of Wells.

In fol. 21a there is a list of Books in the possession of the College in the year 1476, and in fol. 22 a list of Books in 1477.

At fol. 23 a list begins of Contents of the volume, written to a hand of the 16th century, but it does not correspond with the volume in its present state. Several leaves have evidently been removed and several matters referred to in the list of Contents do not appear.

Turned to fol. 24 is a paper (date 1534) signed by George Gascoigne, stating that he has—by wish and unwisely words, and unworthy behaviour, given just cause of offence to Mr. Cross and Mr. Chaffin, for which they might justly have intervened against me, to my disgrace and prejudice. He also acknowledges himself to be unworthy of any further favour or sentence in the College. From fol. 120 it appears that it is called Mr. Cross, a Senior Fellow, and that he is "put a nickname on Mr. Chaffin, Master of Arts at 14 Chapel, calling him 'Such das Vinculus'."

In fol. 15a is a "Copie of the Suspension which was read in St. Michael's against Mr. Nathaniel Wright, Chaplain there, for his delay in reaching 104 Magnifico Declaration for recreation on the Lord's Day, 23 December 1533." In a later page follows "The humble submission of Thomas Smyth Master of Arts, made to the College, Chappell, December 20, 1534." He acknowledges that he has cruelly broken Nicholas North, Master of Arts of the same College, after seeking into his chamber, with a great entreat, "until after three hours at break upon the wall." He also acknowledges himself to have been late again punished by Mr. Reeve, and "justly punished this public and open punishment." He then owns himself "unworthily sorry for this my sin and shame a fact in which might rather have become the black veins of Kestrel, than the shadow of the Prophet, or the Sea, turns of the Mount." This affair excited great commotion in the College, and the Rector was accused by his four Senior Fellows in his determination to punish Smyth.

In fol. 137, under date 21st August 1525, Matthias Watson, a Fellow, is "expelled the Society for his 'notoria leia and debeat life;' yet the Rector and Fellows agreed to buy him a new state of apparel, and to have a messenger and horse to carry him to his friends, and to supply him with sufficient money for his expenses by the way."

In fol. 204 is a list of "stuff remaying in Laurence Hall, at such time as Mr. James entered."

Fols. 216-15 contain many items about the College plate. In fol. 217a Ferdinandus Sacheverell's plate is mentioned, as weighing 174 ounces. In 211a "Sacheverell his entrenchment" is named, many other "carepieces" being also mentioned.

This volume is full of curious memoranda bearing reference to College Affairs and University life.

Register of Admissions and of College Act., in folio paper volume, in old rough calf. It begins with the following description, in fol. 1—"Anno Domini 1771 Jani primo, Registrum Collegii Lincolniensis, in qua continetur debent exemplaria et copia omnium Compositionum inter Collegium præsdictum et alios quorundam. Item, electiones et promissiones Rectorum, Sociorum, et scholarum, causæ absentia, Inventaria bonorum Collegii, et cetera minuta quicunque, ab anno præsdicto infuturum." Although the leaves at the beginning are tattered at the edges, the volume is in general in fair condition, and perfect; the entries come down to 1739.

The first entry records the election of Master John Underhill as Rector, 2nd June 1577.

In fol. 20b there is this curious entry:—"Whereas Sir Baber [John Baber, elsewhere named as a Fellow,] was found corrigible by the Rector and judgment of all the Fellowes for his disobedience and misdemeanor, to the greete scandall of the Colledge, and ill example of others, the Rector did injoyne him the punishment in forme following, viz., to studie in the Librarie every day in the week, except Saturday or holy daye, or his answering daye, for the space of two howers in the day, viz., from 8 till 9 in the forenoone, and from 1 till 2 in the afternoone, and this for the space of a moneth, and to beginne the 11 of March, being the next Wensday. Secondly, on Saturday the 14 of this moneth, presently after Prayers, to goe to the Chappell deske, and there to make an humble acknowledgment of his disobedience and misdemeanor in such wordes and forme as shalbe delivered in writing unto him, before prayers, by the Sub-Rector; and the Sub-Rector to have a coppie thereof, to see whether he does it verbatim, as he should. Lastly, on the 22 of March, presently after Prayers, at the deske in the Chappell, to make an oration in the prayse of obedience and studious life, to move others therunto; that so by this exemplary punishment of his, others may learne not to offend hereafter in the like. Ita est, Daniel Hough, Sub-Rector." The submission and acknowledgment then follow, date 14th March 1611. This leaf, it may be remarked, has been apparently bound up in the volume out of its place.

In fol. 26a, date 19th March 1597, the name of Tobias Heyrick appears, as a member of the College. Qy. if he was a kinsman of Herrick, the author of the "Hesperides," mentioned in this Report under Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

In fol. 40a, date 12th June 1600, the punishment of "Sir Loddington" (Marmaduke Loddington, a Bachelor of Arts) is entered.—"Imprimis, he shall make an oration in the Chappell, presently after prayers in the morning, on the Fryday next before the Act. His theme shalbe: Vituperium ebrietatis et vite dissolutae. (A censure of drunkenness and a dissolute life)," with much more in the way of task, in the 3rd Book of Aristotle "De Anima." Loddington was a Fellow, and his resignation appears on the 24th of October following.

In fol. 50 the signature of Robert Saunderson (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and the eminent Divine), occurs for the first time, as a Fellow, under date 6th May 1606; and in fol. 59b, the resignation of his Fellowship, 6th May 1619.

In fol. 61b, under date 6th May 1624, it is proposed that "Master Math. Watson," a Fellow, be suspended from his fellowship, (tr.)—"for his notorious inebriety, which brings a scandal upon the College;" he also being a person—"of a virulent and pudent tongue, and of manners so satyricall that one can hardly be prevailed upon to be in his company, with a due regard to modesty." Watson's answer to these charges is subjoined. In it he contends,—"*Quod inhumanum sit errare, quod quotidiano aqua usu vires corporis minuerentur*," "That to err is human, that if he daily took water, the strength of his body would be diminished." Upon this occasion, he escaped with a reprimand only; but in the next page is an entry,—"*This yeare Mr. Watson for diverse misdemeanours was censured either to bring a certificate of his good behaviour from the place where hee then abode, or else presently to returne to the College, and to bee confined to the Librarie.*" As to his ultimate expulsion, see the extracts from the preceding volume.

Fol. 73a, date 10th April 1625, Mr. George Ashton, Master of Arts of the College, is accused by the Rector of "having sleighted and pishit at him;" upon which the Rector told him, "he had pishit twice at him, for which he would pish him out of the College;" upon which, Ashton "in derision whoopt at him, so lowd that all the hall rung of him." With full consent of the Fellowes, he was warned to leave the College in three days, and order was "given unto the butler to leave his name out of the booke."

A correspondence follows, between the College and the Parliamentary Committee for regulating the Universities.

Under October 14, 1654, occurs the following entry:—"Mr. Rector and Fellowes, upon certaine proofe made by severall instances to them that Mr. Rotteram was married and had a child by his wife, did agree with one joynt consent that his Fellowship should be pronounced void; whereupon Mr. Rector pronounced him non socius."

In p. 105, under date 7th November 1659, the signatures commence of Nathaniel Crewe, as Sub-Rector; afterwards Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

Fol. 114a, date 14th January 1660,—"*Whereas Rose, a Schollar of this Colledge, did formerly officiate as Portor, and had noe allowance for his paines, the Rector and Fellowes therefore, now did thinke fitt to forgive him that money, which usually is demanded of all such who take degrees; and that his degree of Bachelour of Arts shall cost him nothing as to the Colledge, in that particular.*" Testor, Nath: Crewe, Sub-Rector."

Fol. 155a, 12th August 1669, is entered the election of Dr. Crewe as Rector.

This volume, like the one previously described, is singularly full of curious details as to College life and discipline in the 17th century; very few Colleges, probably, in either University, have preserved records of similar transactions.

A small folio paper volume, bound in parchment, written probably between 1720 and 1730, and containing copies of deeds relating to the College, and various genealogical extracts. In p. 111 the following passage incidentally met my eye.—"*One Alderman Frere was a noted chirurgeon; and being employ'd by King Henry 8, about the year 1537, to rip up his Queen Jane [Seymour] in order to save the life of his son, afterwards King Edward 6, had the manors of Wolvorcote, Yarneton, and Walter Eaton, given him by the King for that service. His house in Oxon stood in the site of the King's Head Tavern. His son was knighted. He sold Wolvorcote and Godstow to Sir John Walter; Yarneton to Mr. Speneer, and Walter Eaton, which was his summer seat, to ———.*" The story about the death of Queen Jane is untrue. There are apparently a great number of interesting entries in this volume.

A small paper quarto volume, in a parchment cover; being a Register of, and Index to, Deeds in the College Treasury. By one, dated 4th November 1447, the Rector and Fellowes of the College, in consideration of 100 marks given to them by Cardinal Beaufort, promise to observe yearly the 11th of April, the day of his obit; and on that day to allow to the Rector, if present, 16*d.*; to every Fellow present, 8*d.*; to the two Chaplains, 12*d.*; to the Bible Clerk, 4*d.*; and for tapers, etc. 16*d.*; also, for a pittance in common to the Rector, Fellowes, and Chaplains, 3*s.* 4*d.* For the performance whereof, they bind themselves to the Bishop of Winchester in a penalty of 20 shillings, half to his own use, half to go to the informer, on breach of the covenant.

Under date 12th September 1513, Margaret Parker, widow, gives to Lincoln College 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in consideration whereof, the Rector and Fellowes bind themselves in a bond of 200*l.*, to provide two priests, with a salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to each, to pray for her soul for 10 years after her decease, in the Chupel of Our Lady in the Church of All Saints at Chipping Faringdon, Berks.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The following interesting document was shown to me by Dr. Sewell, the Warden of the College, it being kept in the Warden's Lodge.—

A Letter, written by William de Wykeham, Founder of New College, bought some years since, by auction, for 29*l.* It is supposed to bear reference to the ransom of the Duke of Bourbon, who had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Poitiers, A.D. 1356. As it is comparatively brief, and of additional interest, as being the only specimen of Wykeham's handwriting (apart from his signature) now known to exist, it is here inserted at length.—

"Treschier Sire. Venilliez savoir que yee Dymengo je envoiay par Canal, le vullet Symond Bachel, qui vynt a moi a Shene, ou je lui parlay de leschange dont vous savez; et yee Landy il envoi un vullet devers Parys, et lui ad charge qil y soit ove toute la haste qil purra par la dite eanse. Et le dit Symond, ou Barthelmeu Spifanie, son pere, envoieront devers leur compaignons, quel part que le Pape sera, de vous faire prestement paier la somme dont estoit parle entre nous; issint qil nen busoigne mie que vous aillez ne envoiez devers Parys par celle eanse. Car seurement vous traverserez le dit paiement devant vous en les mains de ditz compaignons, quel lieu que le Pape sera trove. Treschier Sire, lui Seint Esprit vous vuelle garder en sante. Escribe a Shene, et grande haste, yee Landy, sur mon departir. Will de Wykeham."

(Tr.) "Very dear Sir. Do pleased to know that this Sunday I sent for Canal, the vallet of Symon Rachel, who came to me at Shene, where I spoke to him of the exchange of which you know; and this Monday he sent a vallet to Paris, and charged him to be there with all the haste he may for the same reason. And the said Symon, or Bartholomew Spilaine, his father, will send to their companions, at whatever place the Pope shall be, to have you speedily paid the sum of which it was spoken between us; so that there may be no need for you to go or send to Paris for this reason. For assuredly you will find the said payment before you in the hands of the said companions, at whatever place the Pope shall be found. Very dear Sir, may the Holy Spirit keep you in health. Written at Shene, in great haste, this Monday, upon my setting out. William de Wykeham."

The Letter is written upon a piece of parchment, and formerly there was a small slip of parchment attached to it, now lost, with the following address:—"A mon treschier, Jehan, Seigneur de Cobehame." "To my very dear, Jehan, Lord of Cobehame."

The following books and documents were shown to me, in the library, by Mr. Lee:—

"A parchment Indenture, bearing date 20th March, 19 Richard II. (A.D. 1386), endorsed in a hand of the 17th century,—"Indentura cum qua Thomas Cranlegh intervin. iuratus, quo tempore resignavit officium Cathedralis."—"Indenture of the things which Thomas Cranlegh delivered to the Bursars, at the time when he resigned the office of Warden." Cranlegh was the first Warden of the House after the building of the present College. Among the miscellaneous articles in this interesting document, some of which are of the humblest nature, and of singularly trivial value, the Chapel ornaments deserve remark, and the following items:—"Tympanali nova panni de Garnsey, quorum unum continet vi. ulnas, et duo alia x. ulnas. Unum mervale novum pro mensa famulorum, continens vi. ulnas. Mantueria de panno de Wilton." "Three new hand-cloths of cloth of Garnsey (Garnsey), one of which contains 6 ells, and the two others 10 ells. One new table-cloth for the servants' table, containing 6 ells. Finger-rings of cloth of Wilton." Five horses are mentioned as being in the College stables, two of them "for the saddle of the Warden." The copy of the College Statutes, still preserved in the Warden's Lodge, in a modern binding, is here described, in its original form:—"Item, Statuta Domini de novo reformata, et ligata cum corio rubro, in una capella lignea." "Also, the Statutes of the Lord (Bishop) newly reformed, and bound with red leather, in a wooden box."

An ancient volume, small folio, containing about 60 leaves of vellum, bound in limp parchment. On the original fly leaf is entered the following memorandum, in a hand of the 17th century:—"In hoc volumine continentur.—1. Controversie inter Dominum Willelmum de Wykeham, Episcopum Wintonie, et Magistros, seu Custodes, Hospitalis Sancte Crucis, prope Wintoniam. 2. Injunctiones Domini Willelmi de Wykeham, Episcopi Wintonie, facte Priori et Conventui Ecclesie Cathedralis Wintonie. 3. Injunctiones facte a Domino Willelmo de Wykeham Abbati Conventus de Wykeham prope Wintoniam. 4. Injunctiones ejusdem Domini Willelmi de Wykeham, facte Abbatibus et Monasterio de Home-ey et Wilton. 5. Injunctiones Priori et Conventui de Merton, Wintoniensis Diocesis. 6. Item, Magistri et Confratres Sancti Thomae Martiris de Sathwarke." The regulations and injunctions given on the occasion of the visitations of William Wykeham are of considerable interest, those to the Nuns of Romsey more especially. Among other things, they are strictly charged not to be provoked upon to take upon themselves the office of god-mother, it entailing various inconvenient results.

The first "Liber Senescalli Coquinae," or "Book of the Steward of the Kitchen," beginning at Michaelmas in 1386, the generally alleged year of the building of the College; an oblong book, with leaves of paper, in a comparatively recent stiff parchment binding. It contains the names of all the members of the College who dined in hall each day, of those who were absent, when they left, and when, and often at what period of the day, they returned; what other persons, and of what condition, dined in hall each day with the Fellows and Scholars, or at the servants' table (mensa famulorum). In the margins of this volume there are a vast number of notes, many very indistinct, and others, though distinct, very minutely written; all which, no doubt, would well repay a thorough examination, as throwing light not only on

the earliest history of the College, but, at least to some extent, upon the manners and usages of the day. The first name given in the list of those dining in hall the first week in this book, is that of "Cranley," the Warden, the second, (John) "Wykeham" (several persons of which surname appear in the volume), and "Walter" the third. The entries and notes are in Latin throughout. Under the 20th week is entered:—"Also, his Lord-ship the Warden" "ate in hall on Saturday the Feast of the Purification" "with two strangers, who sat with him at the high table, and with three others, who sat at the other tables, with the Fellows." In the first week of Lent:—"The reader (rector) of the house and his wife came" "on Monday to dinner with the servants, and to supper" "on the same day." In the 27th week (from Michaelmas 1386) the name of "Chicheley" occurs for the first time, as a Scholar of the College; Henry Chicheley, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and Archbishop of Canterbury. In the 33rd week of the first year (beginning probably with the 25th day), is this entry:—"A squanker" (squarrior) was here, in commons, for two days." In the third week of the next year:—"Also, five men" "servants of his Lord-ship (the Ponder, no doubt)" "came here on Wednesday to supper, bringing books."

The first of this series of books, as already stated, is called "Liber Senescalli Coquinae," the remaining four, to be described, are styled respectively "Liber Senescalli Aulae," "Book of the Hall Steward," an office which was taken by the Fellows in turns. The second of these volumes is of paper, and similar in appearance, in every way, to the one already described. It commences in 1397, the year in which the preceding volume ends. The notes are by no means so numerous as in the preceding volume, the entries are of a similar nature, and, as they throw a considerable light upon the acknowledged status of Fellows and Scholars of Collegiate institutions in those days, a number of extracts from its contents are here inserted. It is probably imperfect at the beginning, as it commences with the Fifth Week, the "Senescallus" for the week being a Fellow, one of the Fellows, who afterwards became Warden. In the first page, after the list of names of persons in residence, is added in Latin (tr.)—"On Saturday there came three Bachelors to dine with the Fellows. On the same day three carsters (bugars) came to dine with the servants. On Sunday two tenants came from Drayton to dine with the Fellows. On Tuesday two Bachelors came to dine with the Fellows. On Thursday two stone-masons (lithami) came to dine with the Fellows. On the same day one plumber came to dine with the Fellows. On the same day came the son of Overton and the son of Archy to dine with the Fellows." It may be here remarked that the Bachelors of the University seem for years to have been on terms of the strictest intimacy with the Fellows; while on the other hand we rarely, if ever, find a member of another College named as dining at their table.

In p. 2.—"On Saturday a Bachel came to dine with the Fellows. On the same day came the farmer of Radclyffe Bachel in Bucks, the badiff and miller at Trinehyke (Tugewick in Bucks), the rectors of Aylton (now Alton Baines, in Wills, and Sterto (Wills), to dine with the Fellows." P. 3.—"On Sunday came one pavlor (pavlor) to dine with the Fellows. [i.e.] the 'servants,' is put before 'so' the Fellows, but the pen has been run through it. On the same day there came two plumbers to dine and sup with the servants, for repairing the gutters of the cloister." P. 6.—"On Thursday came three carpenters, to dine with the Fellows. On Friday came the farmer of Hekfeld to dine with the Fellows, his servant dined with the servants." P. 9.—"On Sunday came Peyfader to dine with the Fellows, and his servant to dine with the servants. On the same day came Thomas Smyth, chanter (cantor) to dine with the Fellows." P. 11.—"On Sunday, Elstone, the notary, and two carpenters, came to dine with the Fellows." P. 25.—"On Sunday, W. Brown, the stone-mason, came to dine with the Fellows, and another labourer to dine with the servants. On the same day came to dine with the Fellows a certain vallet of Master Nicholas Wykeham; and Thomas Glasier [the glazier] came to supper with the Fellows." P. 34.—"On Thursday came Dauberney to supper with the Fellows. On the same day came a poor priest of Essex (Essex) to supper with the Fellows. On the same day came a charcoal-burner (carbonarius) to dinner." P. 34.—"On Monday Richard Haver came from Bokyngham, bringing money, to dine with the Fellows." P. 37.—"A priest, Rector of Iyrbauget, came to sup with the Fellows." P. 38.—"On Mon-



"day, four chauntors, a Bedel, the farmer of Keyng-ham, and Thomas Carrou, came to dine with the Fellows." P. 42.—"On Thursday came four stonemasons, one brickmaker, Thomas Zelby, and the son of Prewes, to dine with the Fellows."

After p. 44 the second year of the volume begins, A.D. 1398. In the second week, p. 45,—"On Monday, a carter who came with salt, dined with the Fellows." P. 46,—"On Sunday came two Friars Minors to dine with the Fellows; also the farmer of Heyforde came to dine with the Fellows. On Thursday, two tilers came to dine with the Fellows." P. 56,—"Two tilers came to supper; and two pavours of Netylbed came to supper with the Fellows." P. 58,—"On Thursday came Master John Wykham, John Lodelow, Michael Salesbury, William Somerton, Nicholas Kent, Thomas Glasier [the glazier], Wadyu the Smith (Faber), Walter Bokehynder [the Bookbinder], Peter the farmer of Hayforde, and three tenants there, five chauntors, six Bedels, two carpenters, and Sir Thomas Carlyl, to dine with the Fellows. On the same day came two chauntors, to sup with the Fellows. On Tuesday came a pavour and one bellhanger to dine with the Fellows." P. 59,—"On Wednesday came Ros, who is occupied with Frye upon the business of the College in London and at Wodestoke, to dinner with the servants." P. 64,—"On the same day came a cooper, and another who made a eupboard in the larder, to dine with the servants." P. 65,—"On Monday a pavour of the cloister came to dine with the servants." P. 67,—"On Thursday a Bedel came to dinner. On the same day came Richard Warewyk, Thomas the Courier (Cursor), two carpenters, one pavour, Wadyu the Smith, and the farrier of horses for the College, William Brown, to dine with the Fellows." About this time visits of the "Scolares de Wyntoniam," "Scholars of Winchester," are not unfrequent. P. 78,—"On this day came a stranger from Wodestoke to dine with the Fellows." P. 79,—"On Sunday, there came to dine with the Fellows Michael Salesbury, who dined with the Warden at the high table; two plumbers, two stonemasons, Henry Chaundeler, two carpenters, Robert the pavour, and Walter Bokehynder. On the same day came the Falconer of the Bishop of Dublin to dine with the Fellows, and his servant with the servants."

The third year in this book is in a mutilated state, beginning at the 13th week only. In the 51st week apparently of this year, there being no pagination given, "On Wednesday came Sir Thomas Canyngges to dinner with the Fellows." P. 96,—"On Wednesday came two clerks of the Chapel of our Lord the Founder to supper." P. 102,—"On Monday came a candlemaker (candelarius) and two Bedels, to dine with the Fellows." P. 117,—"On Sunday came Frensche, a Fellow of the College at Winchester, to dine with the Fellows, his servant dining with the servants. On the same day came a Scholar of Winchester College to dine with the Fellows. On the same day a carpenter, hired to repair the houses in this town, came to dine with the Fellows." P. 127 (A.D. 1402),—"On Sunday a tailor came to dine with the Fellows." P. 128,—"On this day a skinner (pelliparius), a tenant of the College in Oxford, came to supper with the Fellows." P. 134,—"On Saturday came a Bedel, the son of the farmer of Abberbury, and a Hermit, to dine with the Fellows." P. 135,—"On Sunday came a priest, invited by the Warden, to dine with the Fellows." P. 150,—"On Monday father Quarley and the Warden's cook came to dine with the Fellows. On Thursday the Warden's under-cook (vicecoens) came to supper with the servants." P. 164,—"On Tuesday a Scholar, newly admitted, came to dine with the Fellows, and after dinner he departed."

In 1405, 6, a Wellesley (the name so spelt) is named several times (pp. 177, 179, and elsewhere) as a Fellow. The earliest mention of Thomas Bekyntone, afterwards Official of the Court of Canterbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, is in p. 178, the 41st week of this year (1405, 6).—"Bekyntone came to dinner with the Fellows, and waited (et expectavit);" the meaning of which is, probably, that he stayed there, awaiting his election, as in p. 179 he appears, at the end of the list of the Fellows and Scholars, as a Scholar for the first time. In p. 180 "Somersete" is named as being admitted a scholar; probably John Somerset, afterwards Physician to King Henry the Sixth.

P. 185,—"On Wednesday came Fethere, a Notary, and a certain Chaplain, bringing the Statutes of the College, to dine with the Fellows." P. 194,—"On

"Saturday came a servant of Sir John Ghyllowe (?) to dine with the Fellows, being invited by the Warden." In p. 210 (probably the year 1407, 8) Bekyntone is last but ten on the list. In the same page,—"On Friday came two women of Hornechirche to dine with the Fellows." P. 211,—"On Monday a woman came to dine with the Fellows, who fitted the albs and the boardcloths." P. 212,—"On Thursday a carpenter came to dine with the Fellows, who repaired the third bell in the bell-tower." P. 220,—"On Monday Faryngdone departed this life, before the hour of Prime,"—perhaps the earliest notice of the death of a Fellow to be found in these volumes. P. 229,—"On Sunday, John Busch, carpenter, came to dine with the Fellows, and his brother to dine with them. On the same day, two clerks who sang in the Chapel on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, came to dine with the Fellows. Also, the binder of books, Walter, came to dine with the Fellows; and the servant of Kateryk, to dine with the Fellows. A Bedel on the same day, and a servant of Warram, came to dine with the Fellows." In p. 255 (the close probably of 1415), Bekyntone; whose name is here given as "Bekamptone," is noticed, apparently for the first time, as going out of College: in p. 257 he is again in residence. P. 300,—"On Saturday the barber came to dine with the servants." P. 307,—"On Sunday two clothiers of Sarum came to dine with the Fellows." P. 322,—"On Friday came a marbler (marmorarius), to dine with the Fellows." P. 336,—"On Thursday came Nicholas Hale, and another with him, here for the purpose of selling fuel, to dine with the Fellows."

In this page Bekynton's name appears for the last time in the 12th or 13th place; in the next it is at the head of the page, and second, or next to the Sub-Warden (Vice-Custos) in the next page to that.

The Third of these "*Libri Senescalli Aulae*," in every way similar in form to the others, begins at 1420, and goes on to 1448. Bekynton's name appears next to that of the Sub-Warden in p. 2, after which it disappears.—(In the White Book, fol. 21a, col. 2, mentioned in the sequel, is this entry, tr.:—"Thomas Bekelaumontone departed from the College, because he betook himself to service—*transiit se ad obsequium*—in the month of November 1420. Into whose place was admitted, as a Scholar, William Dausey, of the County of Hamptone," (Hants).—In this volume the entries of invitations to dinner are far less numerous, and some classes which had formerly dined with the Fellows are now relegated to the servants' table. We find however the entry, "Thomas the Glazier, invited by the Warden to dine with him." It seems not improbable that he may have provided stained glass for the College Chapel.

The Fourth of the "*Libri Senescalli Aulae*" extends from 1478 to 1499, the registers of attendance in hall, or residence, between 1448 and 1478 being probably lost.

The Fifth volume begins at 1501, and comes down to about 1514. In the middle of the volume it assumes the form of a book of commons, closing with a battery account.

*Registrum Primum*, otherwise known as "the White Book;" a large folio volume, bound in modern vellum, and containing 267 numbered leaves of parchment, with five leaves at the beginning without numeration, and covered with memoranda of an early date. The dates of the contents are A.D. 1400–1480, but the volume has no doubt been made up of leaves of several books, bound together, as their contents do not at all run in chronological sequence. In fol. 3a, of the fly-leaves at the beginning, the following list is entered, probably coeval with the election of Richard de Malford as Warden, in the year 1400; who is here made to be the Fourth Warden: the following being named before him;—Richard de Tonworthe, A.D. 1377, Nicholas de Wykeham, 1379, and Thomas de Cranleigh, 1389. The latter, as already noticed, is usually named as the First Warden, and was such in the sense of being the First Warden elected after the College was built and opened. Prior to this, as the present Warden kindly informs me, the Society was lodged elsewhere in Oxford, while the present College was building; it taking possession of the new College in 1386, N. de Wykeham then being Warden. The list above referred to is one of (transl. from the Latin)—"Jowels, ornaments, and vestments of the College Chapel. First, three crosses, one of which is of silver gilt, and stands on a foot: the other two of copper, one of them gilt, with a painted staff, and the other plated with silver; with a staff of copper, plated with silver. Six thuribles, one of silver gilt, three of copper gilt, and two others of latten (auricleo). One silver boat, with a silver





in every instance carefully traced. With these deeds, admissions to Scholarships are sometimes, though but sparsely, intermixed.

Registrum Secundum, the Second Register: a folio volume of 330 leaves of vellum, with an Index added; there being three fly-leaves, not numbered, at the beginning, with miscellaneous entries upon them. Down to about the 40th folio, the text consists of the deeds and rentals of the alien Abbey of St. Valery. The whole of the rest of the volume is occupied with deeds and indentures as to matters in which the College has been interested. It follows the preceding Register in date, but is not, like that, a number of miscellaneous sheets bound together at a comparatively recent date.

Liber Niger, the Black Book; a very large folio volume, bound in black, and containing 216 leaves of fine vellum, part of which are left blank. On the fly-leaf is an Index, or rather, Calendar, in a hand of the 17th century. The volume is wholly occupied with deeds and documents relating to the manors and other property of the College; which seem in general to have been transcribed about the reign of Henry the Seventh. Room has been left for adding the initial letters in illumination, but after folio 66 these initials have not been added.

Registrum Protoecollorum, 1453-95; a parchment folio volume, of about 500 pages, bound in rough calf. It contains the admissions of Fellows from 1453 to 1495, and of Scholars from 1450 to 1506. All these admissions, like those at King's College, Cambridge, are duly attested by a Notary Public, the usago still prevailing at this College at the present day.

Registrum Protoecollorum, 1496-1522, a smaller volume, of 380 pages.

Registrum Protoecollorum, 1523-46; a folio volume of 284 leaves of parchment, in fine old oak binding.

Registrum Protoecollorum, 1547-78, a very large folio volume, of about 73 leaves of parchment; in the original oak boards, not covered.

Registrum Protoecollorum, 1577-1610; a folio volume, of 239 leaves of parchment, bound in rough calf. These are followed by volumes of more recent date.

As to early Computi of the College,—some few of the Bursars' Rolls of the 14th century still exist; and the same may be said of the Bailiffs' Rolls, which are kept distinct from the Bursars' Computi. I had not, however, had an opportunity of examining any rolls of either class, at the time of writing this Report.

I have here to express my thanks to Dr. Sewell, the Warden of New College, for the interest he took in my inquiries, and the courtesy with which he gave me much desirable information relative to the foundation and former history of the College. I have also to acknowledge my great obligations to the Reverend Lancelot John Lee, Sub-Warden, Precentor, and Bursar of the College, for most valuable assistance rendered by him in the way of facilitating my researches, in reference to the early history of the College. My thanks are also due to the Reverend Edward C. Wickham, Tutor of the College, for the interest he took in obtaining access for me to the documents above described.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Hawkins, the Provost.

A paper book of Computi, or Treasurers' Accounts, 1409-1415, in small quarto form, containing 222 pages; in fine condition, and excellently written throughout. The Computi previous to this date are probably no longer in existence. The accounts (in Latin) are set forth with the greatest clearness throughout the volume. In the first year, (A.D. 1409), the first head of Receipts is "Recepta de pixide,"—"Receipts from the pyx," apparently meaning moneys received throughout the year from partakers of the Holy Sacrament, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Oxford, which belonged, and still belongs, to the College. Then "Recepta from Mortuaries and Sepulture Fees." Then, "Recepta de Truncis," probably meaning, receipts from Alms-boxes, in the Church; the only item this year being, (tr.); "Also, from the boxes in general, about the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 9s. 10d." The next head is—"Receipts from Small Tythes," the largest item being "From Master John Dymnoky,

"24s. 8d.;" and other items, "From Thomas the Stationer (called "Thomas Walter," in a future account) "20d.;" From the Maniciple of Lion's Hall, 20d." Then follow "Receipts from the Churches of Abyrford, Colby, and Litilmore;" "Receipts from payments for "Chambers," followed by a blank space, but below is entered,— "Memorandum, quod recepiimus in Festo Sancti Matthei Apostoli xiii. iiiid., de pecuniis incistatis in studio Præpositi, pro communis lathomi et suorum servientium, in parte solutionis."—"Be it remembered, that we received on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle 13s. 4d., out of moneys iuehsted in the Provost's study, for the commons of the stonemason and his servants, in part payment." The next heads of Receipts are,— "From rents arising without the town;"—"From rents of houses within the town;"—"From receipts in the store-house (in staurō);"— "Receipts from the Bailiffs;"—"Receipts from Kent;"—"From profits elsewhere arising." Under this last head, are entered, among other items, the following. (tr.);—"Also, we received four pounds on the ground of mortuaries, for Catholic men buried within our Parish, who died within one year after they came into the Parish. Also, from a certain clerk in Salisbury, who died on the 25th day of August last, one gown, which (unam togam, quem) we sold for 3s. 4d. Also, for the burial of the same clerk, and composition thereon, 2s. 8d." The receipts for this first year amount to 154l. 17s. 11½d.

The Expenditure for the same year begins with, "Expensæ in Communis,"—"Expenses in Commons;" then "Expensæ excrecentes," or "Exceedings," i.e., additional expenditure in commons on remarkable days. Then follow "Expensæ battellorum," "Expenses of "battels" (food not consumed in commons, or at the common table, in the hall); "Expenses of the Provost, the Vicar, and the other priests of the house;" "Expenses of the butler, the cook, the under-cook, the barber, and the laundress." Then, "Expenses of things bought," under which head occur the following items of more or less interest:—"Item, pro twyste et hamis, iid. obol. Item, pro seminibus ad ortum, iid. Pro una cathena ad librariam, iiiid. Item, pro purgatione, sive vedatione, in giardino, iiiid. Item, pro cathenatione, iis. iid.,—iid. datos fabro. Item, pro potatione cum clerico villæ, et pro potatione diversorum transcuntium ad silvam, pro honore Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, iiiid." (Tr.)—"Also, for twist and hooks, 2½d. Also, for seeds for the garden, 2d. For a chain for the library, 4d. Also, for the cleansing, or weeding, in the garden, 4d. Also, for putting up the chains [in the library], 2s. 2d.,—2 pence given to the blacksmith. Also, for the drinking with the town-clerk, and for drink given to divers persons who were going to the wood, in honour of St. John the Baptist, 4d." This is followed by—"Expenses of the workmen," among which items are the following,— "Pro factura machinæ fontis, solutos Bussy, xxiid. Item, pro plumbario apud Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ, xiiis. iiiid. Item, dedimus eidem plumbario unam togam, quam habuimus ex causa mortuarii, ut esset favorabilis. Item, pro pyunes et pro crester, vis. viiid. Pro mosse et clavis, una vice viid. Pro mosse et dimidia centena clavorum, xd. Pro inneco, crester, et pyunes, ix. iiiid." (Tr.)—"For making a windlass for the draw-well, paid to Bussy, 21d. Also, for the plumber at the Church of St. Mary, 13s. 4d. Also, we gave to the same plumber a gown, which we had as a mortuary gift, that so he might be favourable,"—meaning probably, moderate in his charges. "Also, for pins, and for crests, 6s. 8d. For moss and nails, at one time, 7d. For moss and half a hundred of nails, 10d. For moss, crests, and pins, 9s. 4d." It may deserve remark that the moss mentioned here, as also in the accounts of Queen's College, was used for the purpose of binding the earthen, or clay, walls; the pins and nails for fastening it on; and the crests were probably ornamental mouldings for the ridges of the walls. In Cambridge, canvas was used for holding together these earthen walls, when first built.

In the Computus of the following year (A.D. 1410), under the head of "Expenses upon the Churches," are the items (tr.)—"Also, for the hire of vestments for the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, 12d. Also, paid to the person who bought the oil and chrism, 12d." Under "Expendituro upon the House," are the following,— "Also to a poor person, 12d., seeing that he lost his gown (togam) while he was working for us." Under this year there is a head of expenditure "Upon lords and friends," under which occur the following items,— "Also, for wine taken with the bailiffs in the Provost's



remark, as Mr. Robinson has suggested to me, that the list as given from the Liber Promptuarii does not exactly agree with the list of Matriculations as given in the University Register. Among the original entries in this volume the following deserve notice:—"Term. Pasch. 1651. Sir George Fletcher, June 16, Fellow Commoner. George Johnston, servant to Sir George Fletcher, June 16." "Term. Mag. Vac. 1651 . . . William Ball, Aug. 6th, u. c. (upper commoner). George Jordan, servant to William Ball"—these "servants" being admitted probably as servitors of the College.—"Joseph Addison, com., Maii 18, 1687," and "Jeremy Bentham, com., June 28, 1760." The last four pages of the book contain a copy of the "inscription upon the plates given to the College by several Gent. Commoners since 1646." Under the date of July 7, 1651, is written—"The greatest part of the Coll. Plate suffered to be melted down for the benefit and relieve of King Charles 1st; at the time of the Rebellion,"—words which are now nearly effaced.

There is kept in the hands of the Senior Fellow of the College, the Reverend L. P. B. Dykes (to whom I feel much indebted for many marks of courtesy which I have experienced at his hands), a comparatively modern paper book, of octavo size, and with the following contents:—(i.) "Dr. Smith's Rules and Orders for the better regulation of the College, which were drawn up at Lady Betty Hastings' request for the use of her Exhibitioners, which every young student, at his admission, solemnly promises to observe." (ii.) "Sconces and Penalties appointed for the better observation of the aforesaid rules." (iii.) A copy of the Latin Statutes of Richard II. (iiii.) "Compositio et Statuta Grindalliana." (v.) "Statuta de Scholasticis Domini Edmundi Grindall, necnon de Scholaribus per compositionem dicti Reverendissimi Patris ob defectum Socii eligendis per Prepositum et Socios, anno 1583, 17<sup>mo</sup> die Febr." (vi.) The College's Graces, before and after Dinner. (vii.) A list of the Provosts, with biographical notes. (viii.) A list of the Bishops educated at the College, with biographical notes. (ix.) A list of the College Livings. (x.) A list of the sites where the College has estates, or whence it has revenues. (xi.) Some Notes on the history of the College. (xii.) A list of fees due to the Provost from the College, beginning:—"Three collars of brawn about Christmas." (xiii.) The annual rent paid to the Provost for the rooms which he lets in his Lodge, beginning:—"Duke of Buckingham's rooms, 2l. 0s. 0d." (xiv.) The Exhibitions belonging to the College. (xv.) Some further Historical Notes. (xvi.) Colleges in Oxford rated by consent of the Convocation, Jan. 18, 1643-4.

A "Liber Obitalis," alleged to belong to Queen's College, Oxford, and containing entries as old as the time of Edward III., is mentioned by Stacey Grimaldi (*Orig. Geneal.*, 1828, p. 247) and by J. Hubbaek (*Evidence of Succession*, 1844, p. 534). In the Manuscript Index of the private papers of the College, in vol. 5, p. 408 of the work by Mr. E. R. Mores, hereafter to be mentioned, there is named, as being in the possession of the College, in the middle of last century, a—"Martirologium vetus, cui præfigitur Calendarium dierum obituum Benefactorum Collegii Reginalis." This however does not appear to be the "Liber Obitalis" above named; nor is there, on enquiry made, any book of this description to be found at Queen's College, Cambridge. Neither the Martyrologium, with its Calendar, the Liber Obitalis, nor the Liber Promptuarii, mentioned above in the Entrance-Book, was to be found at the time of my making these enquiries.—The information relative to these (at present) missing books was given to me by Mr. Robinson.

A small Common-place Book, a 12mo volume, containing 93 leaves of paper, and bound in limp vellum. It belongs to the first half of the seventeenth century, its contents in general referring to the affairs of the College, and mostly to its estates. There are also some miscellaneous memoranda in it: in fol. a.—"Sir Henry Wootton, Provost of Eaton, hath the workes of Luther in Dutch out of the Library. They were not fit to be alienated, intreat him to restore them, at least after his death." In another hand is added,—"They were restored to the Coll. after his decease, and are now againe in the Coll. Library." The entries extend from about 1626 to 1636. In p. 87 are the following entries:—"1634. The Chappell repaired and beauntified. Fellowis commons (*sic* for "commions") encreased, singulis i. d. singulis prandis (a penny to each at each dinner) . . . Their brawne doubled."

Five small paper 12mo volumes, now preserved in the Provost's Lodge, written in a minute and graceful hand,

and containing a history of the College under its various aspects; compiled by Edward Rowe Mores, M.A. and F.S.A. He was born, as stated on the fly-leaf of the first volume, at Tunstall, in Kent, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and admitted a Commoner of the College 24th June 1746; M.A. in 1753. He died at Low Leyton, in Essex, 28th November 1778. On the inside of the cover of the First volume is pasted a pencil sketch of—"The inside of the Old Gate of Queen's Coll., Oxford, and the East Window of the Old Chapel, with the Chambers of the Black Prince, by George Bellas, c. Coll. Reg., A.B. 1753." This volume, which contains 98 pages, with two inserted leaves, includes transcripts of Charters, Royal Letters, and other documents, relating to the College (the ancient abbreviated forms being used), from the earliest date, the 18th of January, 14 Edward III., down to the reign of George II.; documents and extracts relating to the Founder, Provosts, and other members of the College; charters, deeds, and muniments, as to places situate in the City of Oxford, now forming the site, or being the property, of the College. Its contents evidently throw much light upon the early history, not only of the College, but of the City of Oxford as well.

The pagination at the close of the First volume is continued in the Second, and so throughout the series; which is filled with abstracts of early deeds relative to the College property; those relating to the County of Oxford occupying the Second volume. Without entering into any details as to the College estates, it may be mentioned, viewing these volumes only as so many repertories of County history, that the other Counties, particulars as to which are given in them, are Cumberland, Westmoreland, Berkshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, and Durham, with the City of Westminster. At pp. 415-458 is a long and minute list and abstract of—"Chartæ et Munimenta in Thesaurario Coll. Reginalis asservata, quæ ad Regimines aut nihil aut parum spectant," in general, with the dates of the documents annexed. The Counties enumerated in this latter list are,—Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Oxfordshire, Pembrokeshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Westmoreland, and Lincolnshire, with the City of London.

Liber Sponsorum: a paper folio book, bound in limp parchment, and without pagination. It contains entries and signatures from the beginning of the 17th, to the beginning of the 18th, century; its entries being engagements made by the College Tutors (or perhaps Bursars) for payment of their Battels by certain undergraduates under their charge. The following is a sample:—"Be it knowne unto all men that I, Barnabas Simpson, doe hereby bind my selfe to discharge all such battels as any subscribed with myne owne hand shall battle in Queen's Colledge in Oxford. In witness whereof, I subscribe my name. Barn. Symson." The names of the students for whom he answers are—"Carlos, Capper, Wharton, Bowen, Goodwin, Radcliff, Symson,"—the date being about 1660.

Computus Book of the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College; a folio parchment volume, in old leather, 1593-1613.

Computus Book, 1610-1628; a similar parchment volume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1628-1657; a folio parchment volume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1657-1665; a folio parchment volume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1666-1712; a folio vellum volume, in rough calf.

Computus Book, 1713-1743; a similar volume to the preceding one.

Computus Book, 1743-1770; a vellum folio, in rough calf, with clasps.

Computus Book, 1770-1790; a similar volume, but thinner.

Book of Accounts for building the new Library of the College, 1691-3, a small quarto paper volume, in limp parchment.

An old Rental Book of houses and lands in Southampton, in the latter part of the 16th century, in quarto, thin pamphlet form, and bound in two leaves of a handsome Service-book, with musical notation. There are also several other old paper Rental Books, connected with Southampton, more or less imperfect.

A Register, or Chartulary, of the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, at Southampton, folio, with leaves of vellum, bound in calf of the 17th century. The very earliest part of this interesting volume was probably written in the reign of Edward III., while the



Henry Wittfeld, Bursar, in 1359, and two other Computi of Richard Fancourt 1359, 60, and 1361. A Computus of Master Henry do Hopton follows, for 1361, 2, and one of William de Wiltone for 1362.

The next Computus, that of William de Wiltone for 1363, 4, deserves remark as containing an account of the expenses of Master Henry de Wyttfeld, the then Provost of the College, on the occasion of his journey to Avignon, in reference to a trial referred to the Papal Court, as to the living of Sparsholt, previously mentioned. He changed at London 237. for florins, at 3s. 1½d. the florin, receiving 148 florins and 17 pence. He then sold his horse and saddle for 2½ shillings. To Counsel and Notaries he paid 57 florins and 10 pence. Among his other expenses are the following items:—"For purchase of a gown (roba) with a large cape, 24 flor. For budge [or prepared lamb-skin] for the same, 10 flor. For cloth bought for a tunic, (tunica) and a short cape, 12 flor. 2 gros [grossi, French coin]. For budge, 4 flor. 1 gros. For a pair of boots, 1 flor. For another pair of boots, 9 gros. For purchase of a bed, 7 flor., 4 gros., and 6 deniers, money of the Court. For hay for the bed, 3½ gros. To a tailor, 1 flor. For linen vestments, 5 gros. 18 deniers, money of the Court. For 4 pairs of shoes, 11 gros. For gloves, 3 gros." Under the head of Payments for Commons is the following item,—"Given in wine and other things among the Fellows [of the House, or Society, with whom he lodged], at the time of my arrival, 43 soldi, money of the Court." The sums total of each week's expenses, during his absence, are then given, until we come to the following item,—"In the 17th week I departed from the town before making up the account; and I told Humberford [a Fellow of the Society, who was his agent] to pay what was to be paid."

For the Pope's Bull on this occasion, he paid 7 florins. As to smaller expenses,—to his barber he paid 4 gros., a coin apparently 5½d. in value, and to his in-door servant (intrinseco) and laundress, 10 gros. He also had his own guide, or escort:—"Also, paid to Thomas Hyrland, that he should escort me safely, 20s. sterling." In returning from the Court, at Avignon, to Calais (Calais), 18 days were occupied, at an expense of 44s. 7½d.; the expenses from Calais to Oxford being 7 shillings. At Paris he paid, "for the King's protection," one florin. In his journey to Avignon he occupied no less than 7 weeks, "by reason of the bad weather" (intemperiem), and the perils by the road." This document, it may be here remarked, has been examined at considerable length by Professor Rogers in his able work upon Prices in the Middle Ages.

The next Computus is that of Thomas de Nesse, 1364, 5. Under the head of "Custus Coquime," "Kitchen Expenses," the following items occur:—"Also, paid on the exchange of old dishes for the same weight in new ones, 9½d. Also, for 12 garnitures (? ornamental dishes) of pewter vessel (pewter plate) bought of John Butler, 9s. Also, for ladilles (ladles), 2d. For 3 mels (mallets), 8d. For one fles-crok (flesh-hook), 3d. For one soap-boiler (spumatorio), 12d." A Computus of William de Wilton follows, for 1365, and two of William de Wombwelle for 1365, 6, and 1366, 7. In the latter, under the head of "House Expenses," are the following items:—"First, for cloth bought for the tables in hall, 6s. 8½d. Also, for necessaries for the kitchen, namely, a tankerd (large pail), ladel, and peperquernis (pepper-mills), 12½d. Also, to the cook for outlay on the garden, 4d., and to another person for pulling up the nettles, 11d." Under the head of "Moneys delivered for parchment and writing," are the following:—"For parchment bought for Southampton, 4d. For parchment bought by Wombwelle, 7d. For parchment bought by the Provost, 8d. Also, for writing done, 20d. Also, for parchment for writing the Summa Summarum [a Commentary on the Decretals of Pope Gregory IX.], 3d. Also, at another time, for parchment bought by Thomas, 3d. For paper, 1d., and for parchment bought by the Provost, 2d., and by Wombwelle, 2½d. Also for repairing the Summa Summarum, namely, binding and covering it, 5s. 8d." This book, I find, on enquiry, is no longer in the possession of the College. The "situla fontis" is mentioned in this roll, shewing that, as at Exeter College, a draw-well within the College was used.

The next Computi are those of Gilbert de Grymmusby 1363, 9, John Beyham 1369, 70, and one for 1371, 2 without a name. In this latter, which will be again referred to, in reference to another subject, the following times occur:—"First, for the commons of Calais

"[one of the Pueri Eleemosynarii," or "Almonry boys"] for 26 weeks, 16s. 8d. Also, for a new cloak (cloga), 6s. 4d. Also, for making it, 9d. Also, for blanket (thick cloth), 27d." Among payments to the Fellows, it is stated that "Trevisa (who had now removed to this College from Exeter College) received half a mark and one penny." Under the "Expenses of the Chapel" are the following items:—"First, for wax bought on the Feast of St. Frideswyde, 6s. Also, for making candles and other things, 14d. For candles for the Study (Studii) at different times, 14d. For making a little bell, 4d. For two keys, and mending the Chapel lock, 13d. For mending vestments, 3d. For rushes, 7d. For wine, as by tallies, 5s. 8d. For the writing of the names (nominum) of the Foundresses (Fundatricium) of the Hall, 8d. For the table and circumference, upon which are written the names of the Benefactors of the house, 9d. Also for the expenses of Middelworth and Trevisa, in showing the muniments of the church of Newbold (Newbold Pacey, Co. Warwick), at Stretton, and their charges on the road, 30d."

In the Computus of Robert Blakedone for 1372, 3, the name of John Trevisa appears again as a Fellow. Linen is bought—"for two tablecloths, two finger-napkins, and two savenaps" [sawaps.—This latter word appears as "sawnap" in one of the College Rolls of 22, 3 Richard II., and as "savenaps" in other instances; the "savenap" no doubt was worn, like a bib, to save the clothes, at meals]. Another item is, "iii d. pro non-shyns ad eosdem stonemasons,"—"3 pence for non-cheons for the same stonemasons."

In the Computus of Robert Blakedone for 1373, 4, John Trevisa is again mentioned as a Fellow. A Computus of Robert Blakedone, Henry Wyttfeld, Nicholas Heford, and William Middelworth, appears for 1374, 5. It will be again referred to.

At this latter date a considerable hiatus occurs in the surviving Computi. An "Indenture of Receipts" exists from August 1380 to some date officed. In the Computus of William Brigge for 1381, 2, the following items occur:—"Also, for chains for chaining six books, 28d. . . . For one pair of boots for the vicar of Spersalt (Sparsholt), 16d." The Computus for 1382-4 is that of "John Lockusley and Matthew Willushorpe, Fellows of Queen's Hall." In the Roll for 1385, 6, without name of the Bursar, under "Chapel Expenses," are the items,—"Also, for a bell bought at London, 7s. 4d. To a carpenter for preparing wood for the bell, 18d. Also, to a smith, 18d. To William Southam, for carriage of the bell, 18d. To a mason, 2d." This roll is very full and minute in its details.

The Computus of John Lokusley and Richard Brown, for 1386, 7, has some curious details under the head of "Chapel Expenses":—"First, they render account of 3s. 4d. paid for three hair cloths (elienis) for the three altars. Also, of 2d. for candle sockets. Also, for surplices, 14s. 11d. Also, of 4l. 9s. 3½d. paid for desks (descis) for the Chapel. Also, of 5s. 6d. paid to carpenters for one week, for making such desks. Also, of 3d. for nails for the desks. Also, of 6½d. for rushes for the Chapel. Also, of 8s. 4d. for planks, to be placed beneath the feet at the desks. Also, for iron wire for the bell, 1d. Also, for a lamp for the Chapel, 6d." From this Roll, as well as from several of the preceding ones, the names of all the then Fellows of the College may be obtained. Under the head of "Costs and Repairs within" occur these items:—"Also, for boards for the windows of the hall, 14d. For hooks and thongs for the same, 4d. For moss of trees, 3d. [the use of this for binding walls will be found alluded to under the head of Oriel College]. For timber for the little-house (parvum domum), 3s. For straw, 5s. 7d. To Roger the reeder, for three weeks, 4s. 6d. To a woman who drew out the straw, 3½d. For labourers, 3s. 4d." Under the head of "Out-door expenses":—"Also, paid to Master Richard Brown for his expenses in going to his own locality, for the books which were left to us by legacy by Master Henry Wythfeld, 12s. 3d." The attorney of the College at this date seems to have been named "Dymmok," a name which frequently occurs in the accounts of Oriel College, at about 25 years' later date. Under "Repairs" is an item,—"For a lock to the door of the shop which the laundress occupies, 4d. Also, for one to Goterhalle." The College at this period had several shops, which it let to various tenants, situate in its immediate precincts.

The next Computus is that of John Lockusley and R. Coringham, 1387, 8. Under the head of "Costs and Repairs within," are these items:—"Also, for roads



from the College in 1371, 2. The fact that in the account of 1374, 5, he is called "Magister"—"Master John Wyclif" in no way militates against this position, inasmuch as the Almonry boy Caleys is mentioned as "Magister Caleys" in these rolls more than once. Indeed, it is a well known fact that, though the term "Magister," or "Master," was especially the title of those who had taken a Master's Degree in the Universities, it was frequently applied in the most arbitrary manner to persons of all ages and classes.

The simple facts of the case then seem to be—that a youth, John Wyclif by name, came to Oxford to study, somewhere between October 1363 and 1364; that he occupied a room in Queen's College, and paid two years rent for it in 1365—probably by the aid of friends, as the rent was by no means a very small one, and ran on unpaid to the end of the second year: that after this, he was in all probability absent from the University for some years: that in 1371, 2, he was again in Queen's College, no longer as a "Pensioner" there, paying a "pensio" or rent for a room, but, as an "Almonry boy," receiving his commons probably, material assistance in his education,—witness his master for the whole of the year and the "Great Doctrinal" bought for him,—and a contribution from the College funds towards his tunic, or gown, the garb probably in which he was about to take his degree. Three years after (1374, 5) he again holds a room in the College, but only for a short time probably, and again in 1380, 1, after which his name, as paying a "pensio," or rent, disappears.

Be all this however as it may, and even granting that Mr. Shirley is right in his supposition that it is Wyclif the Reformer who was residing in the College in 1363, 4, we have, in Wyclif, the Almonry boy of Queen's College in 1371, 2, in addition to John Wyclif of Merton College, and John Wyclif the Reformer, a third Wyclif in the field. It would be interesting to know, supposing this to be the case, if any further particulars can be traced in reference to him.

In the College Bursary there are many scores, perhaps some hundreds, of parchment Computi of the House of God, or Hospital of St. Julian, at Southampton, beginning at the reign of Edward I., and coming down to the time of Charles I. They seem in general to be in excellent preservation, and would probably disclose many matters of interest, if closely examined.

I have here to acknowledge, with many thanks, the courtesy shown to me by the Venerable William Jackson, the Provost, and the College generally, in unreservedly submitting their archives to my inspection. I feel myself also almost at a loss to express how great my obligations are to Richard Robinson, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, for his good offices, so freely rendered me, in obtaining for me access not only to the muniments of his own College, but to those of several other Colleges in this University as well.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

My best thanks are due to the Reverend S. W. Wayte, the President, for his kindness in placing before me the following volumes, constituting part of the archives of his College.—

A small quarto paper volume, in old binding, labelled "Computi Bursar., et Miscell. Coll. 1556-1669," and with the following title written on the side within,— "Liber Cautiorum antiquarum, aliarumque rerum publicarum, quæ Collegium spectant, præsertim Computa Bursariorum, ad annum 1669." The volume is, in fact, a collection of miscellaneous papers relative to the affairs of the College, bound together in the earlier part of the 18th century.

On the obverse of the first leaf is written,— "March 22d, 1714. Taken out of the Treasury 4 Bundles of Bursars' Accounts, ab anno 1556 ad annum 1579, ab anno 1580 ad annum 1599, 1600 ad annum 1630, 1631 ad annum 1659. Restor'd 15 October 1715." These Bundles, or, at least, a portion of them, now form part of the present volume.

On folio 5b, is an entry, in the hand of Dr. Ingram, late President of the College,— "These valuable original documents appear to have been carefully collected and bound together in one thick 4to volume, about the time of Dr. Bathurst's Presidency; the College papers having been much deranged, and some irrecoverably lost during the Rebellion. Many were saved by the care and diligence of Mr. Josias Howe, at that time Bursar, who took them with him

"into the country for a time, instead of leaving them at the mercy of the Parliamentary Visitors, who had peremptorily demanded them."

At folio 10a is the signature of R. Kettell, the then President, and of the several Fellows of the College, A.D. 1602. Then follow some leaves containing a Register of Benefactors, and lists of moneys borrowed from the common chest.

Under the head of "Liber Sigilli," is written, in a very cramped and difficult hand,— "Memorandum, received of my Ladie a box, wherein is conteyned, under the seall, the conveyance of the howse of Clarkenwell, to be safely kept with the other evidences of the College, the xxix of May 1575." "My Ladie" here referred to, was Lady Elizabeth, the second wife, and afterwards widow, of Sir Thomas Pope, the Re-founder of the House, which was originally known as Durham College.

In a memorandum as to repayment to the College Treasury of part of a sum of money borrowed from it, s.a. 1578, it is stated that the unpaid residue has been expended (tr.),—"in repairs and other expenses incurred at the time of the plague raging in this year." Under 1562 is an entry,— "Item, taken out of the treasure howse the xxvii day of May all the coyne that ther was, that is, six poundes iii s. iii d. for our lawe mater agaynst my Lord Ryche." Another entry is,— "Memorandum, that this 20th November (1647) ther was layd in to the treasury the summe of one hundred and threescore poundes, being mony deposited by Sir Robert Napier for the Colledge use."

Lists of plate follow, and of articles of plate borrowed and returned; among them a "Poenum parliamenti, cum operculo," a "Parliament-room," or "Parlour, cup, with covercle." The vessels are generally distinguished by the names of the donors, being added; among them "Mayerne's (? Sir Theodore, the eminent physician) pott of 2 spouts." A note, apparently by Dr. Ingram, calls attention to a curious memorandum—"of Spanish money and other coin taken out of the treasure-house to be changed into good current money, to the amount of 15*l.* and upward." By the same learned annotator we are informed, at the end of a list of plate,— "All these, with other sumptuous pieces of plate, melted down for the use of Charles the First."

In another page (date 1566) the College agrees to be the place of deposit of an Indenture made between the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Ambrose Edmonds, of Stanton St. John, "much in the same way," Dr. Ingram remarks, "that banking-houses do at present." In another page, date 1582, "Richard Busbye" is named, as a bateller of the College. In a note by Dr. Ingram, it is suggested that he may have been the father of the celebrated Master of Westminster School. Numerous lists of sums received as caution-money then follow: about the year 1617 the caution-money of Martin Lister is entered. On coming down to 1643, a note by Dr. Ingram calls attention to the fact that the Rebellion now occasioned a hiatus of nearly twenty years.

This volume, which is without pagination, would probably yield much curious matter, if thoroughly examined.

Dr. Kettell's Register: a folio volume, in the original oak boards, the clasps being broken away; containing about 50 leaves of parchment, of which 20 only are filled. In folio 3a, there is an entry by Dr. Ingram,— "This Register was drawn up by Dr. Kettell, President, and continued by him from the foundation to the year 1602 inclusive. The original draught of this Register, in Kettell's own hand, is in the Ashmolean Museum. Codd. A. Wood, 8490, fol. 28, with many interpolations, corrections, and additions, in the hand of its collector. This last mentioned copy of the said Register seems to have been given to A. Wood by Dr. Bathurst, President."—A note to the above word "given," suggests the substitution of "lent."—Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 374, App. "Note D." The Register is continued down to 1640, and was most probably discontinued in consequence of the troubles at the commencement of the Civil Wars. The first entry is the name of Thomas Slythurst, May 30, 1556, the first President of the College. The 199th admission is that of William Chillingworth, (elected scholar at the age of 16,) the eminent controversialist and divine.

Register of Admissions 1648-1737, a folio volume, paper, in old calf. It has an Index at the beginning, originally compiled by Arthur Charlott, Bursar, down to 1691, and continued after that date by interlineation.





2. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, of the 15th century, containing 121 leaves. Its contents are the following:—

- i. "Here begynnynth the ryghte exceleat and most glorious lyf and passyon of the ryzt blessed virgyne Seynt Kateryne." Fol. 1.
- ii. "Passio Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, sive Testamentum Nichodemi." Fol. 21.  
Beg. "That tyme þe oure Lord Jhesu Cryst was xxx yere He chese."
- iii. A religious poem. Fol. 96b.  
Beg. "Jhesu, for þe wurthy wounde That went to þin hert rote."
- iv. De atate Beatæ Virginis Mariæ. Fol. 98.
- v. The Abbey of the Holy Ghost, by Bishop Alcock. Fol. 99. [See Tanner, Bibl. p. 24.]

3. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, of various dates, in ancient oaken boards, consisting chiefly of Theological Treatises, containing among others the following:—

- i. An imperfect copy of Johannes Belet de Ecclesiæ Officiis.
- ii. "Epilogium de obitu Ven. Bedæ." Fol. 15.  
Imperfect at the end, breaking off with the words . . . . . "referbat et sæpe dicebat" . . . . . (§ 18, p. xvi of the Introduction to the Historical Works of the Ven. Beda, 8vo. Lond. 1838).

The Saxon verses which occur in the same letter are thus cited in the present copy,—

"For þam nedfere  
Næmi pyrþeþ  
fances snotera  
poð him þearf sy  
To gehiegenno  
Ær his heonon-gange  
Hæt his gaste  
Godes oppe yfelcs  
Æfter deaþe heonon  
Demed þeorþe."

Upon the whole this text corresponds with that given from Simeon of Durham, which is printed on the page of Beda's works cited above.

The present volume was bought from a pedlar, who rejoiced on parting with it for half-a-crown, the price which he asked. He had bought it for sixpence.

4. A volume in very large folio, containing,—  
"Specimens of the Military and Civil Costume of England, from the most remote period down to the 18th century, by John Carter, Architect, delineated during the years 1809, 1810, 1811."

It consists of 113 drawings, in folio, mostly coloured, and was purchased at the Towneley sale in 1814, by Lord Arundell of Wardour for 141. 15s.

5. A volume in folio, upon vellum, written in the 14th century, and probably of English execution, consisting of 190 leaves. It is imperfect at the end, and is mutilated throughout, the greater Festivals having been cut out for the sake of the illuminations with which they were formerly ornamented, with the solitary exception of the Epiphany, on fol. 16b. It contains a Missal according to the use of the Cistercian Order. Under April 11 in the Calendar is noted the obit of Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester, who died A.D. 1447. The name of S. Thomas of Canterbury and the word "Papa" are erased in obedience to the Injunction of King Henry VIII.

6. Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Eboracensis.

A volume in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 223 leaves, written in the 15th century. A leaf is wanting between fols. 83 and 84, and another between fols. 122 and 123.

This volume apparently belonged to the church of Tatham, near Hornby, in Lancashire, as the fly-leaves at the beginning contain various covenants between "Magister Thomas de Sauvago, persona ecclesiæ de Tatham," on the one part, and "Johannes de Tatham, miles," on the other, dated in 1279. There is another document between "Walterus de Tatham, patronus ecclesiæ de Tatham," and a "rector ecclesiæ ejusdem loci."

7. "Missale Leodiense."

A folio, written upon vellum, in the year 1472, consisting of 295 leaves.

8. "Missale Tongrensis ecclesiæ."

A volume in folio, upon vellum, of the 15th century, containing 252 leaves. There is also a large illumination.

9. "Evangelia Glossata."

A folio, on vellum, containing 127 leaves, written in the 13th century.

10. "Homiliæ Beati Gregorii papæ."

A remarkably handsome and interesting volume, con-

sisting of 172 leaves, written in the monastery of S. Alban's in the 12th century during the period when Simon was abbot.\* The initials are in gold and colours, executed with considerable taste and skill. At the beginning is the following inscription:—

"Hunc codicem fecit dominus Symon, abbas, Sancto Albano, quem qui ei abstulerit, aut titulum deleverit, anathema sit. Amen."

In the beginning of the volume occurs the book-plate of "Tho. Phillips of Ickford in the county of Bucks, gent.," who appears to have had it from "Philip Viscount Wenman."

11. "Expositiones Haymonis, de Temporalibus, super Epistolas et Evangelia, ab Adventu Domini usque ad Vigilam Paschæ."

A MS. in folio, on vellum, written in the 13th century, consisting of 243 leaves. On fol. 2 is the inscription following: "Liber Sanctæ Mariæ Loci Benedicti de Stanlaue." This refers to the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlaue, in Cheshire, an establishment which was removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, in 1296.†

12. A copy of the Latin Psalter, with ornamented initials, of which those prefixed to Psalms xcvi. and cix. are of a superior style of art. The calendar, which is imperfect, contains commemorations of S. Chad, and S. David. At the bottom of the first page is this inscription:—

"Hoc est Psalterium Beatæ Mariæ super Tharente, ex dono domine Leticie de Kaynes. Quicunque istud abstulerit, sive defraudare studuerit, anathema sit." In the calendar, under the date of January 16, occurs the "Obitus domine Leticie de Kaynes."

This MS. consists of 55 leaves.

13. A volume in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 56 leaves, of Italian execution, containing the "Liber Festivalis." It is of the 15th century. Fifteen miniatures of Saints, well executed adorn this volume.

14. "Summa Pisanelle, auctore Bartholomæo Pisano." A volume, upon paper, consisting of 359 leaves, in folio, written in the 15th century.

At fol. 262 occurs the following colophon: "Conscriptum fuit hoc opus in civitate Pisana per fratrem Bartholomæum de Sancto Concordio, Ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum, doctorem decretorum, m.ccc.xxxviii. Predictus autem frater Bartholomæus, compositor hujus libri, obiit A.D. mcccxlviij."

15. A volume, in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, consisting of 263 folios, containing Bullæ et Conclusiones dubiorum.

16. Biblia Sacra Latina. Folio, vellum, consisting of 299 leaves, written in the 15th century.

17. Homiliæ. Folio, vellum, consisting of 88 leaves, written in the 15th century.

18. Vocabularium Latino-Anglicum. Folio, vellum, consisting of 71 leaves, written in double columns, of the 15th century.

The following extracts may perhaps serve to indicate the nature and dialectic character of this curious manuscript:—

Archula, a little wheiche.  
Arista, an ale of corne.  
Asciola, a litel thixel.  
Catulus, a whelp, or a chetou, or a kyndyl.  
Coelia, hoiȝt, a rund tron, and a schille of a fishe.  
Emarcio, to drie, or welve.  
Fex, dartes of ale or of wyne.  
Girsa, a bleech.  
Macera, a long swyrde, or a misericord.  
Quaxillum, a thaphose.  
Sirtis, a swelewo of þe see.  
Sporta, a berynge knyppe.

At the end of the volume, in another and a later hand, occur the following memoranda:—

STANTON. In primis, anno Domini m.cccc.lxxiii. in festo Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in cera ij lb. precium leib. vijd. Summa xiiijd.

\* Simon was elected abbot of S. Alban's, 18 May, 1167 (See M. Paris, Hist. Angl. i. 341, ed. Madden), and died in 1183 (id. p. 421). M. Paris records his love of books and his benefactions to the monastery in the following terms:—"Iste, postquam feliciter in curam pastorem esset assumptus, non desit libros optimos et volumina authentica et glossata, tam Novi quam Veteris Testamenti (quibus non videntur nobiliora), scribere, et ad unguem irreprehensibiliter preparare. Quorum numerum, longum foret explicare. Sed qui eodem libros videre desiderat, in almario picto, quod est in ecclesia contra tumbam Sancti Rogeri heremite (quod et ipse precepit ad hoc specialiter fieri), repositos poterit reperire; et qualis auctor scripturarum idem abbas extiterit per ipsos perpendere. Notandum quoque quod iste immortalis memorie abbas Simon duos vel tres elegantissimos scriptores continue in camera sua honorifice sustinuit; unde librorum optimorum copiam inpretabilem ad unguem preparavit." M. Paris, Vita Viginti trium S. Albani Abbatum, pp. 91, 93, ed. fol. 1629.

† See Dugdale's Monast., vol. v. p. 639.

‡ Ibid. p. 640. This monastery was founded by Ralph de Kahaines.

§ See the Scriptores Ordinis Predicatorum, by Quetif et Echard, tom. i. p. 623.



This treatise is written in a minute hand of about the year 1300.

32. A roll upon vellum, consisting of three membranes, containing a poem in early English upon the instruments and other objects connected with our Lord's passion, of which there are several rude representations, followed by a description and a prayer. It commences with a painting of the Veronica.

The following lines upon the Holy Sepulchre may serve as a specimen:—

"The sepulchre where in Ihu wore hyd,  
 "Thi blessed body all forbled.  
 "Lord, graunt me, ere þ' y dye,  
 "Sorowe of hert with teres of oy;  
 "Clen clenched for þy mercy,  
 "Ere þat y in my grave lye.  
 "So þat y may or domes day  
 "To þat den cum w' owt afayr,  
 "And wend to blys in cunpany,  
 "Ther as men schall novyr dye;  
 "But dwell in blys w' þe, Lord bryȝt,  
 "Wher evyr is day and nevyr nyȝt;  
 "And lest schall w' owt hend.  
 "Jhu Crist nus þether send!

"Amen."

On the back of the roll, in another and a later hand, is an Office for a confraternity of S. Giles. Two leaden weights are affixed at the bottom of the third membrane for the purpose of facilitating the unrolling. Holes for similar weights are visible at the beginning also; but the weights themselves no longer exist.

Another copy of this poem, also upon a roll of vellum, belongs to the College of Blairs. (See the catalogue of that collection, No. 13.)

33. A volume upon paper, in quarto, written in the 15th century, consisting of 133 pages, formerly the property of one of the family of "S. George," whose name occurs at the bottom of the first page. It contains—

A Treatise upon Contemplation, by Walter Hilton, in 92 chapters. *Reg.* "O gostely syster in Ihesu Cristo, I pray the that in the calling which our Lorde callyd hath the to His service thou holde the payed."

34. A volume in folio, consisting of 385 leaves, written in double columns upon vellum, early in the 15th century, ornamented with 4 large and 21 smaller paintings. It contains—

The first part of the Chronicles of Sire Jehan Froissart, with the following rubricated title:

"Oy commencent les Croniques que fist Sire Jehan Froissart, lesquelles parlent des nouvelles guerres de France, d'Angleterre, d'Escoce, d'Espagne, et de Bretagne. Et sont divisees en quatre parties; dont le premier chappitre fait mencion de la cause pour quoy elles sont faictes."

*Reg.* Afin que les honnourables adventures et nobles adventures.

*Ends.* "A Carenten, a Saint Le, et par toutes les marches sur le clos de Constantin. Explicit."

This noble MS. was bequeathed by Lord Arundell of Wardour. An estimate of the value of the text which it exhibits may perhaps be formed from the following extract (taken from folio 13 b), being the whole of chapter xxvi. (vol. i. p. 82, ed. Bruxelles, 1863).

*La maniere des Escocs et leur maintien quant ilz sont en guerre, et l'ordonnance des Angloys qui, se cuidoient combattre a eulz.*

Les Escocs sont durs et hardis et fort travaillans en armes et en ce temps la ilz avoient et prisoient assez pou les Angloys et encores font a present et quant ilz veulent entrer en royaume d'Angleterre ilz mainnent leur ost bien xx. ou xxiiij. lieues loing que de jour que de nuit de quoy moult de gens se pourroient esmerveiller qui ne savoient leur custume. Certain est que quant ilz veulent entrer en Angleterre ilz sont touz a cheval les uns et les autres excepte la ribaudaille qui les suit a pié. Cestassavoir les chevaliers et les escuyers bien montez sur bons gros rossins et les autres communes gens du pays *haguenes et ne* mainnent point de charroy pour les diverses montaignes quilz ont a passer parmy ce pays dessus dit que on appelle Northembrelonde et sy ne mainnent nulles pourveances de pain ne de vin car leur usage est tel en guerre et leur sobriete que ilz se passent assez bien longuement de char cuite a moitie sans pain et si nont que faire de chaudières ni de chauderons car ilz cuisent bien leurs chars en cuirs de bestes meismes quant ilz les ont escorchés et sy sceuent bien ou ilz trouveront bestes a grant foyson ou pays la ou.

\* Altered by erasure.

ilz veulent alor par quoy ilz nomportent autres pourveances fors que chacun emporte entre la selle et le panneau une grande plato pierre et trosser derrieres lui unes besaces plaine de farine en tel entente que quant ilz ont tant mangie de char mal cuite que leur estomac leur semble a estre vain et affoibly ilz gettent cello pierre ou fen et destrampent un pou de leur farine deaue et quant leur pierre est eschauffe ilz gettent de cello olerc pasto sur cello chande pierre et en font un petit tourtel en manier duue, oubli de beguigne et menguent pour conforter leur estomac. Pourquoy ce nest mie de merveilles silz sont plus grans journees que les autres gens quant tous sont acheval hors mis la ribaudaille et sy ne mainnent point de charroy ne autres pourveances fors ce que vous avez ouy.

35. A volume in 12mo., upon paper, written in a minute hand of the 17th century, consisting of 64 pages,\* containing:—

i. Hector Boetius, Deidonensis, de Vitis Episcoporum Aberdonensium.

Prefixed is an epistle beginning, "Reverendo in Christo patri Gavino Dunbari, Aberdonensi antistiti, Hector Boetius, Deidouensis, debitam reverentiam. Inter lustrandum vetustissimæ nostræ gentis monumenta (præsul venerande) quibus Vilhelmus Elphinstonus, episcopus, olim generalis Aberdonensis scholæ conditor, quem ipse gloriariis frequentius."

*Ends.* "Gloria propediem es sequitur."

The history itself begins thus, "Maleolmus Kenneti Sctorum regno petitis."

*Ends.* "Et providis et religiosis gestis."

Printed in 4to., at Paris, 1522, and reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1825.

ii. Vita S. Margaretæ reginæ Scotiæ, ex Alredo, Abbate Rievallensi, et Boetio desumpta. Fol. 63.

The Rev. the Rector of Stonhurst College has instructed me to state that he will willingly permit the manuscripts mentioned in the preceding list to be inspected, under such conditions as he may consider expedient.

Jos. STEVENSON.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE MONASTERY OF THE DOMINICAN FRIARS AT WOODCHESTER, NEAR STROUD.

The Provincial of the Order of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, having granted me permission to examine the manuscripts now deposited in the Library at Woodchester, I have the honour to forward the following memoranda respecting them.

As might be expected, the bulk of the papers relates to the inner history of the Order, more especially to that of the present establishment. There is also a considerable collection of sermons, meditations, lectures, &c., which do not fall within the scope of the present inquiry. But there exist certain historical documents which are of general interest, and these I proceed to specify.

1. The foundation charter of the monastery of Evesham, A.D. 709. Printed in the "Chronicon Abbatæ de Evesham," edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray in the Series of Chronicles issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Lond., 1863.

*Reg.* C. eps servus servorum D'i Brihtuualdo Britanniarum ecclie primati salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Uenerabilem virum eeguini epm quem bis tna frinitas ad apostolicam sedem misit.

The attestations are as follow:—

† Ego Constantinus romane sedis eps per signu sce erucis has donationes et libertatem confirmavi.

† Ego eeguinus humilis eps confirmavi.

† Ego rex Kenred corroboraui.

† Ego rex Offa consensi.

To this copy (apparently a very early transcript) a seal has been appended by a label, but it no longer exists. The silk bag in which it formerly was kept is still extant.

2. The provincial constitutions of the province of Canterbury; collected by William Lyndewood, Bishop of St. David's. At the end is the following colophon:—

"Expliciunt Constitutiones Provinciales secundum compilationem Willelmi Lyndewode, quondam Menievis episcopi, ejus animæ propitiatur Deus." On a fly-leaf at the end occurs this note, "Iste liber constat Johanni Buxton, cappellano."

\* Bound up with the printed volume marked W. 9. 11.



retainers, it was reasonable that he should do as he pleased with his prisoners.

Sir John was present at the second battle of Newbury, and shortly afterwards took part in the siege of Oxford, into which he was ordered to enter before it was entirely surrounded. After this siege he was exceedingly anxious to enter the service of Prince Rupert, who was the greatest hero as well as the greatest hero in the royal army. His mode of fighting was to charge right through the enemy and then to fall upon their rear, slaughtering them with scarcely any opposition. One very cold morning he took a very fine laced handkerchief out of his pocket and tied it about his neck; hence originated the habit of wearing laced cravats. In all his attacks he was successful. A little black dog always followed him into the field, "which the Roundheads fancied was the Devil, and took it very ill that he would sett himself against them."

In the fatal battle of Naseby the prince forced his way through the body of horse that opposed him and "nailed up" their cannon; but meanwhile the main body of the rebel's horse broke in upon the foot of the King's army and made a fearful carnage, leaving upwards of 20,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners. The writer of this letter afterwards visited the ground and was shown the windmill in which the King sat to see the battle, and the hawthorn-bush where Oliver placed himself for the like purpose. There was a little valley, in which the foot were so hemmed that there was no possibility of flight.

After this battle the King appeared no more in the field. Sir John returned home and then travelled into Italy for a year. Then for a year or two he spent his time between Mistham and London, and became upon friendly terms with "Lady Elizabeth Cleopol," Oliver's daughter. Next, he made a pilgrimage to Loretto. On his return, being at Paris, he found letters from Lady Elizabeth asking him to buy her two damask beds, one with gold, the other with silver fringes, and also very many yards of the richest gold and silver stuffs for her own wearing.

The narrative now details the particulars of his sister's marriage, the death of his mother in London, and her burial in St. Clement's Church in the Strand; the intended second marriage of his father "with a sister of Mr. Weston of Sutton, an ancient made of about 50," and his death; and lastly, his own marriage with the eldest daughter of Lord Aston of Tixal. During his courtship, when on his journey to visit the lady, at Kingston-on-Thames he found that Oliver had got intelligence that he had purchased horses for his servants; whereupon he sent orders to the captain of a troop of horse there to apprehend Sir John and his men, and to carry them to Lambeth House, at that time a prison for the Cavaliers. Sir John hereupon sent a letter to "Lady Elizabeth Cleopole, who went to her father in a huf" and explained the matter. A discharge was immediately sent, along with a complimentary excuse. Coming to Tixal, Sir John was married first by a priest, then by a Justice of the Peace, Justice Crompton, a remote relation of the Aston family.

The writer next records his reminiscences of the great plague, he being then five years-old. Next summer he heard of the fire at London, he then being at Enfield with his aunt Stanford, who had retired from London from the plague. As soon as it was dark the fire was plainly visible. He heard the people as they passed along call out "forty pounds for a cart," "any money for a cart," to carry their goods. Next morning he returned to Standon for a fortnight, and when they passed through London, the fire was still burning. One of the servants, a Frenchman, being heard to speak broken English, was seized by the constable and watchman, but Sir John explained who he was and where he lived, and having given them half-a-crown to drink, they dismissed the servant.

Appended to this letter is a postscript, in which it is mentioned that the first time Sir Edward went to Bath, he there met Sir James Long, an old friend of Sir John Southcote, with whom he had served in the garrison at Oxford. The diversion of these two at that time was to go a-birding, as they called it. Each of them armed with a long fowling-piece charged with a single bullet, walked within the works, over which if a Roundhead popped his head they fired at him, and as they rarely ever missed, they knocked over 20 or 30 of them in their morning's walk. Witham House was totally plundered after the surrender of Colchester, by a party commanded by Captain Foster, who left neither lock, latch, nor bolt on any of the doors, nor a pane of glass in the windows. They destroyed all the old writings of the

estate. In James's reign the son of this Captain Foster, though he was High Constable, and had an income of above 200*l.* a year, was convicted of sheep-stealing on a very large scale from Tiptree Heath, but escaped the gallows by entering into a bond in 1,000*l.* to make reparation to all he had wronged.

The second letter is dated Dec. 9, but no year is mentioned. It begins thus,—

"Deare Phill: When you were here I intended to have given you some relation of the very grand manner of my lord grandfather's living at Standon, being there is scarce anybody but myself left that remembers it. But it went out of my mind again. But now having a little leisure, and understanding the bearer of this is going to London, I take this opportunity of sending you a little sketch of it."

Walter Lord Aston, grandfather to the present lord, married the Lady Mary Weston. His father was many years ambassador in Spain. The estate of Standon coming to him through his wife, a descendant of the great Sir Ralph Sadler, he removed thither, and there began his magnificent way of living. He had 101 persons in his family. The writer resided there for three or four months every summer, from the time he was six until about his fourteenth year.

The table was served with three courses, each of 20 dishes; and these were brought up by 20 men, who stamped up the great stair like thunder at every course. My lord had four servants behind his own chair. He was very curious in his wine; but first of all drank at one draught a whole quart either of malt drink or wine and water, as a remedy for stone and gravel. At all the inns he lodged at in travelling they kept a quart glass called My Lord Aston's glass. Sir Edward Southcote saw one at the Altar Stone at Banbury not many years ago. The servants all dined together in the hall, and what was left was thrown together into a tub which two men took on their shoulders to the court gate, where every day 40 or 50 poor people were served with it.

When my lord did not go hawking in the afternoon, he always played at ombro with his two sons for an hour, and at 4 o'clock returned to a covered seat in his vineyard. There he sat alone, and none durst approach him. At 5 o'clock his chariot, with a pair of his six grey Flanders mares (the chariot was made so narrow that none could sit by him), took him "a trole" about the park for five or six miles. He returned at 7, and by 8 would be in bed. He always lay in bed without pillow, bolster, or night cap. Winter and summer he rose at 4, and entertained himself with books until it was time to go a-hunting or hawking at wild ducks. He would never allow any but hunted venison at his table. Every day but Sunday one duck was killed at the least, but most commonly a brace. He never made or returned any visit, the court and address of that county being made to him.

Thus my lord lived until his son prevailed on him to return to Tixal. This was a great cross to his lady, who liked this way of living. And being now so far removed from her dear daughter Southcote, she grew melancholy and lost her wits, keeping almost perpetual silence, and refusing nourishment.

Not long afterwards his lordship died, and his corpse was attended from Tixal to Statford by about 1,000 people. Sir Edward at Mistham kept a pack of hounds, while his father diverted himself with a goshawk for pheasants. The plot of Oates brought great persecution upon the Catholics. His father was convicted for his religion at the county sessions to pay 20*l.* a month as well as two-thirds of his estate, which soon ran up to 900*l.* For want of prompt payment he had four bann-bailiffs for five weeks in his house, who seized all the household goods and the plough horses of the tenants till he paid. Through the influence of his friend Sir John Thompson (afterwards Lord Inverness), his near and very good neighbour, Sir John Southcote obtained a Quietus from Sir Robert Sawyer, the Attorney-General. After this he lived pretty quietly, the plot losing credit daily.

Various family details follow: the death of his father and mother, the former at Drayton, the latter in St. James's Street, London. Sir Edward's marriage at Mr. Corker's Chapel in the Savoy, by Bishop Ellis. He resided at Mistham and then at Witham. Kept five or six store horses for his coach and four or five for the saddle. Had constantly five dishes at a course and three courses daily. Had also a dairy of ten cows, and the tallow from the beef and mutton was enough to supply the house with candles the year about.

He continued thus for the last years of James's



Sweetapple, Brakspere, and Overthrow, may be mentioned. The following are some extracts,—

From the Account for 1581.—“Item, geven in reward to my Lord of Wostars [Worcester's] Playars vi s. x d.”  
 “Item, geven in reward to therle of Darbes Playars v s. 1580. “Item, paid to my Lord of Shrosbures Playars. vi s.”  
 1579. “Item, geven in reward to the Lord Barcleys Playars, at the commandement of Mr. Mayot, Mayor, and by the handes of Mr. Leonell Bostock, v s. Item, paid for a shrowd and buryeng a poor wenche, Glasyars daftar, ii s.”  
 1578. “Item, paid to Mr. Hallelwell [Town Clerk] for y<sup>e</sup> return of eatteng fleshe [in Lent] ii s.”  
 1577.—“Item, geven in reward to hem that brougth a bucke fro Mr. Coffarars v s. Item, payd for the bakenge of the same venesun v s. Item, payd to ii men that went to the hundreth Cort to Connar [Cumnor] the 5 of Ocktober ii s. Item, when the Cowrt was adiornd unto y<sup>e</sup> 21 of Ocktober, at whych tyme ther was sent to my Lord iii quartes of sacke, ii s.” In this year severall tenants of the Corporation property are excused their rents, as being “vere poor.”  
 1576. “Item, paid to my Lord of Sussex Playars upon St. James Daye, at Mr. Mayors commandment, x s. Item, payd to Good wyf Tesdall for a dyshe of fyshe sent to Sir Fettepae [Fettilplace] iii s. vi d. Item, payd to good wyf Kesbe for a hottell of sacke sent to Sir John Fettepae y<sup>e</sup> same tyme xiii d. Item, paid for a hottell of muskadell, sent to Sir John Fettepae the same tyme, xvii d. ob. Item, payd to Good wyf Kesbe y<sup>e</sup> 4 of Marehe for a pottell of sack sent to Sir John Fettepae and other Justices at the New Inn xv d. Item, geven to my Lord of Lestars bearward in reward, the syxt of March, vi s. viii d. Making the buttes.—Item, payd to John Wyse for viii lodes of turf iii s. viii d. Item, payd for dyggeng the turf, and makeng y<sup>e</sup> buttes, v s. viii d. Making a Turk [as a mark] for shott.—Item, boards, nayles, and makeng, xvii d. ob. Item, the paynteng xii d. Item, payd for a dynnar geven Sir John Fettepae and othar Justes at y<sup>e</sup> New Inn, at a mostreng, xviii s. viii d. Item, geven the tomblars that plad befor Mr. Mayor and his company, in reward, iii s. ix d. Item, paid to therle of Bathis Playars, in reward, v s.”  
 1575. “Item, payde for fowle to give to my Lorde of Essexo vii s. i d.—the same tyme for one gallyn of muskadell, iii s. iii d. Item, the said accowntant askithe allowans of monye by him paid at the commandment of Master Mayor to y<sup>e</sup> Queenes bearward.”  
 1574. “Item, payd to John Vernoke for a callyve [callyver], a morrene [morion], a towhe boxe, and a flaske, xxii s. Item, paid to the Players, synce Michaelmas, and at the commandment of Mr. Mayor, iii s. vi d.”  
 1573. “Item, paid to Master Fisher for 8 pownde of suger, and sent to my Lorde Norrys at his being in this towne, xvi d. Item, paid at the commandment of Master Mayor unto Mr. Cowmptons Playars iii s. Item, paid to Master Stevinson for a pottell of claret wine x d., and a pottell of seek xvi d., and geven to my Lady Hobbye, ii s. ii d. Item, payd to Master Fisher for xii fatt yeeles, and geven to Master Shreve [Sheriff], and a suger loff, at the Lent Assize, xvii s. iii d. Item, payd to Master Fisher for a pownde of suger at the commandment of Master Mayor, and geven to my Ladye Hobbie, xvi d. Item, payde more to the Erle of Wysesytters [Worcester's] Playars iii s. viii d. Item, paid mony unto the souldiers, more then was gatheryd at the goynge forth, vi s. viii d. Item, payde more for a payer of shoos for the towne soldiery xvi d. Item, payde for a dagger for the same soldiery iii s. iii d. Item, delyveryd him in his purse redymony ii s. Item, payd for wine and appalls for, and at too severall tymes uppon, Master Dunche, ii s. ii d.”  
 1572. “Item, payde to Master Pudseye for makeng of two bylles indentyd of the presentment of xii men for eatyng fleshe in the Lent, accordyng to the Statute, iii s.”  
 1571. “Item, paid more to the same Master Pudseye, at Trynytye Terme, layd out upon expences for himself and his horse, first at Henleye goyng towards London, his dyner, vii d. His horsemeate at Henleye iii d. His supper at Colbrocke [Colnbrook] viii d. His horsemeate that night viii d. Item, at London, being ther viii days, for meate and dryncke, ix s. Item, for his horsemeate at London, for viii days at vi d. daye and night, iii s. Item, paid to the Queenes beaerward vi s. viii d. Scolmaster.—Item, payde to Master Argall, at the commandment of Master Mayor, x s.”  
 1570. “Item, payde unto my Lorde of Laysytters

[Leicester's] Playars, at the commandment of Master Mayor, x s. vi d. Item, paid to one in Oxford for iiiii paire of gloves, at the commandment of Master Mayor, to geve to the Judges and ther wives at Mydsomer, xiii iiiii d. Item, paid to Mistris Fisher for ii coople of capones, and iii chykyne to geve unto my Lorde of Laysyter, and that at y<sup>e</sup> commandment of Mr. Mayor, viii s. Item, paid more to the goodman Kisby for a ronelet of clarett wyne of vi gallens viii s. Item, paid to Thomas Byeson, for carraige of the same wyne unto my Lorde, iiiii d. Item, paid at the commandment of Master Mayor unto Mr. Smythes Playars of Coventree iii s.”  
 1569. “Item, paid more at y<sup>e</sup> first Assize to Thomas Laptone for ii fatte sheepe, and geven to y<sup>e</sup> Shreeve, xiii s. iiiii d., and paid more for ii freshe sallmons at viii s. a peece, and geven unto y<sup>e</sup> Shreeve. Item, paid more to Master Waynemans Playars, at the commandment of Master Mayor, xii d. Item, paid to John Peerse for skowring and reveryng the towne harness, and for one dossin of poyntes to poynt the same harness xviii d. Item, paid to Thomas Higgins for wering of the harness to Connor vi d.”  
 1568. “Item, payd to the Queenes Playars, at the commandment of Master Mayor, vii s.”  
 1567. “Item, to here [Goodwife Kysbie] paid more for a pottell of seek, and a pottell of claret wine, and a pownde of suger, send to my Lorde Bishope of Sarum, ii s. x d.—Goodes of Roger Virall, distrayned for rent the 3 day of November. Item, inprimis, two saweers, two platters, one pottinger, three brass kettelles, a skellet, a skymer, one owld chaffing dishe, a fring pan, a broche [spit], a pot of brasse, tow candill stiekes, a table, and a joynyd forme, which implementes are all in the Cownsell howse, saving the tabull and the forme, which are at John Walkelletes, fuller, etc.”  
 1566. “Item, paid to the Playars, at the commandment of Master Mayor, xv d. Item, the said accowntant dothe aske allowa[n]ce for monye by hym payd for the new gylldyng and payatyng of the Kynges armes in the Yelde Hall xiii s.”  
 1565. “Item, payd for drynek for the men that brot the stoune from the pyllory into the Seole howse yerd vi d. Item, payd for gloves shredde for to make sysses for the walles [of the Yelde Hall] x d. Distraynd a flew, or fishing nett, for ii yeris rett of John Laud.”  
 1564. “Item, payd to y<sup>e</sup> Playars, at y<sup>e</sup> commandment of Master Mayor and his brethren, ii s. i d. Item, payd mor to the Queenes Playars, at the commandment of Master Mayor, ii s.”  
 1563. “Item, payd uppon the Asseneion Day un[to] the Playars that playd befor Master Mayor in the Yelde Hall, at Master Mayors commandment, xx d. Item, payde to Gerret Steyneborke, for makyng a spyndyll for the wether coeke, with a flower in the myddill of y<sup>e</sup> spindill, xii d.; payd more to Willm Jerret for mending tymbre work a boughte y<sup>e</sup> same bell ii d.; payd to Suttons man for logatng y<sup>e</sup> same bell, and leggyng of formes in the Yelde Hall, vi d.”  
 1562. “Item, payde to Mr. Aynyes Clarke, at the sytyng of inquirye of Abbaye landes and howses, iii s. v d.”  
 1563. “Item, payd at Mr. Mayors commandment to sertyn Playars xii d.”  
 1559. “Item, payd for Master Yeates drinckyng iii d.; and at the commandment of Master Mayor paid to serten Playars at the Newynn iii s. iii d.; and payd more for Master Yeates dyner at Robart Stevinsonnes xiii s. iiiii d.”  
 1558. “Item, payd for a chest carried from the Church to the Cownsell howse, and for the keye thereof, v d.” This last Account contains a list of the names of all the then tenants of the Corporation property, with the amount of yearly rent due from each.

In addition to the two preceding series of Accounts, there are still existing six mutilated leaves of an oblong folio book, or set, of Accounts, of probably earlier date; four of which contain receipts by the Chamberlain, Wylliam Wyttyntou, of rents and other payments due to the Corporation from tenants and other persons in the year 1557: the names of the localities are also given, being similar to those already mentioned. The other two leaves contain, apparently, rough notes of payments made by Richard Ely, Chamberlain, between Michaelmas 1557 and Michaelmas 1558. The entries are decipherable, but quite destitute of interest; with the exception of the following.—“Item, paid to Adams for a load of stones, digynge in thabbie, for grownd pynnyng, ii d.”

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.





Latin; addressed,—"Illustri et Magnifico Angliæ Cancellario U. U. Domino et amico observandissimo."

Fol. 279. A treatise or oration against the Jesuits; in English.

Fol. 319. Heads of the peace between Spayne and England, A.D. 1604; in Latin.

Fol. 339. "Oratio habita per Senatorem Alexandrum Ronidium Londini die 30 Maii 1604, respondentem Comiti de Northampton in prima conferentia."

Fol. 342. The Treaty of accord betwixt the Queen and the United Provinces, A.D. 1585; in English.

Fol. 379. The State and Force of the port and other maritime townes in Kent,—bearing reference more expressly to the tonnage of the vessels and boats of the various places, and the several landing-places of the county; of the time apparently of Henry VIII.

Fol. 385. A Letter from Mr. Rosni [afterwards Duke de Sully] to the Queen Regent of France; translated into English.

Fol. 386. Extracts from Rudborne's "Historia Parva," as to the Life of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; made apparently by W. Lamhard, the Kentish antiquary.

Fol. 391. "Cardinalis Pole de sua ac Carol. Moroni suspensioe ad Papam Expostulatio."

Fol. 431. The Lord Protector and the Connsell the xxiiiith of June [1549] to Mr. Gregorye. In English; its object being "For encouraging the frequent and dyscrete prentning of God's hollie word and com-mandement." Signed,—“E. Somerset, R. Riche Cane., T. Shrewesbury, W. St. John; A. Wyngfeld, Arrendelle, Edward Mountagu.” On the reverse is a communication, of the same date and to a like effect, to Mr. Dr. Raynoldes. They both apply to the West of England, then under the government of the Lord Privy Seal. These and the following Letters, down to fol. 471, are all copies of the original documents.

Fols. 432a-434b. Letter from my Lord Protector and the Council to my Lord Privy Seal, 29th June 1549, with several signatures. It seems mostly to bear reference to the late rising at Sampford Courtenoy in Devonshire, occasioned by the recent alterations in the Church Service.

Fol. 435. From the Lord Protector and the Council, the 10th of July 1549, to the Lord Privy Seal. It begins, "We do understand at good length your contynuall travaill for the seayro of the rabelle in those partes." Signed by "E. Somerset, W. Petre, R. Riche," and several others.

Fol. 436b. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, the 12th of July 1549.

Fol. 438a. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, the 17th of July 1549.

Fol. 438b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 18th of July 1549.

Fol. 439b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 22nd of July 1549.

Fol. 442a. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 24th of July 1549.

Fol. 442b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, "the Kyngys Majesties Lord Lieutenant in the West parties;" dated, apparently, the 26th of July 1549.

Fol. 443b. From the Lord Protector and the Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 27th of July 1549.

Fol. 444a. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, apparently the 17th of July 1549, but query.

Fol. 446. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 28th of July 1549.

Fol. 447. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 449a. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, "Lieutenant of the West parties," the 8th of August 1549; signed only "E. Somerset."

Fol. 449b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 450b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 451a. A similar Letter, 11th August 1549.

Fol. 452b. " 23rd August 1549.

Fol. 456a. " 19th August 1549.

Fol. 458a. " 20th August 1549.

Fol. 459b. " 22nd August 1549.

Fol. 460a. " 27th August 1549.

Fol. 462a. " 10th September 1549.

Fol. 465a. " 12th September 1549.

Fol. 465b. " 18th September 1549.

Fol. 466a. " 25th September 1549.

Fol. 467a. " 6th October 1549.

Fol. 467b. A Letter to the Lord Protector, dated the 7th of October 1549, and signed "Your loving freinde."

Fol. 469a. A Letter from the Lord Protector to the Council, at London, 7th of October 1549.

Fol. 470a. To the Lord Protector, the 11th of October 1549, signed—"John Russell, Wylliam Harbert."

According to an entry, at fol. 29a, in this volume, already noticed, all the above transcripts, from fol. 431, are MSS. "out of John Fox his studye."

Fol. 481. "Vita B. Edmundi Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi," written in a fine hand of the last half of the 16th century. According to the entry at fol. 29, above noticed, this was also from Fox's study.

The Second Volume of this Collection (No. 538, Vol. 47) is much thicker, and somewhat taller, than the preceding one, and similarly bound in modern morocco leather. A much larger proportion of its contents are original than in the preceding volume; in Petyt's written catalogue, already noticed, they are thus briefly described:—"A Collection of original papers, under the hands of Queene Jane, Bishop Bonner, Queene Mary, Queene Elizabeth, and of many of the great officers; and of other papers relating to Religion, and the Church and Convocation, in her raigne, and alsoe concerning Priests and Jesuites."

Fol. 2. A copy of a Letter from Edmund Bonner, late Bishop of London, to Queen Elizabeth, dated the 26th of October 1564, from the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark. It is written in Latin, and begins, "Anxi-um meum a Domino. Serenissima, elementissima, et optima Regina, salutem, addere etiam . . . felicitatem, eamque perpetuam, eum omni meo obsequio et servitute," and is signed "Edmundus Bonnerus," from "sede tribunalis tui regii in Southwarke." The letter is of considerable length, and in it he appeals to the Queen's clemency, and quotes from the Fathers in support of his conduct in the preceding reign.

Fol. 3. A fragment of an original Letter of Bonner while Bishop of London, and dated—July 1558. From the mention in it more than once of "Your Grace" it no doubt was written to Cardinal Pole, the then Archbishop of Canterbury. In the latter part, in reference to the heretics then awaiting punishment, is the following passage:—" . . . Your Grace and my Lord Chancellor, I should doe well to have theym [the heretics] burnt in Hammersmythe, a myle from my howse here [Fulham]; for then can I giff sentence against theym here in the Parishe Church vory quickly and without tumult, or baving the Sheriff present." A somewhat similar letter on the subject of burning the heretics at Hammersmith, addressed to the Lord Chancellor [probably Heath, Archbishop of York] was in existence among the records formerly preserved in the Tower.

Fol. 4. A curious paper, written probably about 1560, and headed "Boner's petigro;" making out that he was the bastard son of one Sir Jhon Savage, a priest, who had seven illegitimate children "by three sondry women," the fourth of them being "Edmund Boner," gotten of Elizabeth Frodsam; which, when he was conceived, was sent to Elmesley in Worcestershire, to one Thom. Savage, and after was married to a carpenter called "Boner," of Potters Handley, by Malverne Hill. Of this Edmund Boner came D. Darbishire; Chancellor (?), as the fame talketh." Strype apparently altogether rejects this story.

Fol. 5. A short Latin address to Queen Elizabeth, on persecution for religion's sake, quoting St. Augustine, and citing the case of King "Nabugodonosor," and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

This far the pagination is in pencil. Here it recommences, with fol. 1, in ink.—

Fol. 1. A Letter from Edmund Boner, directed "To the King's Highnes," "At Roane . . . the ix. day of August." He has been at Lyons and elsewhere, having been sent upon an Embassy, with Thomas Wyat the Elder, to the King of France.

Fol. 3. A Letter from the same "To the ryght Honorable my very singular good Lorde, my lord Pryvey Seale." Dated also "At Roan the ix. day of August." A long letter; in it he expresses a hope that he "may sute my proceedings to the King's contentation."

Fol. 5. A Letter from Edmund Boner "To the King of England." Sent by the hands of this "Currou [Courier] Francesco." Dated at "Burges in Bary [Berri]," the 18th of August. He mentions the departure of the Bishop of Winchester [Stephen Gardiner] and Mr. Dr. Thirleby [afterwards Bishop of Westminster] from Lyons.

Fol. 7. A Letter of the same date, from E. Borer to the Lord Privy Seal.

Fol. 9. "The Copy of my Letters sent from Bess [Bliss] by Harshane, secondo September." A Letter by Borer, filled with complaints against his fellow clergy, Mr. Wyt, whose former imprisonment in the Tower is alluded to. The letter is very long, and remarkably courteous; it is in Borer's handwriting, and the original was intended probably for the Lord Privy Seal. The following is the charge under testis:—"I can not commend Mr. Wyt, in that in all his faculties and diligences he hath shown as a God Almighty, who is as glorious (sic) and as malicious a traitor as any that I know; and withal as greater a Papist, woe he have sinned it."

Fol. 12. Original Letter of Lady Jane Grey as Queen, signed at the top, "Jane the Queen," dated "the 10th" (of July in the first year of our reign), and addressed to "our trustie and well-beloved Sir John Saunderson" and Sir Anthony Kingston, Knight, commands them to levy forces for putting down the seditious movement against her, and for the purpose of sending to proceed towards Buckle.

Fol. 13. An original Letter, signed "Mary the Queen" at the top, dated "9th of July 1553, at our" "Mansour of Kenninghall," and addressed to Sir Edward Hastings, Knight; reminds him that by reason of the death of her brother, she is now the lawful Queen, and charges "him to have an harte and an eye vigilant, and fully bent to discharge, our honours, the welfare of our persone, the universall quietnes of the whole realme, specially of that our County of Middlesex."

Fol. 14. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester (John Whitgift) dated 24th of May 1571, and signed by Premier Chancellor, W. Burghley, P. Walsingham, P. Knollys, and others, enjoining him to make enquiry in his diocese as to recusants.

Fol. 15. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, dated 6th of March 1562, and signed by H. Leicester, P. Walsingham, P. Knollys, and others. A lawsuit is mentioned between John Russell (parson of St. Andrew, Co. Worcester, and Thomas Hamfords of Wollshulle, in the same county, as to stopping the course of the river Avon, to the prejudice of the poor, especially. He is requested to mediate in the matter.

Fol. 16. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, against recusants, dated 1st of April 1562, and signed by Walsingham, Hatton, Burghley, Knollys, and others.

Fol. 17. Draft apparently of a long Letter in answer thereto, sent with the Bishop's "Certificates of such as" "refuse to come to the church."

Fol. 18a. "Ours epynion concerning the proceed- inge with the Jeuytes and Comyns priests, and other Papistes, by such as shalbe appointed to have conference with them." In the next page a list is given of 25 Protestant Divines, beginning with Dr. Fulke (Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge), and ending with Mr. Tower.

Fol. 20. Copy of a Latin Letter of John [Whitgift], Archbishop of Canterbury, to Queen Elizabeth, asking her to nominate one of the Clergymen, whose names he has given, to be a Suffragan Bishop within the Province of Canterbury.

Fol. 21. Letter of Edmund [Grindal], Archbishop of York, to Matthew [Parker], Archbishop of Canterbury, 4th March 1574. Printed in the "Remains of" "Archbishop Grindal," p. 223, published by the Parker Society. In the next page is the draft of Archbishop Parker's answer to it, given in p. 473 of the "Parker Correspondence," edited in 1853 for the Parker Society by John Bruce, Esq., and the Reverend T. T. Perowne. In addition to those named in the sequel, there are about 25 letters in this volume, written either by Archbishop Parker or his correspondents, which are printed in the volume above-mentioned.

Fol. 22. Original Letter of the Lords of the Council to the Bishop of Winchester (Robert Horne), dated Greenwich 7th November 1573, on the observance of the Book of Common Prayer; signed by W. Burghley, T. Lyneoln, T. Sussex, H. Leicester, and others.

Fol. 23a. "A Copy of a Letter from gentlemen in" "Sussex to the Council, concerning favour towards" "Ministers." It speaks of an odious name put upon them by certain persons,—the name of puritanism; "we detect both the name and heresy; it is a compound" "of all the heresies aforesayd." The Papist is pure and "immaculate, he hath, short of goodness for himself," "plenty for others. The family cannot sinne, the he

"so pure, that God is homified in they, and they deified" "in God."

Fol. 23b. Written in the same neat hand as the preceding. "A Copy of a Letter from 7 of the Privy" "Council to the two chief Justices, to observe favour" "towards Protestants throughout the Circuit."

Fol. 24. Original Letter from Dr. William Master,—"To the Right Worshipfull Sir Christopher Heydon," "Knight," dated Norwich, 14th of May 1574. Endorsed, apparently by Archbishop Parker,—Dr. Master, "How he was handled in Norfolk for putting" "down the prophesie men." Master appears to have been Chancellor of Norwich, and in his letter he complains that great people have set him, "a poor Chancel- lor," to carry out commandments which they would have scrupled to carry out themselves.

Fol. 25. A Letter of Thomas Lamph to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated the 3rd of October 1571; as to the discontinuance of his lecture at Whittington College, unless he would sign certain articles. He speaks of himself as having been one of about 30 of the Synod, who wanted certain faults to be removed which they found in the Book of Common Prayer. This letter does not appear in the "Parker Correspondence," above mentioned.

Fol. 26. Part of a Letter in Latin, without a name, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, treating of the Hebrew names of the Deity, Adonai, Elohim, and Jehovah.

Fol. 31. Copy of a list of names of persons, desirous of supporting "a Supplication to my Lord Burley," "Chancellor of Cambridge, for reformation of certain" "matters amisse in the new Statutes of that Univer- sity." Dated the 6th of May 1572, and endorsed,— "The names of such as joyined against the Statutes," "touching the new Statutes at Cambridge."

Fol. 32. A Letter of Robert Johnson to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 14th of August 1571. He had written to answer the first of his Lordship's three articles,—for that it seemed to him to containe "in" "ence" "of murthering baptism to women, a thing forbidden" "by the word of God," for which he has since stood suspended and requested from preaching and ministering the sacraments,—and thereby My Lord and his "family have longer then their accustomed vantage" "Lath been, wanted those most necessary, comfort this," "and Christian Leppes, &c." He offers to make submission on certain terms. This letter does not appear in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fols. 33, 34. A Letter of the Archbishop of York to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 29th of August 1571; and, apparently, the draft of an answer by the latter, dated 6th of September 1571, beginning,— "Mr. Bishoppes book is done in Latine, not without the" "advice of My Lord Burghley."

Fol. 35. Draft of a Letter written by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Lord Burghley, 4th June 1571, in reference to the examination of Mr. Goodman and others. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 381.

Fol. 36 (no fols. 36 or 37). The Lords of the Council to Archbishop Parker and Sandy, Bishop of London, 15th of June 1571. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 384.

Fol. 38. "Mr. Cartwright's refusal to dispute with" "Mr. Whitgift before the Masters of Colleges," 8th of March 1570, 1. The paper is signed by John Whitgift, Vice-Chancellor, Andrew Fern [Master of Peterhouse], and six others.

Fol. 39. Original Letter of "John Whitgift," dated from Trinity College, Cambridge, 29th of December 1570, and addressed apparently to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reference to Cartwright's examination.

Fol. 41. An address to Queen Elizabeth by a person whose name is not given, but Christopher Goodman, no doubt, in reference to "the displeasure unjustly con- ceived" by her against him, he having written "a" "booke against the usurped authoritie and regiment of" "women." It ends,— "It apperteneith to you there- fore to grounde the justice of your authoritie not upon" "that law which from yere to yere dothe change, but" "upon the eternall providence of Him who, contrarie" "to nature, and without your deserving, hath thus" "exalted your hed."

Fol. 43. A paper, signed by Goodman, and addressed to "Your good Lordshippe," expressing contrition for some things written in his work.

Fol. 44. "The declaration of James Clerke, of the" "Middle Temple, London, Gen., made septimo Junii" "touchinge Parsons the new Jesuite." It gives a full account of Parsons's early life, his education at Taunton

School and Oxford, and his acquaintance with Mr. Alexander Popham, Mr. Tristram Mitchell, and others:

Fol. 45. A long Latin Letter to the Bishop of Ely [Richard Cox], date—November 1570; the name of the writer obliterated.

Fol. 47. Copy of an address to the "Ancientes and Benchers of the Inner Temple," dated 20th of May 1569, and signed by Pembroke, N. Bacon, F. Knollys, and several others of the Privy Council; in reference to the deliberations that had been hold in the Star Chamber, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops, and some of the Justices, upon the non-attendance at church of several members of the Inner Temple, and their not receiving the Sacrament.

Fol. 48. Original of the address of the Privy Council, dated Windsor, 6th of November 1569, to the Archbishop of Canterbury in reference to recusants. Archbishop Parker has scored in three places with his usual red chalk. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 355.

Fol. 50. Original Letter, signed "Elizabeth R." at the top, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Hatfield, 1st of August "in the 13th year of our reign (1571)," charging him to proceed in securing uniformity. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 386.

Fol. 51. A letter closely written, and in a small and difficult hand. It appears to have been sent to the Bishop of Norwich, but by whom, so far as on a cursory inspection could be ascertained, does not appear. It is, however, endorsed, apparently by Archbishop Parker. "Crane, his leud letter."

Fols. 53, 54. Draft of a Letter from Archbishop Parker to Sir W. Cecil, dated 2nd of February 1570. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," pp. 375, 6.

Fol. 55. A brief paper in Latin, "Contra Anabaptistas."

Fol. 57. Apparently the draft of a Letter, headed at the top, "To y<sup>e</sup> Lord Treasurer;" but endorsed in another hand,—"The Archbishop to Mr. Secretario, touching Mr. Cartwright's madd brother."

Fol. 58. A long Latin Letter, signed by the Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, appealing to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his protection.

Fol. 59. A draft of a Letter, endorsed—"Matthew Cant. to my Lady Bacon of her linsandes binding a poore man to give 5 li. a yeare to a kienesman of his at Cambridge," dated 6th of February 1567. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 311; but the above endorsement is there omitted.

Fol. 65. Sir W. Cecil to Archbishop Parker, 15th June (or January?) 1564: he sends the Archbishop a draft for him to correct, and expresses a fear that the Queen "will be provoked to some offence, that there is such cause of reformation." Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 66. Draft of the will of John Story, Doctor in Law.

Fol. 69. A long written paper, endorsed "To Blackwell," in reference to a contemplated religious discussion before arbitrators. At this point in the volume, a large collection of papers relative to Blackwell, the Arch-priest, and the Jesuits, begins.

Fol. 75. A draft of a Letter, not signed, and endorsed, in another hand:—"The cause of this letter proceeded of Blackwell wordes to the Jesuites, hee having excoptions against him." The letter begins,—"Unwillingnes to shewe myselfe either to quick in takeinge, or over tender in brooking, injuries, hath hitherto not a little (as to me semeth) staide both tongue and pen from due questioning and complayningo."

Fols. 76-83. A defence, apparently of Blackwell, against charges brought against him by the Jesuits.

Fols. 84, 85. Two leaves written in a small hand and very faint ink; endorsed,—"Mr. Bagshaw of the delays of the Jesuites. There is another copy thereof;" after which is written,—"Dr. Bagshaw been slaundored at Rome by the Jesuits."

Fols. 86-90. A Latin treatise, by a member of the Church of Rome, neatly written, and entitled "Adversus factiosos in Ecclesia."

Fols. 91, 92. A short Latin treatise, apparently on the same subject, and endorsed,—"An answer to Mr. Bisshepes [the name is doubtful] Reply against a treatise proving those to be factions that receyved not the Cardinal's gubnation."

Fol. 93. A paper, in extremely minute writing, headed "Jhesus Maria," and commencing,—"That we cannot in confidence, policie, nor equitie, admitt of

"Mr. Blackw[ells] Archpresbyterie:" and then follow 30 reasons, given at length.

Fols. 94-97. Several pages of very minute and close writing, containing charges against the Jesuits, probably by Blackwell. It is headed,—"A briof collection of the causes moving me never to yeelde to the Jesuites Howse, &c." In fol. 95a, under charge 22, the following occurs:—"The catalogue showed unto me was thus, viz., all these hero folowing have been infamed and evil spokon of by the Jesuites, and such as were Jesuitally affected; whereof though some were not of England, yet I will write them as I found them, &c." Then follows a list of about 100 persons, foreign and English, commencing with Sixtus V., the then reigning Pontiff, and Queen Elizabeth.

Fols. 97-105. Two copies—the second in a much clearer hand—of a paper beginning "Right worshipfull," and ending "Your worship's poor afflicted W<sup>m</sup> Watson." He recounts at great length the hardships inflicted upon him by the Jesuits. He was one of the 24 priests confined in the Marshalsea, that utterly disliked and condemned Babyngton's attempt against the life of Queen Elizabeth, in 1586. The following passage also occurs,—"Insomuch as I heard myselfe a Scotts Puritane at a noble man's tahllo of Scotland say, that it was the Papists of England that must helpe Kinge James to the crowne, as Leicester's bnke had given yt him, or els he would never gett yt." Endorsed "April 1577 [a date that is evidently wrong]." A letter from William Watson, a priest, unto Mr. Attorney General. On closer examination, this would probably be found to be a paper of singular interest.

Fols. 106-112. A series of small tracts, finely written, profaced with their titles, in another hand:—"Parsons collections afore his flyght. The Spaiuards letters for the Jesuits to Rome. Parsons labouringe for a redd cappe."

Fol. 113. Written in a small hand and faint ink, a series of answers, apparently, to the charges contained in fols. 94-97. The paper begins,—"The first [Jesuite in England] were J. Parsons and J. Campion, sent be thoyro Generali, aboute xxii. years agoe."

Fol. 114. A Latin Letter, signed "G. B. Archp<sup>r</sup>" [Gulielmus Blackwell, Archpresbyter, "William Blackwell, Arch-priest"], complaining of Beuson having despised his advice.

Fol. 115. "A Letter of Mr. Blackwolle to Dr. Bagshawe, threatenig him very sharply."

Fol. 116. A short Latin Letter, signed "Vester totus Herring," addressed "To my friend Mr. Thomas Laver [or Sayer]," and endorsed, in an old hand,—"Garnet, that he hath power to graunt faculty only to Jesuits, and Mr. Blackwell] to priests."

The papers in this volume, connected with the Jesuits, and the Roman Catholics of England generally, in the time of Elizabeth; are continued to fol. 317. At fol. 318 another class of papers begins.

Fol. 315. An original letter, signed "Your Loving systér, Mary the Queene," and dated "At our manour of St. James, the 26th of January in the first year of our reign" [A.D. 1554]. On account of the present tumults [Wyat's Rebellion] her Majesty thinks it expedient that the Princess should put herself in readiness "to repair hither." Addressed, "To our right dere and entirely beloved sister, the Lady Elizabeth."

Fol. 316. Agreement signed by the Lords of the Council, to abide by King Edward's limitation of the descent of the Crown: the original document. It is printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," p. 572.

Fol. 317. A corrected draft, in the handwriting of King Edward VI., headed—"My devise for the succession." Lady Jane Grey is to succeed to the crown to the exclusion of his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. Printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," p. 571.

Fol. 318. A draft of proposed sumptuary laws, in English, as to the wear of clothing of various qualities from persons of the blood royal down to husbandmen in the handwriting of King Edward VI.—"No husbandman to wear any dyed cloth, nor leather tanned or dressed, out of the realme."

Fol. 320. A letter from George Withers to Archbishop Parker; dated "Burie, 24 May 1565," and endorsed,—"Mr. Withers to the Archbishop, of his yielding to wear the cornered cappe." After having been suspended from preaching for refusing to wear the cornered cap, at the urgent request of the people of

Harry, he now agrees to it two in futuro. Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 32. A communication of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester (John Whitfeld), as Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, dated 25th of January 1578, as to "dangerous practices of popes used in the house of our Mr John Edwardes of Clerk, or dwelling there the same, in the Countie of Denbigh."

Fol. 321. Depositions presented to the Privy Council, at the same date, relative thereto.

Fol. 330. The Privy Council again to the Bishop, thanking him for his pains and good discretion therein.

Fol. 331. The Privy Council to the Vice-President and Council of the Marches in Wales, 1st of April 1578.

Fol. 332. The same to the same, 24th of September 1579, in reference to conformity.

Fol. 333. The Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, 15th of February 1579, 1581, announcing that Sir Henry Bokeney, the Lord President of the Marches, is about to return there and take the duties upon him.

Fol. 334. The Privy Council to the Vice-President and Council of the Marches in Wales, 11th of February 1579, 1581, complaining that at the house of the Lord President has become in debt to the extent of more than 1000*l.*, whereas when the President left, it was out of debt; also, that the house in need were never more persons than now.

Fol. 335. A very long letter from Dr. Thomas Sampson, apparently to Archbishop Parker, written in an epistolary tone, dated 9th of November 1578. It is not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 336. A letter from the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, "from Newcastle," 15th of December, requesting him to extend the time for a collection of money to be made in the Marches, towards a fund for the relief of the town of Portenouth, which had lately suffered by fire.

Fol. 337. From the same to the same, Whitfeld, 10th of December 1581, as to the system of educating the young gentlemen of English families abroad, whereby "they are corrupted and raised in Popery."

Fol. 338. From the same to the same, 21st of October 1581, endorsed—"Teaching Recusants."

Fol. 339. "Interrogatories to be administered unto several members of the Temple. Three of the interrogatories to 'Mr. B.' are (1) 'Item, whether have you any of late time that the marriage of priests was unlawful, and their children bastards?' (2) Item, 'you being requested in your chamber to give to a woman at Pauls Church, whether said you that you would leave and were leave of them all?' and that 'Mr. Almye (Almye), the Master of the Temple, should in the judgment be a cuckold?' (3) Item, 'whether, after your coming to the Fleet, said you that you cared not a curse for the Comedians?'"

Fol. 340. "The assertions of Rafe Liver, touching the Canon Law, the English Statute, and the Ecclesiastical offices of this realm, with his most humble petition to her Majesty for redress."

Fol. 341. "Articles enquired of the learned in the laws ecclesiastical, touching the faculties."

Fol. 342. Thomas Hyng (Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge) to Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 19th of June 1575. The Arch-bishop has asked for a copy of the sentence given upon Mr. Clark, for a sermon made by him contrary to the Cambridge Statutes; the copy so requested is now sent. Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 343. A written paper, endorsed "A spitefull speech to Bishops, out of a booke called 'The Harbrow of a faithfull subject'."

Fol. 344. "A short form of thanksgiving to God for easing the contrarious sickness of the plague, to be used in Common Prayer on Sundays, Week-days, and Frydayes, in stead of the Common prayer inall in the time of mortallityte, commanded by the Bishop of Elye to be used in his Cathedral Churches at Elye, and the rest of his Diocese."

Fol. 345. "The Bishops of Winchester, for the instruction of Mr. Doctor Borer in such faine articles as he hath put in writing, and generally in all other things concerning the Kynges Highness affaires, and the office committed to the said Doctor Borer of legation and ambassade in the Court of France, sayth as folowyth."—indorsed . . . "at Vienne, xx. Angusti." This belongs to the series of papers,

fols. 1-11 of this volume, notice of which have been already given in this Report.

Fol. 346. Oaths of certain of the Bishops in 1534, repudiating the Papal Supremacy, namely, Stephen (Hardiner) Bishop of Winchester, John (Stokesley) Bishop of London, Edward (Lee) Archbishop of York, and Cuthbert (Tonstall) Bishop of Durham.

Fol. 371. Letter of John Storey, Bishop of Rochester, to King Edward VI., thanking his Majesty for his preferment. He incidentally mentions the fact that the "conversion of tillage into sheep pastures" has brought decay upon the villages, towns, and cities of England.

Fol. 372. The Queen's will is expressed, and her signature, that married men shall not keep house held in Cathedral Churches and Colleges temp. Elizabeth.

Fol. 383. "An absolution pronounced by Cardinal Pool to the whole Parliament, 2 years Maria 1554."

Fol. 390. "The Oration made by Mr. Doctor Feknam, Deane of Wolves, unto the Queen's Highness, in the face of Sir John Clarke, Knight, before the release of his recantation."

Fol. 391. "The Recantation made the 11th day of October by Sir John Clarke, Knight, before the Queen's Highness, openly in the Courte, they being at St. James."

Fol. 392. "Injunctions given in the Visitation of the Reverend Father in God, Nicolas, Bishop of London, for uniformity in his diocese in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Edwards the Sixth."

Few of the foregoing articles, in addition to those already indicated, may have possibly appeared in print, in the Parker Society's publications or elsewhere; but the great majority of them, it is believed, have hitherto remained unnoticed by the press, and, in all probability, unsifted.

There are also a very large number of additional papers in Vol. 47, for a detailed description of which opportunity has been wanting in the present Report. The late Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A., on the occasion of his consulting the volume for the purpose of completing the printed edition of the "Parker Correspondence," seems to have paid some attention to the general nature of its contents, and, as the result of his examination took the pains, in his own handwriting, to draw up a brief summary of the contents, in a classified form. This summary, a memorial alike of his learning, his industry, and his pencil, as it found up at the beginning of the volume and, under the circumstances, it has been thought advisable here to insert it, as being, to some extent, supplementary to this Report.

*Mr. Bruce's Summary of the Contents of the Petyl MSS.*  
No. 346, Fol. 47

"The Letters and Papers in this Volume may be thrown into the following divisions—

I. Vol. 303-341. A translation into Latin (probably by Geoffrey Baker) of the French Chronicle of Edward II. by Sir Thomas de la Moir.

II. Vol. 400-415. Early English Ecclesiastical documents, one a treatise of *Concessiones*, ascribed to Wicliffe *De Ecclesia*.

III. Papers relating to affairs of Henry VIII.—

Fol. 1-11. Letters of Bishop Borer, some of them are later than temp. Henry VIII., but the chief of them relate to Borer's complaint against Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, when joined with him on a foreign Embassy.

Fol. 253-264. Borer's instructions on that Embassy.

Fol. 353-370. Oaths of Bishops, temp. Henry VII., repudiating the Papal supremacy.

Fol. 371. Letter of Dr. Storey to Henry VIII.

Fol. 394-400. Copy of the Will of Henry VIII.

IV. Original documents of the reigns of Edward VI., Jane Grey, and Queen Mary.—

Fol. 316-319. Edward VI.'s Device for setting the succession to the throne on Lady Jane Grey.

Fol. 416-417. Other papers relating to the same subject.

Fol. 417. Letter of Edward VI. and his Council to Bishop Gardiner.

Fol. 379-396. Ridley's Visitation Articles 1525; the Disposition of Bishop Gardiner by Edward VI.; and papers relating to the reconciliation with Rome under Mary.

Fol. 4-7. Archbishop Crammer's order for the removal of images out of Churches, 4th February 1547, 8.

Fol. 521. Letter of Sir W. Cecil to the Earl of Northumberland, temp. Edward VI.

Fol. 12. Queen Jane's Letter to Sir John St. Lo and Sir Anthony Kingston.

Fol. 13. Queen Mary's Letter to Sir Edward Hastings.

Fol. 315. Queen Mary's order for the Princess Elizabeth to repair to London, on the occasion of Wyatt's Rebellion.

Fol. 409. Sir John Cheke's Recantation, 1556.

V. Correspondence of Archbishop Parker.—

Fol. 18-66, 320-327, 336, 342-352, 364\*, 372-382, 419-523, 525-592 (end of the volume). These papers are part of Archbishop Parker's Correspondence with the government and his brother Bishops, together with various illustrative papers and letters. They are exactly the same kind of papers as some of those which the Archbishop bequeathed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

VI. Fol. 14-17, 328-335, 338-341.—Correspondence of the Privy Council with the Bishop of Worcester, as Vice-President of the Marches of Wales.

VII. Fol. 69-302, 383-341.—Correspondence of the Arch-priest Blackwell. These papers seem to be most valuable in reference to the History of the Roman Catholics in England during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I.

At the moment of closing this Report, I have received the following communication from Mr. J. E. Martin, the Librarian of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; who has added therein to the obligations I feel myself under to him for the courtesy and attention which I have experienced at his hands:—

"Besides Vols. 46 and 47 of No. 538, Vols. 17, 52, and 54\* of 538 contain papers of the same nature; and a careful inspection of many other volumes would, I think, reveal papers not noticed either in our own Catalogue or in the list appended to the Report of the Record Commission in 1800."

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

#### CHETHAM LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

A folio volume, paper, writing of the 16th and 17th centuries, containing 631 numbered pages.

The contents are miscellaneous, but all relate to Ireland. They comprise portion of a history of Ireland; a description of Ireland; notes of the Peerage of Ireland; lists of fees in different Courts; copies of Acts of Synods; copies of King's letters and Council letters; copies of provincial Statutes; copies of Petitions; a large body of notes regarding Churches and religious foundations in Ireland.

Portions seem to be in the handwriting of Dudley Loftus, and portions in the handwriting of Thomas Preston, Ulster King at Arms.

A full catalogue of contents follows:

Page 1. Portion of a history of Ireland. *Begin*s, "With this Bartholemus as theire Cap<sup>m</sup> came manye of that lino." *End*s (p. 22), "so that in processso of tyme desyre of . . . are A." The first leaf apparently is wanting, and the last date on p. 22 is A.M. 2535. (The author quotes Stanihurst.)

Page 23. A description of Ireland. *Begin*s, "Ireland conteyneth, from Knoekbrandon in the South, which is West & by North St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall." *End*s, p. 116, with "The names of the Irish Lords & Captaines in the four provinces of Ieynster, Mounster, Connacht, & Ulster." (This treatise was composed in 1586, see p. 81.) The descriptions are minute and interesting.

This treatise contains several divisions.

Page 24. The Bishops.

Page 25. The Peerage.

Page 35. Description of all the shires. (This portion appears from a marginal note in p. 38 to have been composed in 1598.)

Page 43. How Ulster is to be kept in peace.

Page 47. Leinster described.

Page 67. Munster described.

Page 75. Connaught described, and how to govern it. (Composed 10 Dec. 1586, see p. 81.)

Page 82. The description and present state of Ulster, the 8th of Feb. 1586.

Page 91. A brief discourse declaring how the service against the Northern rebels may be advanced, and the Connaught tumults in some sort repressed.

Page 101. The general bounds of the co. of Wicklow. (Pp. 82 to 102 are in a different handwriting.)

Page 103. The present state of Ireland. The means of reformation (in parallel columns).

Page 105. Some device to reform the losse and broken estate of Ireland.

Page 113. Annual rents belonging to the Crown in Ireland, 17 Eliz.

Page 116. Names of the Irish Lords or Captains in the four provinces.

Page 117. Letter written about the time of King James the 2d's accession, containing a scheme for encouraging Popery and the Popish interest in Ireland.

*Begin*s, "I acknowledge the honour of your letter to be the treater." *End*s (p. 147), "wishing his Majesty a long life, happy roign, and all imaginablo blessings, both temporal & spiritual, & you a great share of them; abiding your ever humblo servant, A.B."

(The writer notices (at the end of the letter) the great number of ruined parish churches, and recommends that they should be given to the Roman Catholic parish priests, who would endeavour to build them anew.)

Page 148. The practice of the Court of Admiralty. (Only one page of a treatise.)

Page 152. Form of appointment by the Archbp. of Armagh, on behalf of himself and other bishops, of persons to represent them at a General Council at Pisa or elsewhere.

Page 153. Notes of Bishops.\*

Page 154. Notes of foundations of abbots and orders.

Page 162. List of chief governors who ended their days in that Government, beginning with Richard de Clare, ob. 1176, ending with Sir James Audeley, ob. 1272.

Page 164. A note of Bishop Bale having at his consecration refused to communicate "in printed bread," and caused manchet bread to be set on the altar."

Page 166. Final clause of a letter from the Lord Justice and Council to the Governor and Council of Connaught, giving them discretionary power. Signed, R. Colman. No date.

Page 168. Articles containing sundry things to be answered by the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland, and to be for causes ecclesiastical answered to her Majesty (Q. Elizabeth) (for insuring obedience to the laws established for uniformity of religion).

Page 173. Order of the Lord Justice and Council for re-edifying churches and enforcing attendance at church.

Page 174. Note of such fees as belong and are to be received by the Judge and Register of Her Majesty's Court of Prerogative for causes ecclesiastical and faculties, and the pursuivants and apparitors of the said Court.

Page 184. List of the fees presented by the Lord Archbp. of Dublin and the judges, officers of his Consistory Court of Dublin, considered of by his Majesty's Commissioners for the reformation of fees, and to be further approved of by the Lord Deputy as shall be thought fit, and in the interim the said fees to be generally taken. (For Ireland.)

Page 190. Note of fees commonly received by the Register of the Admiralty and his clerks, there being no table. A.D. 1631.

Page 204. The particular fees and tenths payable to the clergy of Ireland. Feb. 22, 1632. *Copia vera*. (The Ulster table.)

Page 210. *Modus inthronisandi Archiepiscopum, ex consilio Dudleii Loftus, LL.D., gratia Mich. Boyle Archiep.* A.D. 1663.

Page 212. *Delegatio a Convocatione tenta in Ecclesia S. Patricii, episcoporum Coreag. et Elphin, et Will. Fuller Decani S. Pat. ad regiam majestatem.*

Page 217. A.D. 1635. King Charles's Commission to Adam Viscount Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland, and others, for the examination and establishment of fees.

Page 227. The oath administered to Thos. Johnson, clerk for the execution of the said Commission.

Page 229. The fees mentioned at p. 184, *supra*, and others, to 251.

Page 258. A.D. 1453. Statutes of the provincial Council at Limerick. (Latin.) 121 articles.

Page 286. Other statutes in 1514.

Page 288. Statutes of provincial Synod at Dublin in the time of Alexr. de Bignor, Archbp. of Dublin. (Latin.)

Page 316. A.D. 1662. Form of profession of obedience and fealty by a Roman Catholic priest to King Charles 2d.

Page 317. Judgment of the School of Theology at Louvain on the said formula.

Page 320. A.D. 1662. Letters of recommendation of a Hungarian student by the V.C. of Cambridge. (Latin.)

\* From the table of contents at the beginning of the volume the contents of pp. 153-164 seem to be by Dudley Loftus.

Page 221. a. n. 1632. Do. by the Rector and Senate of the Academy of Frankfurt. (Latin.)

Page 222. a. n. 1184. Probate of the Will of John Collyer, late of the Dean of Waterford. (Latin.)

Page 223. Letter of Canib. Francis Harbington to the provincial officer and barony of the Minorities in Ireland (regulating the celebration of the Mass, &c.).

Page 224. a. n. 1412. License by George Cromer, Archbishop of Armagh, for the consecration of Richard, Bishop Elect of ——— (foran Rev. Ferrell, Episcopal Ardagh. Latin.)

Page 225. Letters of administration of the goods of Thomas Magrath granted to his widow. 1647. (Latin.)

Page 226. a. n. 1542. Commission from Henry VIII. to his John St. Ledger, deputy, and others, to visit the lands, &c. of the Irish Monasteries. (Latin.)

Page 227. a. n. 1559. Commission by Adam Loftus, 1st Chancellor, and the Earl of Cork, the Lord Justices, to the Hon. Desart, Bp. of Derry, for using the secular power in his diocese.

Page 228. a. n. 1671. Petition of Communion to the same purpose given by 1st Deputy Wentworth.

Page 229. a. n. 1669. Publication of the Statutes in the case of Cook to his Majesty's declaration concerning exiles abroad, &c.

Page 230. a. n. 1690. Letter by Edward Worth to the 1st President, about the Majesty's declaration.

Page 231. Petition of the subjects in by the inhabitants of the city of Dublin to the reputation and banishment of St. Patrick's Church.

Page 232. Act abolishing certain inconveniences arising up and spread over the Ecclesiastical Courts and exercised in that kingdom, and reducing the same to the first institution thereof.

Page 233. a. n. 1660. Petition of Archbishop A. Lair of Kilmore, to King Charles I. for giving a portion of the endowment for having up an in favour of the British Constitution.

Page 234. a. n. 1696. Lord Deputy Wentworth's letter to Hans Barlow, Archbp. of Tuam (to enforce observance of days appointed by the Church of England) to the Archbp. of Tuam.

Page 235. a. n. 1696. Letter by James, Archbp. of Armagh, to the Bishop of Down and the Clergy of the same diocese in Church. Nov. 24.

Page 236. Extracts from the Rolls of Parliament concerning Ireland.

Page 237. a. n. 1661. Commission by John, Archbp. of Armagh, for a process of jurisdiction in the diocese of Meath since the death of Henry Leslie, the Bishop.

Page 238. Instructions by King Charles II. to the Canon Leicestershire for Archbp. of Kilmore for the suppression of Popish delinquents, the restoration of places in free schools, fairs, in alleys, and calling the clergy to their parishes. Signed Wm. Leicestershire, remission of the Pope's excommunication. (1661) p. 479 post.

Page 239. a. n. 1696. Letter by the Commis. of Causes Ecclesiastical to Archbp. of Tuam, Bp. of Elphin. (16 July).

Page 240. a. n. 1696. Letter by Hans, Archbp. of Tuam, to the same.

Page 241. a. n. 1696. Letter of K. Charles II. to 1st Deputy Wentworth, for making out Dr. Barlow's letter to the Archbp. of Tuam. Feb. 6.

Page 242. List of such of the Nobility of Ireland as are not commuted within the said kingdom, and have not yet taken the Oath of Allegiance. March 16, 1699.

Page 243. Catalogue of the Nobility of Ireland as they came to sit the first day of the Parliament at Dublin, the 16th March 1699. Signed by Thomas Preston, Ulster King of Arms.

Page 244. Form of license for a proxy at this said Parliament.

Page 245. a. n. 1641. Charles I.'s letter to the Lord Justices and Council of Ireland, concerning the instructions and graces permitted by him in the 4th year of his reign.

Page 246. a. n. 1639. Another form of proxy for Parliament.

Page 247. Petition of Henry Lesley, Bp. of Down and Connor, to the Earl of Strafford, to be excused attending Parliament.

Page 248. List of Irish Nobility and account of their honours. (Imperfectly begins with No. 31. Curious.)

Page 249. Order of sitting in Parliament. (Latin.)

Page 250. a. n. 1640. A dispensation to be absent from Parliament.

Page 251. a. n. 1666. Warrant from Queen Eliz. to the Earl Marshal of England to create Richmond, third of Armes, Ulster King of Arms. July 6th (out of Sir

Wm. Bagnard's book, sometime belonging to Charnieux. See fol. 291).

Page 252. a. n. 1640. The manner how the 1st Deputy (Wentworth) proceeded from the presence into the upper House of Parliament. 17 June 1640.

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Page 269. Petition to King Charles I. by Randolph, Archbp. of Tuam, and Bishops of the Province of Connaught (that they may reclaim their Church lands).

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ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

*"Journal et Recueil des choses les plus remarquables en l'isle de Jersey, arrivées pendant les Guerres Civiles sous les regnes des Rois Charles Premier et Charles Second. Par Jean Chevalier, vingtenier de la ville de St. Helier."*

The above-mentioned manuscript, regarded as authentic, and often referred to by local writers, appears to be of some value to the general historian from its containing many incidents relating to the private life of Charles, Prince of Wales, the Lords Capel and Hopton, Sir Edward Hyde, and other eminent personages during their residence in Jersey. It is all the more valuable as the production of an eye-witness, and a shrewd observer, as well as an official actor in many of the scenes which he describes; and whose style of composition, though quaint and somewhat diffuse, leads to the conclusion that the chronicler was by no means an illiterate man.

The first part of the *Journal*, which reminds one of well-known contemporary memoirs, commences early in the year 1643, with accounts of the proceedings of a local faction, consisting of a few clergymen, jurats, and other individuals, who from various personal motives had long been conspiring to procure the dismissal of Sir Philip De Carteret from the offices which he held as Lieutenant Governor and Bailiff of Jersey.

The leaders of this faction, far from taking any real interest in the questions at issue between the Crown and the Parliament, but intent only on obtaining more powerful support in order to carry out their own selfish designs, affected to identify themselves with the Republican party. After much perseverance, they succeeded in prevailing upon Mr. Pym and his colleagues to issue a warrant, appointing a local committee, composed of five of the discontented magistrates, vesting them with authority to seize the person of the Royalist functionary, and bring him before the House of Commons to answer the charges alleged against him.

Sir Philip, however, warned of their intention before hand, managed to evade capture by a timely retreat to Elizabeth castle, a fortification only accessible at ebb tide, by means of a causeway less than a mile in extent, between it and the town of St. Helier. His lady and their eldest son, prevented by the adverse party from accompanying him, took up a defensive position in the old castle of Mont Orgueil, on the eastern coast, which was well provided against a siege by Captain George Carteret, Admiralty agent at St. Malo; who, from thence, by the sale of prizes, supplied, not only the Jersey castles but likewise a detached fortress holding out for the King, near the town of Guernsey. To this island, in which a parliamentary party had long been in the ascendant, a similar warrant was sent for the apprehension of the Royalist Governor, Sir Peter Osborne; who, foreseeing a catching-try such as this, had previously secured him-

self in his official residence, Castle Cornet, a strong work seated upon an insulated rock within cannon range of the town. From thence, he not only defied all attempts at arrest, but often acted on the offensive by battering the habitations of the islanders, during the long blockade which the castle sustained.

The Jersey committee-men, baffled in their efforts to seize upon their governor, resorted for some time to negotiation; but finding that, although willing to appear before the King in Council, Sir Philip refused to place himself at the mercy of parliamentary agents, they ended by denouncing him as an utter malignant, a bitter foe to the liberties and religion of his countrymen.

These calumnious statements so incensed the populace, many of whom were militia-men, that they were easily persuaded to adopt aggressive measures, and at once commenced the construction of a battery at the head of the causeway, for the purpose of molesting the castle and preventing the garrison from crossing over to the town.

Sir Philip endeavoured to put a stop to those proceedings by overplaying the pioneers with his culverins, but in spite of the volleys which flew over their heads, the works went on to completion, and contests ensued whenever the garrison attempted sorties. The strife continued for some months, Sir Philip alternately cannonading the town or proposing terms of accommodation. His adversaries, on the other hand, treated his proposals with silent contempt, or rejected them with scorn; and when they learnt that his second son was dying, and his own health failing, they had recourse to all manner of petty persecution. His lady, and other members of his family, were not allowed to enter the castle until the last day of his life; he was prevented from obtaining fresh provisions, fruit and other refreshment even to spring water, and he was denied the consolation of being attended in his last moments by the clergyman of his selection. Finally, Sir Philip, worn out by sickness and sorrow, expired at Elizabeth Castle on the 22nd August 1643.

The first part of the *Journal* closes with this event, three days after which a young parliament officer, Major Leonard Lydecott, arrived in Jersey, sent thither as resident governor, by Lord Warwick, at the previous solicitation of the chiefs of the faction. His family, a small staff of officers and a few gunniers accompanied him, but no other forces, the close-committee having been led to believe that a military commander only was required to enable the inhabitants to subdue the castles, and reduce the whole island in subjection to the parliament.

No sooner had Lydecott taken the oath of office, than the local committee discovered, to their great vexation, that he slighted their advice, and domineered over them in every way. The Crown revenues, which they had placed in sequestration, he took out of their hands; and freely confiscated for his own purposes the property of vowed or suspected royalists, numbers of whom fled to St. Malo to avoid being sent prisoners on board parliament ships constantly stationed near Castle Cornet.

After the death of Sir Philip, the command at Elizabeth Castle devolved upon the master porter, Mr. Hungerford,\* whilst Mont Orgueil was gallantly maintained for the Royal cause by the widowed Lady De Carteret.

Lydecott, meanwhile, having reconnoitred the environs and selected positions from whence the castles might be assailed with most effect, proceeded to beleaguer them. For this purpose, he collected and armed a force of militia and volunteers, some of whom he placed in garrison at the Tower of St. Aubin to keep Elizabeth castle in check. Others he employed in digging trenches, throwing up earth works, and planting pieces of ordnance on commanding eminences. Another party he set to work in repairing and strengthening the battery which enfiladed the causeway; and when these preparations were completed, he laid siege to the two castles in due form, after the fashion of similar operations going on in different parts of England about the same period.

From the beginning of September to the middle of November hostilities were carried on with more or less activity. Volleys from culverin, demi-culverin, and saker were freely exchanged between the besiegers and the besieged to the manifest advantage of the latter, their guns being more numerous and carrying heavier

\*A few of the pages of this manuscript have been admitted to the inspection of Her Majesty's Commission by the Hon. Mr. F.R.C. who is of opinion that the original of this manuscript is distributed in fragments which it would be difficult to put together.

\*Some of Hungerford's letters are to be found among the State Papers.

metal. Daily skirmishes took place in open ground between opposing parties of musketeers; and, on dark nights, detachments issued forth from postern gates making stealthy detours to the rear of the enemy in order to capture their sentries, spike their guns, and damage their earth-works. By way of retaliation, Lydcott's artillery battered the castle walls, and his men occasionally attempted to escalade, but they were constantly repulsed, and driven back in disorder to the entrenchments. Many cunning stratagems were also devised by the soldiers in Mont Orgueil to mystify the enemy so as to throw them off their guard; and not unfrequently sea-fights occurred between island boats and vessels conveying stores and reinforcements to the besieged.

Details of all these encounters are circumstantially narrated by the chronicler, even to the exact number of cannon balls expended; some of which damaged the roof of his own house in the market place. During the whole course of this petty warfare but few serious casualties seem to have occurred; nevertheless, it is evident that the besiegers were invariably discomfited.

After repeated reverses, Lydcott arrived at the conclusion that, without external aid, the castles were not likely to be subdued. He also began to realize the fact that the "Committee of Safety" had been grossly misinformed; and that he himself had been deceived by the leaders of the faction as to the disposition of the islanders, who, far from being parliamentary or even neutral, were, for the most part, thorough malignants at heart. To add to these uncomfortable reflections, he learnt that Captain Carteret, an officer of much decision and renown, had rallied the fugitive royalists at St. Malo, and was preparing for a descent upon the island; that the chiefs of the faction had already made overtures of submission to Lady Do Carteret; and that most of his personal staff had deserted him and taken service in the old castle under her command. In a very short time these and other discouraging reports received full confirmation.

On the 19th of November, Captain Carteret, with some of his exiles, reported to be more numerous and formidable than they were in reality, landed at Mont Orgueil. They were received with every demonstration of satisfaction by the people in the environs who, supported by the garrison, soon disarmed and dispersed the already disheartened assailants. Further reinforcements arriving from St. Malo, landed unexpectedly near St. Aubin's Tower, overcame the garrison, and took the commandant prisoner.

This last piece of intelligence so disconcerted Lydcott that, fearful of being captured in like manner, he embarked hastily, on the evening of the 21st, on board a cutter which had long been held in readiness in case of emergency, and fled to Guernsey accompanied by three of the committee-men, and a few more of their partisans. Others concealed themselves, and ultimately escaped in fishing boats, but the more daring of the conspirators, unfortunately for themselves, persisted in remaining in the island.

Within two days of George Carteret's arrival at Mont Orgueil his bold and well-concerted enterprise was thus far crowned with success, and there was every prospect that the whole island would speedily be rescued from the now unpopular sway of the disaffected faction and their parliamentary allies. On the 22nd of November, at the head of a detachment of regulars and militia, drums beating, colours flying, he marched into the town of St. Helier, to the great delight of the majority of the people, and the dismay of the disaffected minority. Apprehensive, nevertheless, of some disturbance among the latter, he summoned the States to meet at a distance from the town on the 24th, when he took the usual oaths, 1st, as lieutenant-governor, under Sir Thomas Jermyn, by virtue of a commission from the king; and, 2nd, as bailiff of Jersey, an office secured to him by reversion during the lifetime of his uncle and father-in-law, Sir Philip Carteret.\*

His authority, civil as well as military, being thus recognised, Captain Carteret, who had taken up his headquarters at Elizabeth Castle, proceeded to re-establish order in the different departments of his government. During the month of December the male population of all ranks were assembled on certain days in their respective parishes to swear allegiance to the Crown. The oath was administered in his presence, and taken without hesitation; but those who absented themselves from the meetings, without just cause, were

declared to be traitors and rebels. The Dean, his son, and a few more of the political recusants, were afterwards apprehended and imprisoned, in accordance with a warrant issued by the Court at Oxford. Others, less obnoxious to the Governor, were merely kept under supervision until arrangements could be made for their being brought to trial.

1644.

When January came Captain Carteret directed his attention to reorganising the militia, victualling the castles, and projecting new forts around the coast, so as to place the island in as complete a state of defence as possible. For these purposes considerable funds were required; but, as the local exchequer, had been thoroughly exhausted by Lydcott, the States proposed the levy of a general tax upon the inhabitants. Carteret, however, deemed it more expedient to raise money by way of loan from the more opulent, under promise of gradual repayment out of the Crown revenues. But, finding after a time that subscriptions came in scantily, he contrived to render the loan compulsory by other means, such as that of quartering soldiers on those who would not contribute voluntarily.

In the month of February the Earl of Marlborough, with a squadron of king's ships, having *en passant* summoned Guernsey to surrender, came to Jersey for the purpose of engaging Carteret to co-operate with him and Sir Peter Osborns in an attack upon the revolted island. At the prompting of the Governor the States of Jersey acceded to the proposal; but, in spite of liberal offers of pay and bounty to obtain recruits, neither soldier nor sailor could be tempted to enlist. The design, therefore, was relinquished, and the Earl took his departure in disgust, first to France, and then to England, molested, nevertheless, on his voyage by parliament cruisers.

Captain Carteret soon after planned an attempt upon Sark, in the hope of recovering that islet on account of its revenue, due to Sir Philip's eldest son, from the Guernsey rebels. On the 25th of May four armed row boats were dispatched with orders to land at night, and endeavour to surprise the feeble garrison. But the sentries on the island no sooner descried the enemy than they fired alarm guns which soon brought shallops from Guernsey to the rescue. Some fighting took place, which ended in the total defeat of the invaders.

Early in June, Sir Peter Osborns having refused terms of capitulation from Parliament, Lord Warwick sent over a squadron of men-of-war to press the siege of Castle Cornet. Early informed of the vicinity of these ships, Captain Carteret, surmising that they might come to Jersey, made preparation for resistance; not neglecting to send succour to Castle Cornet, the key of his position. His boats, though under convoy of a well-armed pinnace, were attacked on approaching the castle by several of the enemy's shallops, an *combat fort d'enne* ensued, but the supplies were safely landed at their place of destination. The pinnace alluded to, when not employed as a convoy, was sent to cruise in the channel, and seldom returned without a prize. "The Governor's Galleon," as she was called, was the precursor of many a craft of the same kind that by their captures replenished Carteret's treasury, and enabled him for some years to maintain Jersey, and to aid Castle Cornet in its resistance against the rebels.

It would appear that sanction to "set out letters of marque and reprisal" in Jersey was granted by Charles I., who, in a commission under the Great Seal of the Admiralty, dated 13th December 1644, appointed "Colonel George Cartaret Vice-Admiral of Jersey, and all the islands and maritime parts adjacent."

1645

During the course of the ensuing year the journal contains nothing of much interest beyond accounts of the exploits of the Admiral's cruisers; a description of the fatal accident attending the Dean and his son's escape from Mont Orgueil; and details of the judicial proceedings instituted against political offenders.

On pain of being proclaimed traitors, with confiscation of property, all persons absent from Jersey without the Governor's leave were ordered to return before the 25th of March, meanwhile active preparations were in progress for bringing delinquents, absent or present to trial. Bailiff Carteret, desirous of punishing with the utmost rigour

\* See First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, p. 34.

\* Whitlock, 25th March 1645-6. June 1644.  
† The original commission was accidentally found in the year 1852.



those who had been most inveterate against his uncle, determined that they should be arraigned on the charge of high treason. But, as the court over which he presided was incompetent to deal with a crime of such magnitude, an application was made to the Queen, through Lord Jermyn, sincere Governor of Jersey, for a special commission.

About the middle of April three Doctors of Law\* and a secretary were sent over from France under the questionable designation of Royal Commissioners. Immediately on their arrival a court, in imitation of the Star Chamber, was established, and the learned civilians, none of whom could speak French, sat in judgment every Saturday, without any semblance of a jury.

Copious reports are given by Chevalier of the proceedings during each of the trials which ensued. But, although curious as illustrative of peculiar customs they require no further notice than a brief summary of results. Thus, one only of the many delinquents was condemned to death and executed, several were sentenced to long imprisonment in addition to the imposition of exorbitant fines, and others were liberated on easier terms; but those who did not surrender were ordered to be hung in effigy, and all their goods, chattels, and estates were held forfeit to the Crown. These trials, the issues of which seem to have been predetermined, lasted from the spring to the close of the year.

1646.

The intercourse which had been long kept up, with more or less activity, between Captain Carteret and the commanders of the Prince of Wales' army in the west, became more frequent and regular about this time. Messengers were passing to and fro between Jersey and Cornwall; Sir Thomas Fawshawe and other cavaliers arrived from various parts to hold conferences with the Governor of Jersey, and Sir Peter Osborne at Castle Cornet. From these circumstances, the Royalists being now hard pressed by the enemy and the Prince himself likely to be driven to seek refuge in foreign lands, it may be assumed that the members of his Highness' council began to look upon so convenient a spot as Jersey, "so well fortified, and not beyond the King's "dominions," as a desirable stepping stone to France or elsewhere.

On the 5th of March a letter dated as far back as the 31st of January was laid before the States, in which the Prince acquainted them of his having received "full information touching the past and present state of Jersey—how, by the blessing of God, the prudence and zeal of Sir George Carteret, knight,† and their faithful services, the said island had been recovered from the inhuman rebels." The States hereupon voted an address of thanks to his Highness, and published a *manifeste* in which they set forth their motives for adhering to the King, and expressed their determination to preserve the island, at all hazards, in subjection to his Majesty Charles I.

In the meantime, the Prince, having been obliged to quit Pendennis, crossed over to Seilly, where he remained for some weeks, invited by a committee of both Houses, "in a loving and tender way, to repair to the Parliament's quarters," whilst a fleet, under Batten, waited in the offing to enforce the invitation. Happily, a seasonable tempest dispersed the ships, and, before they could reassemble his Highness and his court, embarking on board a frigate, commanded by Captain Baldwin Wake, set sail from Seilly on the evening of the 16th April O. S.

The next day, Friday the 17th, at about an hour before sunset, *Le Noir Proudaille*,—the *Phoenix*?—cast anchor in Jersey roadstead, and landed her valuable freight at Elizabeth Castle. The same night Lord Wentworth was conveyed to France to apprise the Queen of her son's safe arrival; and Lord Hopton went next day to take a survey of Mont Orgueil, with reference to its security in case of attack, and its convenience as a place of residence for the court. His report could scarcely have been favourable, seeing that the Prince at once established his court at Elizabeth Castle, where he continued to reside during his stay in Jersey. The Lords of the Council and chief officers of the household remained with him, together with the chaplains, physicians, and others in personal attendance.

Shortly after the Doggerbank brought over the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen. Another frigate followed with the tradesmen and their wives, many of whom

acted as *lavandières*; also, the servants belonging to the suite, soldiers of the body guard, and a number of grooms, with four superb horses under their charge. Three hundred individuals, at least, composed his Highness' retinue, many of whose names, titles, and occupations are recorded by the chronicler, as well as sundry particulars concerning them. Lodgings, according to the rank and station of the last comers, were assigned to them in the houses of the gentry, merchants, and tradespeople in the town of St. Helier.\*

The Prince of Wales, by various acts of courtesy soon evinced his innate tact in acquiring popularity. He propitiated the disaffected party by restoring to their wives and daughters the dresses, jewels, and other valuables, sequestered in the hands of the Sheriff. He confirmed in their loyalty the local authorities and the principal gentry male and female, by allowing them to be presented and to kiss his hand in due form, when he held levées in the Great Hall of the castle. All present were charmed with his affability—*car c'étoit un Prince grandement benin*—and they manifested deep sympathy for a Prince barely 16 years of age, who had experienced so many vicissitudes and been exposed to so much danger. They were further gratified at witnessing the ceremonies of installation, when his Highness in person confirmed Sir George Carteret's patent of knighthood, and afterwards created him a baronet. At the same court Captain Wake was knighted, preparatory to his taking the command of Castle Cornet, from which Sir Peter Osborne was about to retire.

The middle classes, too, were gratified by being occasionally admitted to gaze upon his Royal Highness when he dined in state. Chevalier, evidently one of the spectators, describes every incident however trivial; wonders at the display of gold and silver plate, the number of the courses, the variety of viands, and particularly admires the dexterity of the attendants, gentle and simple, with whose offices, as well as names, he seems to have been perfectly familiar:—*quant au sujet du maintien de la table de ce Prince, il étoit tel que chacun savoit son posto, et les choses y étoient mises par un si bon ordre que le tout se faisoit avec plaisir et contentement.*

On Sunday, April 27th the Prince, who had not yet landed on the island, crossed over from the castle with his courtiers and body guard to attend divine service in the church of St. Helier. On disembarking he was received by a cavalcade of gentry, forming a guard of honour; whilst the militia lined the streets, to prevent his being molested by people from all parts assembled to witness so novel a spectacle as a Royal cortège. The service was performed in English by one of the Court chaplains; and, although few comparatively of the crowded congregation understood that language, all behaved with the utmost decorum. These devotional visits were seldom repeated, owing to the inconvenience of crossing the water, when the weather proved unfavourable; at other times, the long disused church at the castle, having been refitted, served as a place of worship.

For a short time, whenever the Prince chose to cross the causeway at low water from the castle to St. Helier, his rambles were restricted to the immediate environs of the town; his council being apprehensive that crows, landed from parliament ships might be lurking in the caverns around the coast in order to capture him. But when it was found that no such danger existed, his Highness, always well escorted, made frequent excursions on foot or on horseback to other parts of the island. On one of these occasions he paid a visit to Mont Orgueil, and partook of a repast provided by Colonel Philip Carteret, the young Seigneur de St. Owen, whom he subsequently knighted at the head of the militia assembled for a general review.

Immediately after his coming to Jersey, his Highness had ordered that a pleasure boat, for sailing as well as rowing, should be procured for him; and, accordingly the Governor caused a model pinnace to be sent over from St. Malo, elegantly painted, emblazoned with the Royal arms, and fitted, in the stern sheets with soft cushions. Whenever the weather proved fine enough, the Prince amused himself for hours in steering about the bays; not, however, beyond range of the castle guns. He also took great interest in Sir George's plans for strengthening the defences, contributed 50 pistoles towards the reparation of St. Aubin's tower, and sent over to France for an experienced engineer, to superintend the construction of a strong outwork on a range of rocks adjoining Elizabeth Castle.

\* John Nicholas Vaughan, Henry Janson (see Wood's *Athenae*), and John Foley.

† The first intimation received by the islanders that Carteret had been knighted by patent, though not personally, by Charles I.

\* Mrs. afterwards Lady Fawshawe, corroborates this statement as follows:—"We quartered at a widow's house in the market-place, 'Madame De Pommes', a stocking merchant."

On the 25th of April, Lord Digby in a man-of-war, with about 100 Irish soldiers, came over from Waterford, hoping to induce the Prince to accompany him back to Ireland. Then came Lord Culpepper from Havre, with a couple of British frigates, bringing messages from the Queen, which caused great commotion among the members of the Council. After a fortnight's stay, Digby, failed in his design, leaving his ship and the Irish in Jersey, embarked in the Governor's galley for Normandy, accompanied by Milords Culpepper and Capel, charged with a special mission to St. Germain. The galley returned next day, May 12th, with Sir Dudley Wyatt, bearing a private letter from the Queen in her own, together with despatches for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other lords.

On the same day, Sir William Wake, with the two Danish frigates and a store ship, set out for Castle Cornet, but was soon chased back by numerous vessels of superior force. The following evening, he again set sail with a stronger convoy, expecting to reach the castle during the night, but being detained for some hours, his squadron was detected on his approach to Guernsey and avoided by gunboats from the shore, supported by those of the parliament ships in the roadstead. During the brief encounter which ensued, many men were killed and wounded on both sides; nevertheless, Wake effected a landing at Castle Cornet with his supplies, and the next day returned to Jersey in safety.

The anniversary of the Prince of Wales's sixteenth birthday was celebrated in Jersey with gay feelings all day long, and at night with bonfires, illuminations, and various motions to the health and prosperity of a Prince who has laboured so to effect in the favour of the islanders, as to interest his sacred person to their happiness.

Whilst this festivity was going on in Jersey, the garrison of Pemberton, closely beleaguered by the rebels, was famishing, neither officers nor soldiers having received pay for many months. Sir Thomas Hopper, who had been despatched with three soldiers to be by the aid of Grandel, was sent back to Pemberton on the 14th of June, with some of the Irish soldiers, supplies of food, and a reward worth 100000, on board the *Dapperleek*, which was driven by adverse winds to a small port in Brittany, was captured while in harbour by some of the enemy's frigates.

As many such vessels, constantly cruising between Guernsey and the French coast, were often seen near Jersey, the Governor, in order to keep the private at the capture on the shore, caused some parties to make the rounds at all hours of the night, in a measure of precaution which resulted on the discovery of the discovery of a large ship and two light frigates, employed in taking a number of fish from shore in the bay of St. Omer. In the course of the day, the numerous vessels proceeded to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Elizabeth Castle. They remained for some time for a couple of hours, and then to their departure, without any further demonstration than a distant display of the Parliament's flag, leaving an impression, nevertheless, on the mind of Sir George Carteret that they might return, sooner or later, with a stronger armament.

The Prince's barge, which had been sent to Cotinville on the 15th of June, returned on the 20th, with Lord Capel, Culpepper, and Digby, "et d'autres gentshommes, lesquels étoient les Milords Wintonmouth, Wintonmouth et Jersey, ils étoient venus pour commander le Prince au Prater avec sa mère. Son altesse avait reçu des uns de Milord Jernyn des lettres de la Reine qui l'avait envoyé pour consulter avec les autres seigneurs, et il y eut une grande conversation à ce sujet entre eux; les uns étoient d'avis que le Prince n'allât pas lors des nominations de la couronne d'Angleterre, et les autres d'opinion contraire."

The preceding and following passages from Chevalier's Journal, agree in so remarkable a manner with accounts of these transactions written by Sir Edward Hyde, but never published, that it is difficult to understand how a subaltern provincial officer could have obtained such accurate information.

"Depuis le samedi que le Prince est parti à Milord Jernyn, il est fort parti d'aller voir sa mère; cependant plusieurs des ses Lords s'opposèrent, mais ils

"n'y eurent rien faire quelque remontrance qu'ils firent. Et voyant qu'ils ne pouvoient rien gagner sur lui, la plupart des seigneurs en faisoient de grandes imputations, même jusqu'à reprocher des crimes très andréens, et lui dirent qu'ils n'étoient point avec lui en France."

"Le conseil fut tenu le Dimanche l'après midi, et le Lundi auvant un chateau Elizabeth. Après le conseil, le Prince et ceux qui devoient partir avec lui se firent six bateaux pour y charger son train et le bagage et les chevaux. Or, comme les bateaux étoient sous voile pour partir, vint deux navires parlementaires de Guernsey qui leur ayoient au point de la Corbière. C'est pourquoi ils rebroussèrent leur route et ne repartirent que le lendemain."

"Le Jeudi 27 Juin entre les trois et quatre heures du matin, le Prince s'embarqua dans la frégate de Capitaine Bloudeu; Milord Jernyn le menant d'un côté par sous le bras, et Milord Digby le menant de l'autre. Lorsque le Bateau mit à voile le vent vint à se rafraichir tout contraire, ainsi ils relâchèrent. Quand se vint sur la relevée, environ les cinq heures du soir, le vent se mit au sud-ouest et la frégate du Prince tint route avec huit autres. Or, après qu'ils eurent partis ils eurent un temps d'orage, accompagné d'un vent de terre, pluie et vent très mille; cependant ils arrivèrent heureusement à Cotinville à onze heures du soir."

The circles of most consequence who remained for a longer or a shorter time after the Prince's departure, were Lord Capel and Hopton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Edgemont, his secretary, and Mr. Richard Yandave, with his wife and his wife's sister. "Belle jeune demoiselle à la fleur de son âge." There were many others of less note, including an old regent, a cavalier, but Henry Maitland, of whose previous career, and of several of his exploits when he was a pirate, Chevalier relates so many particular circumstances as to lead to the surmise that the two old men must have been very intimate, an intimacy which may perhaps account for much of the secret history the journalist was enabled to collect.

An event occurred shortly after which it may be worth while to mention, as it gave rise to much correspondence between Hyde and Culpepper, relating to the proof as they seem to have derived from a capture designated in their letters as "the Malaga prize." Two days after the Prince's departure one of his frigates, which had been for some time cruising in the Channel, brought in a fine new English merchantman of 150 tons, laden with wine and raisins which had been taken on her way from Malaga to London. The eight guns she had on board were claimed as Admiral's dues, to be made use of in the new fortifications, the cargo was sold to some factors, who had come over from England, for 20000 livres, and towards the end of the year, Culpepper drew up a bill for 20000 pistoles, on account of his share in "the Malaga prize."

About the middle of July a colonel, who had lost an arm in battle, arrived, after much detention, from Pondicherry with letters for the Prince, supposed to be still in Jersey. He was immediately forwarded to France; "on dit qu'il avoit une lettre écrite sur du cambrai, laquelle chaque lettre et syllable finoit un mot, comme d'une façon artificielle que l'on peu pouvoit la lire; laquelle s'adressoit au Prince."

Prisoners Cash having soon after capitulated, numbers of soldiers with their families, and many gentlemen sought refuge in Jersey, among the latter of whom were Sir Abraham Shipman and the Reverend Lionel Gifford. Sir Harry Killigren also was expected, and a vessel was sent for him to St. Malo, at which place, however, he died after a short illness, so that the vessel on her return only brought over his lifeless body, to the great grief of his friends in Jersey. His remains, which had been embalmed, were buried with military honours in the church at St. Helier, and a most impressive funeral sermon was preached, "par le Reverend Gifford, lequel étoit en chaire, une parole de grand prix, lequel racontoit la vie de ses auditeurs."

On the 25th of October Lord Capel left Jersey intending, on his way to Holland, to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince in Paris. The real object of this visit, unknown to Chevalier, related to "articles of association, signed by him as well as Hopton, Hyde, and Carteret on the 10th of October, with the view of

\* Sir R. Maitland is often alluded to in Bruce's *Calendar of State Papers*. He is the author of the "Discourse of Pirates" in Lord Bacon's *Cyclopaedia*.

† See the Prince's private from Jersey, 25th June, O. S. in the Sir Edward Hyde's handwriting.

‡ Ibid, Letter from Hyde.

"defeating a scheme of Lord Jermyn's for selling Jersey and the other islands to the French."

Other events, occurring in the course of this year, relate principally to reinforcing Castle Cornet, often threatened by the enemy's squadrons; to Sir George Carteret's administration of affairs on land, and the adventures of his small but active fleet at sea; all of which are recorded with as much fidelity as if Chevalier had been appointed official registrar of the Admiralty Court in Jersey.

1647.

For some time the political exiles in London and their Guernsey allies had been agitating for a sufficient force to be sent over for the reduction of the Royalist strongholds maintained by Sir George Carteret and Sir Baldwin Wake. By order of Parliament and to satisfy the complainants, Major Russel, Parliamentary Governor of Guernsey, wrote to Wake on the 26th of January, offering favourable terms if he would capitulate; at the same time insinuating that, "Colonel Cartaratt" was well disposed to surrender the castles and isle of Jersey. Sir Baldwin, not only rejected Russel's terms, but indignantly repudiated his unwarrantable assertion in regard to the Governor of Jersey.<sup>†</sup>

About the middle of February Lord Hopton having received news of the death of his wife, and also that his estates in England were in danger of being confiscated; prepared to quit Jersey; much to his own regret and that of the friends with whom he had associated so happily for nearly a twelvemonth. "Milord Hapeton et le chancelier étoient de grands amis, lesquels tinrent longtems table ouverte à ces pauvres fugitifs d'Angleterre, qui pour la plupart n'avoient point d'argent. Milord étoit un homme fort gravo, et d'une belle contenance, lequel se porta prudemment et sobrement pendant le tems qu'il resta à Jersey."

Lord Hopton set sail for Cotainville on the 26th of February, intending to reside at Rouen with his uncle Sir Arthur, a man well stricken in years, and very wealthy; and Sir Edward Hyde, according to previous agreement, left his lodgings in the town and took up his abode with Sir George and Lady Carteret at Elizabeth Castle.

About the middle of March a prize of great value, which proved to be a Parliament storeship destined for the supply of the army in Ireland, was brought into Jersey.<sup>‡</sup> Her cargo consisted of provisions of various kinds, bales of cloth, wearing apparel, ammunition, and small arms of all descriptions.

The provisions came in good time to revictual the castles for the summer, the ready-made suits furnished the garrisons, for the first time, with scarlet uniforms; the muskets, pistols, and swords were served out to the militia hitherto but imperfectly armed; and the sale of the ship with the rest of her cargo yielded ample share of prize money to the officers and crew of her captor.

The capture of so important a vessel provoked the Parliament beyond measure, and disposed the two Houses to listen with favour to the importunities of the Jersey exiles in London and their allies in Guernsey, who were urgent for a speedy attack upon the Royalist castles in the two islands. Sir George, informed by his secret agents that it was intended to vote 12,000 men for the reduction of Jersey, held frequent councils of war with his officers in order to devise plans for effective defence. Full confirmation of the above report was soon after brought by his secretary, Mr. Jean Nicolle,<sup>§</sup> on his return from Paris, whither he had been sent to obtain repayment of 1650 pistoles lent to the Prince during his stay in Jersey.

For some time the weather was too stormy for a fleet to put out to sea, but on the 6th of May, a large Parliament ship of war and her tender, hoisted before Elizabeth Castle, and hoisting a white flag, sent a herald and a trumpeter on shore. The herald, being duly blindfolded, was conducted into the presence of the Governor and his staff, to whom he delivered his despatches, and was then consigned to the care of the attendants to partake of refreshments. The despatches consisted of a letter from Major Russel, enclosing a formal summons from Lord Warwick, requiring Sir George Carteret to surrender the castles to the "King and the Parliament." There was no hesitation in

returning an answer, in which Sir George, after peremptorily rejecting the seditious, reminded Lord Warwick that if he had "made himself a real and avowed villayne by betraying his trust, he might have been among the summoners and not the summoned." At four in the afternoon the herald returned on board with the answer, and the ships sailed for Guernsey without further parly.

This prelude served to render the Governor more vigilant than ever in his preparations for giving the enemy a "sour welcome." In this he was assisted by Colonel Digby, who had come over for the purpose, leaving his father, the old Earl of Bristol, at Rouen. Under their supervision the garrisons and the militia were constantly drilled, stronger guards stationed at the outposts, and a larger body of cavalry called into requisition. On the 29th of May there was a general review of the troops; after which the Governor, with much ceremony in the presence of the Chancellor and the officials inaugurated the new outwork at Elizabeth Castle, on which guns had been mounted; and called it Fort Charles, a name which it still bears.

On the 16th of June, at dawn of day, the *Convertive*,<sup>\*</sup> a ship of 42 guns, with seven frigates, the vanguard as it was supposed of a larger fleet, was discovered steering a course for the Bay of St. Ouen. Alarm guns were at once fired; the tocsin sounded to assemble the militia, and mounted troopers were dispatched to give notice of the approach of an enemy, at head quarters. The lighter frigates meanwhile, having come closer in shore, opened their broadsides, which were warmly replied to by the island artillery. But Sir George seeing, when he reached the scene of action, that the affair was nothing more than a feint on the part of the enemy, ordered his troops to cease firing, and to retire beyond range of the ship's guns; but, nevertheless, to remain under arms. The commander of the *Convertive* finding that nothing was to be gained by further demonstration, hoisted sail on his way back to Guernsey. "Vers la fin du mois, les nouvelles arrivèrent à Jersey que les messieurs du parlement avoient abandonnées leur entreprisse et qu'il le General Ransbéro, qui devoit venir pour chef, fut rappellé et son armée dissipée, et le dit Ransbéro employé à d'autres affaires."

The Governor, however, was soon about to suffer somewhat severely for the successes of the vice-admiral's cruisers. Parliament, indignant at the taking of their storeship, remonstrated with the French Government, and in consequence an edict was issued forbidding all private persons arming at sea from sheltering in French ports. This was followed by a communication from the Prince of Wales to Sir George prohibiting for a time the granting of letters of marque,<sup>†</sup> so that when the cruisers returned, in fancied triumph, into port: "ils tronyèrent," says Chevalier, "que leurs patâches ne valloient presque rien, et qu'ils étoient comme autant de meuniers qui avoient perdus leurs eaux."

Aware of the French edict, but ignorant of the Prince's prohibition, Brown Baskell and other worthies of the same stamp flocked to Jersey; but finding on their arrival that matters were equally adverse to their views they proceeded to Ostend to take service in Spanish picaroons, vowing vengeance against the French and the parliamentarians.

Meanwhile the Jersey men-of-war, their guns landed, and their crews paid off were undergoing transformation into peaceful traders; but before this could be accomplished, news came that the vexatious prohibition had been rescinded, and the process of refitting for fresh adventures recommenced. The first scheme decided upon was an attempt to cut out a Parliament ship, of 40 guns, moored off Castle Cornet, for which purpose a well armed galley was dispatched to steal alongside the intended victim at night; but on closer inspection she was found much too formidable to be interfered with. The galley on her return encountered the *Hart* frigate,—one of Lord Warwick's,<sup>‡</sup>—which she decoyed, after the exchange of a few broadsides, into giving chase until she ran into a small harbour in Jersey, hoping that her adversary would follow. But the captain of the *Hart*, too wary to risk striking upon sunken rocks, gave up the chase.

Towards the end of August, Richard Harding arrived with reassuring messages from the King, whom he had

\* *Clarendon State Papers*, vol. ii., p. 279.

† See correspondence in the *State Papers*. Clarendon manuscripts and Sir Peter Osborne's unpublished correspondence.

‡ Evidently the ship mentioned by Whitehead, 20th March 1647.

§ A native of Jersey, whose name variously spelt, occurs in the letters appended to Evelyn's diary. He is also mentioned in the *Clarendon MSS.* as in *Brut's Calendar*, 1642, p. 115; 1643, p. 122.

\* The *Convertive*, commanded by Captain George Carteret, was employed in the year 1638 to convey an ambassador to Morocco. See *Prince's Calendar of State Papers*.

† See letter from Hyde to Hopton, 1647. *Clarendon MSS.*, Bodleian.

‡ The *Hart* frigate afterwards rallied to the Prince of Wales and took service with the Jersey vice-admiral.



the weather was unfavourable for sailing vessels, Sir George dispatched his galley, the "Princes' pinnace" and other row boats to Cotainville.

On the 17th of September (old style), about four o'clock in the afternoon, Charles II., his brother the Duke of York, and other illustrious personages, landed, after a fine passage, at Elizabeth Castle. The rest of the suite, with domestics, horses, coaches, and sumpter waggons followed in a day or two. But scarcely had the last boat come into port than several Parliament ships made their appearance. "Ils venaient pour essayer de prendre le Roy, mais Dieu preserva Sa Majesté de tomber entre leurs mains." Had the King persisted in crossing from St. Malo, as originally intended, he would have run great risk of being captured.

The King, his royal brother, and the nobility in personal attendance, together with their servants, were, as before, accommodated at Elizabeth Castle, to which many new dwellings had been added. Others of the suite were lodged at St. Helier, which became so crowded that persons who afterwards arrived were forced to take up their abode in the town of St. Aubin.

There was at first much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of food for upwards of 300 extra consumers, and, more still, in providing forage for the horses; but the Governor threw open the castle granaries, and, by taking off import duties, soon succeeded in procuring ample supplies of all kinds from France. In order to meet current expenses, he ordered that a tax should be levied, and proposed that a portion of the money collected should be presented to the King. "A cet effet, Messieurs les États sur la proposition du Sieur Gouverneur, ont trouvé qu'il sera levé sur chacun des habitants, suivant leurs moyens, un rat de vingt sous tournois par chacun quartier de froment de rente . . . lequel argent sera, avec toute humilité, présenté à sa Majesté en témoignage de leurs bonne affection et obéissance." In a short time about 5,000 *écus* were collected, a portion of which sum was graciously accepted by his Majesty.

It rained heavily on Sunday the 23rd of September, nevertheless the King, the Duke, and the courtiers crossed over from the castle in barges: "pour dire leurs prières dans le Temple de St. Helier;" the aisles of which were strewn with rushes, and all parts of the edifice decorated with flowers and green boughs. The service was performed by the Reverend Dr. Byam, who, at the conclusion of the sermon\* announced that it was his Majesty's gracious intention to repair to the Town Church every fortnight, as the castle chapel could not accommodate his suite, all of whom he required to attend Divine service.

On this and other occasions, Chevalier seems to have been an attentive observer of the Royal brothers, of whose features, persons, dresses, and deportment he gives a minute description, which bears every evidence of truthfulness. He also gives a catalogue raisonné of the members of the retinue, from "Mylord Kiper, Garde du grand sceau," to his Majesty's tailor, whose wife, although clothed in silk attire and other rich stuffs, resembled a captain of dragoons rather than a female.

The home department being entirely administered by Sir George Carteret, the King had leisure to amuse himself in his circumscribed dominions with his brother, Lord Wilmot, Tom Elliott, Bap May, and other gay companions at that time in Jersey. When the weather was favourable they sailed about in the yacht, landing occasionally to watch the progress of the works at St. Aubin, or to saunter in the old castle of Mont Orgueil. Sometimes they rambled about the country with their dogs and guns in quest of wild fowl; at others they made excursions on horseback, paying visits to the "small gentry" of the isle, at whose houses the King often condescended to remain for a day or two, accepting their hospitality with gracious good humour.

His Majesty took great interest in military affairs, and in person reviewed the insular army, amounting to not less than 5,000 men. An imposing spectacle, in Chevalier's estimation, to see the whole of the militia brigaded on the sands of St. Aubin's bay; more particularly when the King with his brilliant staff rode along the lines. "Et comme le Roi passoit devant les soldats ils leroient leurs chapeaux en haut, criant: "Vive le Roi—sauve le Roi—Dieu le mette sur son trône!" Tellement aussi des cris de joie étoient faits par le peuple comme sa Majesté passoit devant eux."

In the month of November his Majesty graciously condescended to stand sponsor to Lady Cartoret's infant daughter. The baptismal ceremony took place in the chapel of the castle, and Charles gave the name of Caroline to the child;\* the female sponsors being Lady Cornwallis and Madam Wyndham, the King's nurse, who had recently come to join him in Jersey.

After the ceremony there was no doubt a banquet, as entertainments of this kind were often given at Elizabeth Castle: the King's and the Duke's dwarfs being called in to amuse the company, "avec leurs petits discours badins." The former of these dwarfs was called Jean do Lanere, a mischievous little jester, much encouraged by his Royal master in playing practical jokes. M. Bequers, the Duke's dwarf, was of a more quiet humour; but the poor little fellow died of small-pox soon after his arrival in Jersey.

Charles' time, however, does not appear to have been exclusively devoted to his pastimes; on the contrary, private as well as public business frequently interfered. Money, for instance, was wanted for domestic purposes, and had to be raised by the sale of wheat rents, which, from various causes, had escheated to the Crown. His followers also troubled him, as they had done at the Hague, by their constant brawls, ending now and then in a fatal duel, which could only be put a stop to by his proclaiming that all parties convicted of engaging in hostile encounters should be condemned to death and executed, without appeal to Royal clemency. He was not unfrequently compelled to perform the distasteful ceremony of "touching for the evil," the islanders being determined not to forego the opportunity afforded by the actual presence of Royalty. He was required also to give audience to many envoys sent over by foreign potentates, the maintenance of whom and their large retinues involved him in considerable expence.

As the year advanced it became his duty to hold frequent councils, and assist at tedious debates in reference to his acceptance of pressing invitations to go to Ireland. Then came constant despatches from the Scotch Commissioners which required earnest consideration; and, finally, when the Commissioners made their appearance every spare moment was occupied in conferences with them, and consultations with his ministers.

"Le Jendi, sixième jour de Decembre, arrivèrent en Jersey Milord Liberton, commissaire du Parlement d'Ecosse, et plusieurs gentilshommes envoyés par le clergé, lesquels vinrent apporter des lettres au Roi, et pour traiter de la paix. . . . Lui promettant que s'il acquiesçoit aux articles à lui envoyez, qu'il pouvoit se rendre en Ecosse, et qu'ils le couronneroient Roi de ce Royaume; et lui promettant aussi toute aide pour le recouvrement de son royaume d'Angleterre."

"La cour seoyoit tous les jours, mais les opinions étoient divisées, les uns étant d'avis que le Roi allât en Irlande, et les autres d'opinion qu'il allât en Ecosse."

"Enfin, le 29<sup>e</sup> de Decembre la conclusion fut arrêtée que le Roi iroit traiter avec les Ecossais à une ville appelée Breda."

1650.

During the month of January, numbers of persons were coming and going on various errands. A Royal messenger, wearing a silver badge of office over a black doublet, brought over letters from the Queen to her son, and returned to France soon after with replies.

The *Cornelia*, a small frigate commanded by Captain Anthonio,† arrived from Waterford with dispatches from Milords Ormond and Inchiquin; bringing over, likewise, many ladies of quality forced to leave Ireland in consequence of the capture of several towns by the rebel army. On the same day the Scotch Commissioners and Presbyterian deputies sailed for Normandy; the Laird of Liberton being on his way to Calais where a frigate was in waiting to take him to Scotland previous to his setting out to confer with the King at Breda. They were no sooner gone than the Queen of Portugal's confessor arrived, Father Daly, otherwise Domingo de Rosorio, sent over on a secret and important mission to Charles II. Then came the brilliant Duke of Buckingham, whose handsome person and rich attire seem to have made a strong impression on the journalist. The Duke was sent over by the

\* "This sermon was preached at St. Hillier before the King in his exile, Sept. 23rd 1649." Collection of sermons by the late Reverend Henry Byam, D.D., published in London, 1675.

\* She married Sir Thomas Scott, of Scott's Hall. See pedigree in Payne's Armorial of Jersey. Pepys mentions the marriage, but calls the bride "Betty." Sir George's daughter Elizabeth, however, died unmarried.

† See correspondence appended to Evelyn's Diary.





I.—*Ancient Muniments of the Family of Montrose from David de Graham in the time of King William the Lion, A.D. 1175, to John fourth Earl of Montrose, Great Commissioner in Scotland, 1626, Father of the first Marquis of Montrose.*

1. Charter by King William the Lion (engrossed in Charter of Confirmation by King Robert the Second) to David of Graham, senior ("Pater"), Knight, of the lands of Kynabre, Charlton and Borrowfield in the shire of Forfar, and of the fishing of the Water of Northesk wherever the water runs, with the usual places for the drawing and drying of nets, to be held by him and his heirs in free barony for the service of a bowman in the King's army, and a suit of Court at the King's head Court of Forfar. The Charter, which is without date, was granted at Perth, probably about the year 1175. The witnesses are Mathew Bishop of Aberdeen, William of Bidun, Chancellor, Earl Duncan (of Fife), Justiciar, Malcolm Earl of Athole, Gillebride Earl of Angus, William of Beskele [Walter of Berkeley], Chamberlain, Hugh Giffier, Robert of Boseville. The Confirmation is dated at the Castle of Rothesay, 28th July, in the nineteenth year of the King's reign [1189].

2. Charter by King William the Lion to Malise son of Fereth, Earl of Strathern, of the lands of Mothil, Tuliedol, Oggovellie, Barderal, Kinkarden Ovetermafen and Boscie, to be held by him and his heirs, of Earl Gilbert his brother, and his heirs, in feu and heritage for the service of one Knight. The Charter was granted at Perth, without date, but probably at the same time (1175) as the immediately preceding Charter. The seal has been detached, and part of the testing clause is worn away; but from a copy of the Charter made about the middle of last century, the names of the witnesses are ascertained to be the same as those in No. 1.

3. Charter by King William the Lion to Radulph of Graham, of the lands of Consland, Pentland, and Gogger [in the county of Edinburgh], to be held by him and his heirs in feu and heritage for the service of a Knight and a half. The Charter also provides that the mother of the said Radulph be included in the donation to him. The Charter, which is without date, was granted at Linlithgow, probably about the year 1180. The witnesses are Richard Cunmin, Robert Avenel, Alan son of Walter son of Alan, Walter of Berkeley, Robert his brother, Osbert Olifard, Simon the Porter, Henry of Mundenville, Richard the Clerk. The Great Seal in green wax is appended with silk, and both are in good preservation.

4. Charter by King Alexander the Second, confirming a grant by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, to David of Graham, for his homage and service, of the whole waste lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron, which was the King's forest, in exchange for the land of Gretquener in Galloway, which the Earl by his Charter had formerly conferred on David Graham, to be held by him and his heirs of the said Earl Patrick and his heirs in feu and heritage. The witnesses are Gualfrid Bishop of Dunkeld, Walter the son of Alan, Steward and Justiciar of Scotland, Walter Cunyn, Earl of Menetoth, Walter Olifard, Justiciar of Lothian, Alan the porter, Walter Byset, Roger Avenel, John of Ray. Dated at Scone, 23 October, in the 23rd of the King's reign [1237].

5. Duplicate of the immediately preceding Charter.

6. Charter by Henry of Graham, son of Sir Henry of Graham, to Sir David of Graham, his cousin ("cognatus meus"), of the town of Clifton [in the shire of Edinburgh], to be held by him and his heirs for the service of one bowman, and for as much assistance to the King's army as pertains to two carucates of land in Lothian. The Charter is undated, but appears to have been granted about the year 1230. The witnesses are Sir David of Linlithgow, Justiciar of Lothian, Sir William of Lindsey, Sir Thomas, son of Randolph, Sir John de Wallibur, Sheriff of Edinburgh, Sir John Cunyn, Sir Walter of Rothenay, Sir Alexander Huvvet, Sir Richard of Lindsey, Sir Alexander of Stracuan, Sir Henry Hakette, Sir Philip le Bruce, Gannell, Clerk to the King, Sampson, Clerk to Sir W. of Lindsey, David of Mauban, Clerk to the Justiciar of Lothian. Part of the seal of the grantor only remains. It has been a single escutcheon.

7. Charter by Adam of Powlewrth, son of Adam of Powlewrth, to David of Graham, his cousin ("cognatus meus"), of a tenement which his brother Patrick had given him in Dunipree, in exchange for four merks of Woderley, to be held by him and his heirs for payment yearly of half a stone of wax. This Charter is without date, but it was probably granted about the year 1230. The witnesses are Sir John of Struelin, sheriff of Struelin, Sir William of Erthe, Sir John of Lamberton,

Sir Gilbert of Powlewrth, Sir Malcolm Thano of Kalentir, Stephen of Blauntire, Henry Boggeman, and others.

8. Charter by Malis, Earl of Strathern, to Annabella his sister, for her marriage, of the land of Kynkardyn in Kather; to be held by her and the heirs of her body for performance of the King's fornic service pertaining to that land. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1250. Witnesses, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Justiciar of Scotland, Sir Freskyn of Moray, Sir John of Dundemor, Sir Reginald of Choyne, Sir Robert of Wallhopp, Sir Malcolm of Moray, Sir W. of Ramsey, Sir John of Wemes, Knights, John of Kindeloch, &c.

9. Charter by Malise, Earl of Strathern, to Sir David of Graham, of the lands of Kynecardin, Coule, Olune, Foscayl, Perny, and Bardrals; to be held of the grantor and his heirs in feu and heritage for payment yearly of one penny in name of blench farm. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1260. The witnesses are Robert Bishop of Dunblane, Sir Stephen of Moray, Sir Nicolas, Rector of Crieff, Duncan the son of Fergus, Malcolm of Glendochyr.

10. Duplicate of the immediately preceding Charter.

11. Charter by King Alexander the Third, confirming the grant which the said Earl Malise had made to the said Sir David of Graham of the lands in the immediately preceding Charter. Dated at Selkirk, 28 June, 22nd of the King's reign [1271]. The witnesses are, John Cumyn the son, Symon Fraser, William of Abernythen, Reginald le Chen, the son, William Byseth.

12. Charter by King Alexander the Third confirming the donation made by the said Earl Malise to the said Sir David of Graham of the said lands of Kynecardin and others in Strathern, to be held by the said David and his heirs; reserving to the King and his successors their fornic service, and if the tenantry of these lands should fall to the King, by rendering three suits at the three head pleas to be held at Perth annually. Dated at Scone, 13 November, 37th year of the King's reign, [1285]. The witnesses are Alexander Cunyn, Earl of Buchan, Constable and Justiciar of Scotland, Doucnald, Earl of Mar, Gilbert of Umfraville, Earl of Angus, James the Steward of Scotland, John Cunyn, William of Moray, Reginald le Chen, the father, Patrick of Berkeley, Knights.

13. Charter by King Alexander the Third confirming the donation which Malise, Earl of Strathern made to Patrick of Graham, Knight, of the lands of Foschall in Strathern, to be held by the said Patrick of the said Earl in terms of the Earl's Charter to him, saving the King's service. Dated at Scone 13th November, the 37th year of the King's reign [1285]. Witnesses the same as in the immediately preceding Charter.

14. Charter by Alexander of Dunhoun, Knight, to Sir Patrick of Graham, of three quarters of a carucate of land of Akeneloy Nether, which in Scotch is called at Arachor, namely, those three quarters called Olonebb en Barauchen, and Barnaferkylyn, to be held by the said Sir Patrick and his heirs in feu by rendering terrétee superiors the services used and wont, and to the villo grantor one penny in name of feu farm. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. The witnesses are, Sir Fergus of Ardrrossan, Sir William Galbraith, Sir Robert of Kilkone, Sir Robert, Treasurer of Glasgow, Mr. Robert of Lanark, Fergus McKennedy, &c.

15. Charter by William Galbraith to Sir Patrick of Graham, Knight, and his heirs, remitting to him 2½ merks payable annually from the lands of Kincade, and granting to him the mill of Kincade. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. Witnesses, Hugh of Dalryel, Sheriff of Lanark, Arthur Galbraith, John le Blunte, &c.

16. Charter (in duplicate) by Thomas of Munimuske to Sir Patrick of Graham, of the lands of Cuylo in the Barldom of Strathern, to be held by the said Patrick and his heirs in feu by rendering fornic service to the Earl of Strathern as much as pertains to the said lands. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. The witnesses are, John Abbot of Cambuskeneth, Hugh Abbot of Inchaffray, Sir William of Moray, son of Sir Malcolm of Moray, Alan of Kynbue, Malcolm of Dromane, Monache Macalpin, &c.

17. Warrant by King Robert the Bruce to the Abbot of Arbroath, his Chancellor, for expediting a Charter under the Great Seal to David of Graine, elder, Knight, of the lands of old Munross in the shire of Forfar, to be held for the Scottish service pertaining to half a dayach of land. Dated at Scone 5 March, 20th year of the King's reign [1325].

18. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to David Graham, esq., knight, of the lands of Old Monroes in execution for the lands of Carless in the county of Dunbarton. Same date. Enrolled in Charter of Confirmation by King David the Second. Dated at Edinburgh, 11 January, in the 24th year of his reign [1329].

19. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to David of Gramme, esq., knight, for his homage and service, and in execution for the lands of Kirkcubbin, in the Parish of Carrick, and the islands of Inchclach, and of Inchclach in the Parish of Lethnot, of three marks worth of land, and of an annual rent of twenty shillings from the lands of Clartoun, and of seven marks of annual rent from the Thannery of Kynmure, to be held by the said David and his heirs in free tenure, reserving to the grantor and his heirs the fishing of the water of Northach, and the usual places for drawing and drying nets, for rendering the service of a bowman to the King's army, and one suit at the King's Court of Exchequer yearly. Dated at Berne, 8 March, 24th year of the King's reign [1329].

20. Charter by John of Graham, knight, son and heir of Sir Nicholas of Graham, to the Church of St. Mary and the Monks of Melrose, of the whole land of Faldale conferred on the same by his predecessors in free and perpetual alms for the salvation of himself and his wife, and of the souls of all his relations. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1327. Witnesses, William of Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, Walter Abbot of Kelso, William Abbot of Jedburgh, Roger Abbot of Dryburgh, Sir Robert of Mar, Robert of Northburgh, Sir Alexander of Balloch, Sir William de Brethart, Sir John of Lamball, Sir Henry of Haldenburgh, Sir Adam of Gordon, &c.

21. Charter by John of Graham, Lord of Torbolton, in Kyle, to Robert of Graham, of Wabstoun, his cousin, and his heirs of the patronage of the Church of Torbolton, and the lands of Utharke, upon which the Church is founded. Dated at the Monastery of Faldale (in Arbroath) on the Feast of St. Martin the Apostle, 1325.

22. Charter by Robert of Graham, Lord of Wabstoun, to the Church of St. Mary and the Monks of Melrose, of the Patronage of the Church of Torbolton, which he had by donation from John of Graham of Torbolton, true patron of the same, and by confirmation of the same by Robert the Steward of Scotland, and the Chapter of Glasgow, with ten acres of arable land in name of tithes, &c. Dated at Macthlyne, 11 July 1312.

23. Confirmation by Robert the Steward of Scotland of the preceding donation by Robert of Graham to the Church of St. Mary and the Monks of Melrose of the patronage of the Church of Torbolton. Dated at the Monastery of Paisley, 11th November 1312.

24. Decree of the Parliament of King Robert the First, held at Berne in March 1372, finding that Sir David of Graham, knight, is entitled to possess the lands of Auld Monroes, against claiming any thing of them behalf of Sir John of Lynedoch of Thurston. Dated 27 July 1372.

25. Charter of Impignoration by Simon of Moravia, Count of Artois, to Sir Patrick Graham of Kyncauld, knight, of his whole lands of Ardsaythorn, in the shire of Dunbarton for 400 sterling, to be held by him and Patrick as freely as the grantor and his predecessors had held them. Dated at Kyncauld, 10 November 1362.

26. Charter of Impignoration by Walter Stewart of Raynham to Sir Patrick of Graham, Lord of Kyncauld, of the lands of Cullicermey and Balry, to be held by the said Sir Patrick and his heirs male begotten or to be begotten between him and Lady English his spouse, sister of the grantor, when failing by the true and lawful heirs of the said Patrick for rendering to the Lord Superior of the said lands the services due and wont. Dated at the town of Perth, 10 March [the year worn away].

27. Charter by King Robert the Third to Andrew Paton, Burgess of Monroes, and William of Crawford, equally between them, of a third part of the lands of Inylane, and of an eighth part and a sixteenth part of the lands of Lath-Careary, and of one-third of a merk, and of one-eighth of the said merk of annual rent out of the lands of Balauchman, and of one-ninth and one-eighth part of the lands of Kynmure in the shire of Turrus, on the resignation lately, at Dunbarton, of Anna Paterson of Monroes, and for payment of services due and wont. Dated at Berne in the town of the said place, held there 23rd February, and 11th year of King's reign [1400]. Witnesses, Walter Bishop of

St. Andrews, Gilbert Bishop of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the King, David, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick and Athole, the King's eldest son, Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife, and of Menetheth the King's brother, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, James of Douglas, Lord of Dalhousie, and Thomas of Erskyne, Knights, consents of the King.

28. Indenture between Sir William the Graham, Lord of Kyncauld, on the one part, and Andrew Paton, Burgess of Monroes, and the burgesses of the said burgh on the other part, with regard to an annual rent of 10 marks payable to the said burgh from the lands of Auld Monroes. Dated at Monroes 14th June 1402.

29. Charter by Patrick Graham, Count Palatine of Strathern, to his brother Sir William Graham, Lord of Kyncauld, of the lands of Balgarech and Bockre, in the regality of Strathern, to be held by him and his heirs in fee and heritage for payment yearly of one penny in name of blench farm at the grantor's Manor of Foulis. Dated at Perth 19th June 1400.

30. Letters Patent, under "Red wax and quire," by Andrew Mercer of Inchbrackie, King's Justice confirming that he had given Saming to a noble and worthy man Patrick the Graham, Lord the Graham of the lands of the barony of Kyncauld in the shire of Perth, according to his Charter of new settlement in the same, upon a sealed with his own seal, and the seal of Sir John of Hamish of Glenogee knight, Edmund the Hay of the Leys and Patrick of Murray, witnesses. Dated at Kyncauld, 16th March 1444.

The seal of Edmund Hay only is now appeared. On a shell, three crescents.

31. Warrant by King James the Second under the Privy Seal, to Patrick Lord Graham to send raves on the water of Allan, in the shire of Stirling, and to dam and stank over the said water in the King's lands, if necessary, and to apply for the profits of the said raves to his own use. Dated at Stirling 27th March, 23rd year of the King's reign 1397.

32. Indenture between Patrick Lord Graham and William the Graham, his son, on the one part, and Robert Graham of Fyvie and David Graham his son, on the other part, whereby they and themselves in each other's order the sum of 1000 merks to be paid to the King and 200 merks to be paid by the party failing to the other, in name of damages, that the said Patrick Lord Graham and his wife shall not impugn the right of the said Robert and his sons to the lands of Fyvie, and the two crofts in the shire of Stirling, and the lands of Bocklyvie in the burgh of Monmouth, and above of Perth, and that the said Robert Graham and his son shall not impugn the right of the said Patrick Lord Graham and his son to the lands of the Monroes, Kyncauld, and Charlton, and the fisheries of the waters of Northach and southach. Dated at Stirling 15th January 1410.

33. Consensus by King James the Third to James Scrymgeour, Chancellor of Dunfermline, Thomas Ogilvie of Clive, and David Edinburgh of Fyvie, for executing a Rrieve of Inquest at the instance of Patrick Lord Graham, concerning the fishing of the Water of Northach, on which it runs through the thousand of Kyncauld. Dated at Edinburgh 1st March, 4th year of the King's reign [1453].

34. Letter by King James the Third to his well beloved friend William Preston, of Cragguhall, Justice of the Lordship of Mure of Galloway, to "Mure Abbey" of Dunfermline. Being intruded of the promotion of Henry, Abbot of Paisley, to the said Abbey of Dunfermline, the King will that the tenants of the same lookyng hold their rents and tithes unto the time that the said Abbot like count and reckoning thereof. Given under the Signet, and signed by the King at Edinburgh 12 March and 12th year of the King's reign [1471].

35. Lease by King James the Fourth, under the Privy Seal, to John Lord Drummond, of the lands of Drummond, but possessed by the deceased Alexander Stewart of Avendale, with the power of husbandry within those lands, and of outpurchasing and imputing tenants for the space of five years after his entry. Dated at Edinburgh 6th June 1510, and subscribed by the King.

36. Precept and discharge by John Murray, son of Patrick Murray of Ochiltree, to George Graham of Callander, brother german to William Lord Graham, of seven merks in full of all he could claim for his right to a tenement and mansion house in the burgh of Ochiltree, deceased by him and his father to the said George. Dated 4th March 1469.

37. Indenture of friendship between William Lord Graham and John Lord Oliphant, to stand by each



other during their lives. Made at Insechaffray, 8th April 1500. Sealed and signed by Lord Oliphant.

38. Warrant subscribed by King James the Fourth for passing a charter under the Great Seal in favour of William Earl of Montrose and Janet Edmonston his spouse, of the lands and barony of Abruithven, except the lands of Inehbrakley and Pittenclerach in the shire of Perth, to be held of the King for the services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 3<sup>d</sup> March 1504.

39. Bond of manrent by Ninian Bonnar of Koltly, knight, whereby he becomes man to William Earl of Montrose during all the days of his life for favors done to him by the Earl. Sealed and subscribed at Edinburgh, 25th February 1507.

40. Ratification by King James the Fourth, under the Privy Seal, in favour of William Earl of Montrose, of a license by King James the Second to Patrick Lord Graham for building cruives upon the Water of Allan (*vide* No. 31 *supra*). Dated 20th May 1508.

41. Indenture of friendship between William Earl of Montrose and William Murray of Tullibarden. Dated at Kincardin, 30th August 1526.

42. Discharge by Margaret Queen of Scotland, with consent of Henry Lord Methven [her third husband] of 200*l*. Scots for the rents of the Lordship of Kilmerno, by payment to her lovit servitricce Katherine Ballenden, relict of Mr. Francis Bothville the Queen's merchant, by William Earl of Montrose. Given under the Queen's signet, and subscribed by her and Lord Methven at Edinburgh, 11 May 1536.

43. Commission of Justiciary by King James the Sixth, under the Signet, to John Earl of Montrose for apprehending and judging Walter Murdoe, Moirsone, in Gartmore delated and suspected of theft and reset of theft. Dated at the Castle of Stirling 30th April 1579. Subscribed by the King, the Earl of Argyll, and Lord Ruthven.

44. Bond of friendship between John Earl of Montrose, John Lord Fleming, William Lord Livingston, and others. Dated at Kincardine, 24th January 1585.

45. Bond of manrent by Sir James Edmonston, of Duntreath, to John Earl of Montrose, confirming and renewing the dependence, friendship, and service which he and his predecessors gave to the Earls of Montrose. Dated at Mugdock the 21st October 1591.

46. Bond of manrent by Duncan Toschach, Baron of Pitteinzie, to John Earl of Montrose. Dated at Kincardine the 3rd of January 1595.

47. Act of Council, the King being present, by which his Majesty declares that he had been overburdened with matters of State, and compelled personally to undertake the duty of Chancellor since the death of John Lord Thirlstane, and that it being impossible for him longer to bear that burden, he nominated and appointed John Earl of Montrose Chancellor for life, and the Earl being present made faith and gave his oath *do fidei*. Dated at Holyrood house the 18th January 1598.

48. Letter by King James the Sixth to the Lords of Session, narrating that John Earl of Montrose has surrendered the place and office of Chancellor, and is to be preferred to be Commissioner General in Scotland, requiring them to make an Act that he may sit in the inner house as the Duke of Lennox does. Superscribed by the King, and countersigned by Balmerino. Date incomplete, but in 1604, as appears from the Commission.

49. Commission by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, to John Earl of Montrose to be Great Commissioner of the kingdom of Scotland, during his lifetime. Dated at Roystoun, December 1604.

This Commission is very beautifully engrossed and illuminated, and the Great Seal appended to it is enclosed in a box having the Royal Arms on the one side, and the Montrose arms on the other.

50. Contract between John Earl of Montrose on the one part and Alexander Earl of Eglinton on the other part, whereby it is agreed that, notwithstanding the decret of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for ranking of the nobility, whereby they appointed the Earl of Eglinton to have the place of the Earl of Montrose, the latter shall have the rank assigned to the Earl of Eglinton, who shall defend him in the right of priority decreed to himself by the said decret against the other Earls. Dated at Edinburgh 17th June 1617.

51. Contract between John Earl of Montrose and Alexander Earl of Eglinton, whereby it is agreed that, notwithstanding the rank and precedence decreed in favour of the Earl of Eglinton by the Commissioners of Parliament appointed for ranking the nobility, by their decret of 5th March 1606, yet the Earl of Eglinton acknowledges that the precedence belongs of right to the

Earl of Montrose, and the

favour, the Earl of Montrose obliging himself to assist and defend the Earl of Eglinton in his rank against all other Earls postponed to him by the said decret. This contract relates to another contract of the same nature, No. 50 immediately preceding. Dated 27th November 1620.

52. Letter by King Charles the First to John Earl of Montrose, appointing him President of the Privy Council of Scotland. Dated at Whitehall 15th March 1626.

The Earl of Montrose died in November of the same year.

II.—*Papers and Correspondence of James fifth Earl, afterwards first Marquis of Montrose, and relating to his Times.*

1626–1650.

53. Contract of marriage between James Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Montrose, with consent of his curators and of David Lord Carnegie, and Magdalen Carnegie his daughter, whereby, in contemplation of the marriage to be completed between the said Earl and Magdalen Carnegie, the said Earl becomes bound to infest her in liferent in the lands and barony of old Montrose, the lands of Fullerton, and one third of Armanie, the lands of Maryton with the acres thereof, and salmon fishing upon the Water of Southesk in the parish of Maryton and shire of Forfar, in full of all right of terce to her, except of such lands as he shall happen to acquire during the subsistence of the marriage. And in case of no heirs male of the marriage he provides the heir female, if only one, in 40,000*l*. and if two or more in 80,000*l*. merks equally amongst them, payable at their age of 16: and in the meantime to educate and alimnt them according to their rank. For which causes the said David Lord Carnegie obliges himself to pay to the said Earl in name of Tocher 40,000*l*., and also to entertain the said Earl and his futuro spouse in his own family for three years, with such train as shall be set down in a note by some friends of both sides therein named. Dated at Kinnaird, 10th November 1629.

[Montrose was then only 17 years of age, which explains this provision for entertainment of himself and his wife, in family with Lord Carnegie.]

1. *Papers relating to the Trial of James Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall. 1641–2.*

In the year 1641, Montrose and his three friends here named, were accused by the Parliament of having malignied their sovereign King Charles the First. They were all put under restraint, but were ultimately acquitted. The trial caused considerable sensation at the time, and the following papers relating to it are still preserved:

54. Petition by James Earl of Montrose to the Estates of Parliament, craving that he may have Sir Laes Stewart, Sir John Nisbet, and Sir John Gilmour as his advocates, with indorsation dated 28th July 1641, superseding answer as to Sir Laes Stewart, but appointing the other two Counsel named for the Earl of Montrose. Signed by Lord Burghly as President.

55. Another petition by Montrose to Parliament for counsel and also liberty to meet with the other persons accused; with an indorsation dated 29th July 1641, refusing the petition. Signed by Lord Burghly as president.

56. Another petition by James Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, Sir George Stirling, and Sir Archibald Stewart to the King and Estates of Parliament praying for their enlargement upon security, pending the process against them.

This petition is holograph of Montrose.

There is an indorsation dated 29th August 1641, bearing that the petition was read in audience of the King and Parliament, who refused the desire of the supplication. Signed by Lord Balmerino as President.

57. Answers for the Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, and the Laids of Keir and Blackhall, both in law and in facts, to the summons raised against them, 7th February 1642.

58. Replies to the libel as to the facts.

59. Replies to the defences given in by the Earl of Montrose against his criminal "dittays" which are repeated for my Lord Napier, and the Laids of Keir and Blackhall, for the points that are common to them all, as is libelled, 21 February 1642.

60. Objections against the probation adduced in the process against the Earl of Montrose, Napier, Keir, and Blackhall, 26th February 1642.



86. Whythall, 22nd May 1641. His Majesty intimates his intention to attend in his next session of Parliament, and to satisfy his people as to religion and liberties, and expects the concurrence of Montrose. Holograph, addressed "For Montrose."

87. Windsor, 27th January 1642. Acknowledging Montrose's sufferings for the King, and the generosity which has induced him to hazard so much for the King's service. Holograph.

88. York, 7th May 1642. His Majesty knows that he needs no arguments to induce Montrose to his service. Duty and loyalty are sufficient for a man of so much honor. Montrose is assured that the King would not wish him to share his hard fortune if he were not to be a plentiful partaker of his good fortune. Partly holograph.

89. Nottingham, 27th August [1642]. Assuring Montrose that "you are one whom I have found most faithful, and in whom I repose greatest trust."

This letter was written two days after the Royal Standard was raised at Nottingham.

4. *Eight Letters from King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose, 1645-1647.*

90. Ragland, 9th September 1645. Expressing the King's esteem for the real, generous, and useful obligations put upon him by Montrose. The King will not so injure words as to put upon them what they are not capable of, and it is no small part of his misfortune that this is yet "all my song to you." Holograph.

91. Newark, 3rd November 1645. Expressing the King's affliction for his inability to send assistance to Montrose, and his kindness "for the eminent fidelity" and generosity you have showed in my service," and assuring him that his less prosperous fortune, so far from lessening the King's estimation of him, will rather cause his affection to "kythe the cleerlier" to him. Holograph.

92. Newcastle, 21st January 164<sup>6</sup>. The King congratulates Montrose on coming to the Low Countries, and hoping that he has arrived at Paris. Desires Montrose to dispose of himself as "my wife" (the Queen) shall advise, "knowing that she truly esteems your worth, for she is myne, and I am your most assured, real, faithfull, constant friend." Holograph.

93. Newcastle, 19th May 1646. The King desires Montrose to disband his forces and go into France. Holograph.

94. Newcastle, 15th June 1646. The King expresses his admiration of Montrose for laying down his arms at the royal command. Hopes that Montrose will return home with the greater glory; and in the meantime to have as honorable employments as the King can put upon him. Renewing former directions to lay down his arms. Holograph.

95. Newcastle, 16th July 1646. The King states that it is the most sensible part of his many misfortunes to see his friends in distress, and not be able to help them; adding, "of this kind you are the cheefe," and desiring Montrose to accept Middleton's conditions, otherwise "you must either conquer all Scotland or be inevitably ruined." If Montrose takes another course than the King advises, he cannot expect his Majesty's approval "untill I shall be able (which God knows how soon) that I will be to stand upon my own feet." Holograph.

96. Newcastle, 21st August 1646. The King repeats his request that he can only return Montrose at present "verball repairement," but assures him that the world shall yet see the real expression of the King's friendship for him. Holograph.

97. Newcastle, 19th June 1647. The King refers to his present condition as unsuitable for corresponding with Montrose, to whom he cannot write freely without a cypher. Desires Montrose to take directions from "my wife" (the Queen), what he is to do, and to be content that "no time, place, or condition shall make me other than your most assured, real, faithfull, constant friend." "I thank you for the sword ye sent me." Holograph.

5. *Nine Letters from Queen Henrietta Maria to James, Marquis of Montrose. All these Letters are in French, 1643-1649.*

98. York, 31st May [1647]. This letter has been much destroyed. Only several lines, not all connected, now remain, along with the signature and place and date. While the letter was entire, it was printed in the Appendix to the Memoirs of Mr. Walsdale's commentary published in 1739, and it is that work Mr. Mark Napier has printed the letter entire in his Memoirs of

Montrose; Vol. II., p. 77. Her Majesty urges Montrose to take immediate measures on behalf of the King.

99. Paris, 5th February [1647]. The Queen is glad to have this opportunity of writing to him, until she could provide him with more ample despatches with regard to the proposition made to her by Lord Crawford on the part of Montrose and of several good servants of the King in the Highlands of Scotland, of which she approved extremely. This letter was only to say to him in general what he should be more particularly informed of by herself in the following week. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

100. Paris, 12th February [1647]. Had received his letters, one by the way of the Sound, and the other by Major Carr, and was extremely delighted to learn the state in which he was, the rebels having spread a report that he had been defeated. Wished she could send him as good news of England. Had commanded Jermin to write to him more fully, and also the bearer to tell him what she could not commit to writing. Concludes with assuring him that she had a deep sense of the faithful and great services which he had rendered to the King. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

101. Duplicate of the preceding letter, written in a different hand, but the signature is holograph of the Queen. At the head of the letter is written in holograph "Duplicat de ma lettre par Major Carr."

102. Paris, 15th March [1647]. As soon as she was apprised of his arrival in Holland, she was anxious to write to him, to assure him of her continued appreciation of the services which he had rendered to the King. She did not doubt the continuance of these services, according to his ability. His actions had afforded too manifest proofs of this to leave any room for doubt. She hoped he would believe that there was nothing within her power which she would not do to testify her gratitude. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

103. Paris, 10th March 1649. Having received his letter by Pooley, and seen by it the assurances of the continuance of the Marquess's affection for the service of the King, her son, as he had always shown for that of the late King, her husband, whose murder ought to arouse in all his servants the passion of seeking all means to avenge a death so abominable, she doubted not that he would be well pleased to find opportunities, and that for that effect he would do all that lay in his power, and conjured him to unite with all those of his nation who regarded that death with just indignation, and to forget all past differences. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

This letter is sealed with black wax, and fine black silk, being written a few weeks after the execution of King Charles the First.

104. Paris, 22nd April 1649. Had received his letter. Had never doubted that he would always do what he could to promote the service of the King. What he had done in the past was a sufficient guarantee for the future. She wished that it were in her power to prove her gratitude, and would have him to believe that when opportunity offered the proof would be given rather by deeds than by words. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

105. Saint Germain, 22nd July 1649. Had received two of his letters at the same time, one by Lord Andover of an old date, the other by Ayton. In both she found proofs of the continuance of his affection for her; which she accepts with much satisfaction, having an esteem for him which she would always retain, whatever fortune might happen to her. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

106. Paris, 1st December 1649. Had received his letter dated from Denmark. Was exceedingly well pleased to learn that he was in a condition to serve the King, her son. Would have him to believe that there was no person who approved more of the part he acted than herself, and who wished him more of good fortune and prosperity. Had too deep a sense of gratitude for the services which he had rendered to the late King, her husband, ever to be wanting in what she had said to him, which she conjured him to believe. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

6. *Ten Letters from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Sister of King Charles the First, to James Marquis of Montrose, 1649, 1650.*

These letters form a very interesting collection.

Of the writer Mr. Napier says that she was the favourite sister of King Charles the First, the bright, but unfortunate Queen of Bohemia: the

whose suitable qualities and beauty procured for her the remarkable title of *Queen of Hearts*.

As to the letters themselves, Mr. Napier explains that in a volume of "Literary Notes" published by George Hogg, Bookbinder, Esq., in 1792, they were rudely printed, without any illustration.

Mr. Berkeley states in his preface that the letters were copied from the originals which were recently purchased from the widow of a respectable clergyman by the Marquis of Graham.

Thus it appears that these letters had been acquired by the father of the present Duke of Montrose, and it was himself that they would be found still carefully preserved among the Archives in the Charter House at Durham. No such papers, however, were known to exist there, and after another note at his request, it was reported to Mr. Napier that those particular documents no longer existed there.

One of the reports of a manuscript referred to in dated in December 1840, and was made by a person whose name was instructed by the late Viscount Henry of Massillon of Glasgow, Vice-President of the Anti-Slavery Club. He reports, in regard to the letters of the Queen of Hearts, that, after the most thorough search, he is convinced that they are in the Charter House at Durham.

In the year following the report having been made, myself to examine the Manuscripts at Durham in reference to the Maritime Fur-trade Case, as already mentioned, the two letters of the Queen of Hearts were discovered by me, and I communicated to Mr. Napier the existence of the letters of the Marquis of Montrose to the Marquis of Graham. In an addition to the preface to explain that after a full search of the Charter House, the letters were preserved by a person whose name was considered both for and against it. He only has the documents of the letters of the Marquis, where they had deposited after the papers were by the fact of a person in possession of them.

The letters are all in the handwriting of the Queen, who had to suffer of all to sleepless and in several books, as the transcriber of them by Mr. Berkeley has been unable to read particular words, who are left blank in the print, and also in Mr. Napier's report of the letters, which were very different from the original.

The Queen of Hearts was the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James the First of England, who married in 1589, to the son of the Duke of Holstein, and died at London in 1602. Her youngest daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, married in 1600, to the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, and was married to King George the First.

107. The High, 21st June 1649. Had heard for Edward Herbert to let the Marquis of Graham by great chance she had found that the Prince of Orange would be extremely free the King to grant the Marquis's money, and as much as through the Marquis's wife. In a P.S. the Queen adds, "I hope you may be thankful for your private. I have found it in my cabinet to fright away the last letter."

108. The High, 23rd July 1649. Hopes that the news she had sent by Hume's would help to persuade the King to make a visit to go for Ireland, for our English, a Captain of Cromwell's army, and his brother, told him that Admiral Cromwell had received news that his ship to be in London, to the number of nine, were taken. That English further reports that they are all up in Scotland; that the English rebel Parliament can get no soldiers, but it is thought they will send their army to Scotland to help the brethren there. Adds, "I wish Jamie Grant amongst them with all his followers."

109. From Hume, 11 August 1649. The letter had desired her to recommend him to the Marquis that he might be a gentleman of the company of the Marquis's guards. The name was Hume, and he had served the King, her dear brother, as captain. His uncle had served her long as master of her horse, and his common precept had been her own and was killed in those wars in which he had served with Rupert. He adds, in regard to the way that they pass their time where she is, that it is all spent in walking abroad, and shooting, which she has now "renewed" herself in.

110. Bene, 4th of August 1649. Prays God to keep the King in his country to the Marquis and his other true friends and servants. While the Marquis staid in the country it would be a great charity in him to let her know the news he received, for the place where she was at that time was very barren of all news. She adds

that she has nothing to do but to walk and shoot, and that she has become a good archer, and can shoot with Lord Kinross, and begs the Marquis to come and help them to shoot. Addressed "For yourself."

111. Hume, 2nd September, 1649. Hume writes to the favour of the Marquis a gentleman called Burton, who desired to attend him into Scotland, and to accompany them to some other place. He had money in his purse as I desired nothing but employment, having served the King, her brother. There was no news, only the King was still at St. Germain. In a P.S. the Queen adds that as her letters may be taken, she will not subscribe her name to full, but only in cypher. E

112. The High, 2nd October 1649. Was very glad to see by his letter of the 4th of last month, that I had safely arrived at Hamburg. Gave him many thanks for the favours to Major Burton at her request. The last one of Scotland was not so good as had been reported, but too ill for the King's affairs. The affairs of England were kept so much and that he heard nothing of them, which she thought was a good sign that the King's affairs there would better than his enemies would have it to be known. Lord Hamilton is coming according to word, to take order about the jewels, but according to others, to meet with the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Leslie, &c., to have new commissions sent to the King from parliament. In comes wicked Jamie Graham's "good eye." But this will lead to nothing, as the King is contrary to his party here. The Duke of York is still in. The report is at sea.

113. The High, 13 October 1649. The good Lord Braxford was gone, and had left the King and the Duke of York very well at Jersey. He assured me that he was content to be a prisoner. Lord of Holland is very content to go. Young Howell had written to Mr. William Braxford from Hamburg, saying that those who were there made show of wishing to leave the King, but yet leave no doubt in them to leave their own lives to him.

114. The High, 1st November 1649. Had received yesterday a letter from Paris that Rupert was gone out of France, and had passed by St. Malo three weeks ago, with a great ship. Without question the King would go with Rupert's ship. But whether he should, or I cannot assure you, as any letters we all got all in Paris. A second money proceeds in which the, for West and was to travel to him.

115. The High, 10th December 1649. Had received the Marquis's letter of the 4th of November, it is but week, and the next day, by Mr. William Fleming, one from the King of the same date from Jersey, who assured for he was not changed in his affection nor designs which he would have in the world very evidently. "I have told him to (I mean Prince Rupert) about 'Silbo' with every good ship. He desired not but the Marquis had won by that time the proclamation against Marston and Kinross, and all the soldiers of "that detestable" "I will murder" and "exterminate" traitor," James Graham." The Duke now called the Christians. In a P.S. the Queen adds, "O, how I wish" "says he is now too cold to be a knight, having been 'Lancaster'."

116. The High, 7th January 1650. Had heard that Count Henry of Nassau had come hither from Denmark, and did much to the Marquis's proceedings there, saying that the Marquis had no men nor ships nor free quarters in Denmark nor Holstein, nor at Hamburg any, but only some few soldiers. She hoped he did it out of policy, to do the Marquis's business, that the news might be surprised by him. Concludes by praying God to keep him safely in Scotland.

7. Nine Letters from King Charles the Second, one as Prince of Wales, of which seven are to James, the first Marquis of Montrose, and two to his son, the second Marquis, 1639-1650.

117. From Charles, Prince of Wales. Hague, 20th January 1649. Thanks him for the continuance of his affection had upon him the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Hyle) to meet him in any place he should appoint. There must be great secrecy in this business. Addressed "For my Lord Marquis of Montrose." Holograph. Small seal in wax, with the feather of the Prince of Wales.

118. From King Charles the Second, Breda, 2nd June 1649. The necessity of the King's affairs has obliged him to renew the former trusts and Commissions con-

cerning the Kingdom of Scotland, and his Majesty will not determine anything without having the Marquis's advice thereupon. Address wanting. Holograph.

119. No date; circa January 1650. The King sends Montrose a copy of an address which had been lately made to His Majesty from Scotland desiring that His Majesty would acknowledge their Parliament, and particularly the two last sessions of it, and proposing a full agreement. Sends a copy of His Majesty's answer thereto, appointing a speedy time and place for their Commissioners to attend His Majesty. The Marquis was not to apprehend that His Majesty intended by anything contained in these letters, or by the treaty, His Majesty expected to give the least impediment to Montrose's proceedings, which the King thinks have moved the address to him, and the vigorous conduct of the Marquis will be a good means of insuring moderation. Addressed "To our right trusty and right, entirely "beloved cousin James, Marquis of Montrose." Superscribed by the King. Copies of the address of the Parliament and of the King's answer, are annexed to the letter. The former is signed in name and by command of the Parliament of Scotland, by "Londonn, "cancellarius," and is dated Edinburgh, 7th August

1649. The King's answer is dated Jersey, <sup>22</sup>/<sub>12</sub> January

1650

1649

120. St. Germain, 5th September 1649. The King sends Montrose a relation of Sir John Cochrane's proceedings with the town of Hamborough. Authorises the Marquis to employ himself in such ways as he should think fit to compose the differences between His Majesty and that town. The Marquis was to represent to them, but without any threats, that if they received as they had resolved to do, a public minister from the "bloody "rebels in England," His Majesty would be at liberty to take such resolution as should be fit for his honour and interest. Montrose is desired to press the senate for the loan of a considerable sum. Subscribed by the King.

121. St. Germain, 19th September 1649. The King entreats Montrose to go on vigorously in the prosecution of those trusts committed to him by His Majesty, and not to be startled with any reports he may have heard, as if His Majesty were otherwise inclined to the Presbyterians than when His Majesty left him. Address "For "the Marquis of Montrose."

122. Jersey, 12th January 1649 [1650]. His Majesty considering that since the late rebellion many of the Companions of the Order of Saint George, called the Garter, are dead, and that others have deserted the King, and are no more worthy to be esteemed companions of so noble an order, and finding it necessary to elect others in their places, and duly weighing the eminence of the Marquis's birth and family, and above all the great and most extraordinary act which was performed by him as Governor and Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Kingdom of Scotland, in the service of King Charles the First, and the greatness of his present undertakings for His Majesty, elected him to be fellow and companion of the most noble order of St. George called the Garter, and sends him the George and riband, part of the ensigns thereof, by Henry May, Esq. (in regard Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter, Principal King of Arms, the proper officer, is otherwise employed in the service of the King). The King thereby authorised Montrose to wear the George and riband, and because it was not then possible to have all other additions and ceremonies incident to the same fully perfected, the King authorised Montrose to use and wear the garter or riband on the left leg, the glory or star of silver with Saint George's cross embroidered within a garter on his cloak and upper garments, and also the great collar of the order, on such days as are appointed; to use the garter about his arms, in as ample a manner as if he had been installed in the Castle of Windsor, where, when it shall please God to restore the King to the possession thereof, Montrose shall be formally invested, and receive the habit and all other the ornaments of the order.

The George and riband thus sent to Montrose were in his possession in the last battle. When the battle was lost, he was obliged to drop the insignia of the garter in the attempt to save his life. The decoration was found by his enemies hidden under a tree. It was afterwards restored to the Marquis, and is still in the possession of his descendant and representative the present Duke. Part of the blue ribbon is put up separately, and appears to have been detached at an earlier period, and preserved along with the King's testimony of Montrose as a Knight of the

Garter. Superscribed by the King. Addressed "To our "right truly and entirely beloved cousin, James Marquis "of Montrose."

123. Jersey, <sup>22</sup>/<sub>12</sub> January 1649 [50]. The King assures

Montrose that he will never fail in the effects of that friendship which he had promised to him, and conjures him not to take alarm at any reports or messages from others, but to depend upon His Majesty's kindness, and to proceed in his business with his usual courage and alacrity.

124. King Charles II. to James, second Marquis of Montrose, 8th June 1650. The King alludes to the death of his father, the first Marquis, and assures the young Marquis that he should have the same care for him as if his father were still living and as able to serve him as ever. Addressed "For the Marques of Montrose." Holograph.

125. Chantilly, November 12th, 1653. The King reminds him of what his father would have done for His Majesty had he been living. Cannot doubt of the affection of the young Marquis to him, and is sure he need not call upon him to engage with those who were now in arms for His Majesty. Addressed "For the Marquis of "Montrose." Holograph.

8. *Six Commissions by King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose, original Royal Warrant for his creation as Marquis, and a Royal Proclamation calling a Parliament, 1643-1645.*

126. Dated at Oxford, 1st February 1643, appointing James, Earl of Montrose, to be Lieutenant General under His Majesty's nephew, Prince Maurice, His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Captain General of all His Majesty's forces of horse, foot, dragoons, archers, etc. in the Kingdom of Scotland. Superscribed by His Majesty.

127. Dated at Oxford, 13th February 1643, appointing "James Marquess of Montrose" to be His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's kingdom of Scotland, and Captain General of and over all His Majesty's forces levied in the kingdom of Scotland, or that shall be brought out of the kingdom of England or any other of His Majesty's dominions. Superscribed by the King.

In this commission Montrose is styled Marquis, although he was not formally created into that dignity until the 6th of May 1644, which is the date of the warrant by King Charles the First for the patent.

128. Dated at Oxford, 4th May 1645, to be His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Captain General of all the forces within the kingdom of Scotland. The docket subjoined by Sir Robert Spottiswoode as Secretary of State for Scotland, states that this commission authorises Montrose "by force of arms to repress and subdue the "rebels of that nation, both at home and in the part "of England and elsewhere, where they are in arms "against your Majesty, with power likewise to him "to conferre the honour of knighthood upon well deserv- "ing persons."

"Ro. SPOTTISWOODE."

129. Dated at Hereford, 25th June 1645, appointing James Marquis of Montrose, to be Lieutenant Governor and General of all His Majesty's forces in Scotland.

130. Proclamation by King Charles the First for calling a Parliament. Neither the time nor the place of meeting is given. Superscribed by the King. Undated. The proclamation bears to be "given under our royal hand and signet at" (blank). The docket by Sir Robert Spottiswoode is also blank as to the time and place of meeting of the Parliament.

131. Commission by King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose, to be Commissioner in the next Parliament; giving him power to appoint a Vice Chancellor, in case of the Chancellor's absence, and other officers during the sitting of the Parliament, in case they that are now in place do absent themselves. This commission, like the proclamation, is blank as to the time of meeting, and also in the date. It is countersigned by Sir Robert Spottiswoode.

132. Original warrant, under the sign manual of King Charles the First, countersigned by Sir Robert Spottiswoode, at Oxford, 6th May 1644, for a patent under the great seal, creating James, Earl of Montrose, a Marquess of Scotland to be called Marquess of Montrose. The name of the new dignity had been at first left blank, and had been subsequently inserted in the warrant. This warrant narrates the ancient standing and reputation of the house of Montrose, derived for many ages from father to son, by an uninterrupted course of loyalty towards

His Majesty's royal predecessors, and withal taking special notice of the eminent zeal and affection to the royal service of James, now Earl of Montrose, Lieutenant General of all his Majesty's forces in Scotland, witnessed by many singular acts of fidelity those years past during which his Majesty's royal power and right have been so much drawn in question for the maintenance whereof, and nothing else, he did suffer both in his person and estate; but most of all expressed of late in his voluntary undertaking at the imminent danger of his life, estate, and posterity the defence of His Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity against a cruel and prelate's faction of both kingdoms labouring to overthrow the same. By which his exceeding great testimony of fidelity towards His Majesty, and love withal to his native country, he had manifested it from the aspect of charity, which otherwise it might have been void of, if he, and others by his example, had not hazarded to put themselves in the gap against the unnatural rebellion.

The patent thus authorised power passed the great seal. The title, however, was always succeeded in the practice during the six years which he survived the rule of the war. After his death the title of Marquis descended to his son, and was enjoyed by him for ten years, when upon the restoration of King Charles the Second he passed to the title was granted which bears date 12th May 1660.

9. *First Commission from King Charles the Second to James, Marquis of Montrose, 1642*

153. Dated at the Hague, 4th March 1642. Approving James Marquis of Montrose, to be His Majesty's Lieutenant General and Captain General of all His Majesty's forces in and about Scotland, and of and over all others brought to them out of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, sea, and with power of appointing the title, degree, and name of Knight, and upon such persons, either natives or aliens, as he shall judge, to be appointed by the King.

154. Dated at the Hague, 22nd April 1642. Investing James Marquis of Montrose, with full power and authority to hold the title of His Majesty's name with the Emperor of the Romans, and with all other Kings, Princes, Bishops, Free States, and other members of whom he should think fit.

155. Dated at the Hague, 28th May 1642. Granting to James Marquis of Montrose, full power to hold and exercise, as Captain General, all the place, power, and jurisdiction of Admiral of the Kingdom of Scotland, bestowed by the King.

156. Dated at Newcastle, 6th July 1642. Granting to James Marquis of Montrose, full power and authority to carry to the King's name with the Emperor and with other Kings, Princes, etc. Subscribed by the King.

10. *Three Letters from James Duke of York, to James Earl Marquis of Montrose, 1642-1643.*

157. Hague, September 11th, 1642. Thanking the Marquis for his friendship and service, which he values very much. Extremely glad to hear a report as well as intended abroad as to late personal favour he receives from the Emperor, as that there is no possibility of reward from him at home. When he shall be, Montrose was not short of receiving it from the King. The letter concludes, "I rest your very affectionate friend." "York." Holograph. Address wanting.

158. 21. Greenwich, July 27, 1642. Again thanking the Marquis for his kind expressions towards the Duke in a letter from Brussels, and glad that the King his brother has found an occasion of employing the Marquis, being confident that he has a heart full of zeal and affection to his service, &c. The letter concludes, "Your very affectionate friend."

"James"

"[P.S.] "My Lord, you must be kind to Harry May for my sake." Holograph.

It was Harry May who brought the garter from King Charles the second then at Jersey, to the Marquis of Montrose, in January 1642-50.

159. Jersey, January 20, 1650. Letter with Harry May, who brought the garter from the King to Montrose, and will give him a very good account of all the news and goodness of the King. The letter concludes, "I ever am your Lordship's most affectionate friend."

"James."

Holograph.

11. *Six Letters from Prince Rupert to James Marquis of Montrose, 1648-9.*

160. Hague, 20th September 1648. The Prince assures Montrose that he had found a civility he was so glad of that he would, by the best service in his power, gain the continuance of it. The noble kindness he saw his Lordship still preserved for the King, made him much to trust that he and his Lordship might be happy to serve him together. Addressed "For the Earl of Montrose. Thine."

The Prince had forgotten that Montrose was then a Marquis. The letters of the Prince are all holograph, and are distinguished by a very particular dash. His signatures are all large and very beautiful.

161. Hague, 12th October 1648. Had received a second testimony of his Lordship's kindness to him, which was most welcome. Addressed "For my Lord Marquis of Montrose."

162. Paris about the Admiral, 15th November 1648. Was sorry that he could not employ him (as manager of the fleet) would not give him leave to stir from it, else he should have been extremely willing to have met with his Lordship's presence and conferred with him about his Majesty's affairs. The leave could move fully tell his Lordship how ready the Prince would be to join with him in anything which might advance that service in which his Lordship showed so much reality and forwardness. Address wanting.

163. Brussels, 6th December 1648. Had received his Lordship's of the 2d December. Should be glad to undertake any service with him which he should be pleased to propose. For this reason and having both the same ends, the King's service, he must wish with all his power to confer with his Lordship about it. Complains of "the liberty" of opinion which was the reigning of the nation's feet, otherwise he might have room to be discontented. But he adds, "what I am saying is the greatest fear the ships, I dare not about myself, will not hazard." Addressed "For the Lord Marquis of Montrose."

164. Wednesday night, December 16th. The Prince would, with all possible care, contribute to that means which might with most convenience bring him the good fortune of conferring with his Lordship, retaining a very great esteem of the favour his Lordship had expressed towards him, as he should not be any want of care that to prevent any ill use that might be made of the knowledge of it by such as were ready for such offers, as he is suspected, as his Lordship did, there were some such to be taken heed of. Address wanting.

165. Kilmarnock, Ireland, 10 April 1649. Had received three letters from his Lordship in one day, among which there was one sent to him by Major General Munro, whom he could not know nor yet, whenever the General should please to tell him him the same stance he might give it should be sent forward as much as it might. Had found on the occasion that his Lordship's kindness to him was the same he professed, and was very sorry that after there was no opportunity for him to give a real testimony of his, which he intended upon all occasions to do. Address wanting.

12. *Two Letters from William, Prince of Orange, Ambassador of the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles the First, to James, Marquis of Montrose, 1648.*

166. The Hague, 17th February 1648. The Prince had received the last letter of the Marquis, by which it had pleased the Marquis to do him the honour of asking his advice whether he might not engage in the service of France. It seemed to him that, as the affairs of the King of England were in the meantime in so bad posture that the Marquis was not in a condition to be able to serve him, he might serve in France until opportunities presented themselves of his being able to render service to the King and his country.

167. The Hague, 8th October 1648. The Prince would have him to assure himself that he had been always glad to testify to him the esteem which he had for his person, and thanked him for the advice which he had given him.

13. *Depositions of Witnesses as to the Military Expeditions of James, Earl of Montrose, in the North of England, and at the Battle of Tippermuir in Perthshire, &c., 1644, 1645.*

168. Deposition of Captain John McCulloch before the committee of the Estate of Parliament on 8th June 1644, ratifying his former deposition on the 26th of May last, and declaring that besides the persons mentioned in his former deposition whom he saw at the Castle of Monepeth



with the Earl of Montrose and his complices, he also saw there John Maxwell of Logau, and Lieutenant Brown of the House of Carlsuth in Galloway. Also annexed thereto, two depositions of Major John Erskine, on 10th June 1644, who deponed that he saw the Earl of Carnwath at the skirmish of Hiltoun, beside Sunderland, in the month of March last, both upon the Sunday and Monday; and that the Earl of Montrose was called by all the officers and all that followed him, Lord Lieutenant General of the northern expedition, and that he behaved himself in that quality; Major Erskine also deponed that one Mistress Persone, who was a daughter of the Earl of Carnwath, had charge of a troupe and had a commission from the Earl of Newcastle for levying that troupe.

149. Copy of the preceding depositions.

150. Depositions of Major James Leslie that when Montrose invaded the kingdom at Dumfries, he came with troops of horse and displayed cornets and trumpets; that he brought with him some companies of Scots of the English nation with displayed colours; that the Earls Crawford and Nithsdale, the Lords Aboyne and Ogilvy came into Scotland from England in arms with him; and that the Lord Herries joined with him betwixt the borderside and Dumfries; Major Leslie also mentions that Mrs. Peirson always rode at the head of a troop. Edinburgh, 27th and 31st May, and 17th June 1644.

151. Copy of the preceding depositions of Major Leslie.

152. Depositions of Major James Leslie, and of Thomas Lord Kirkeudbright, with regard to the particular time of the fight at Bowdoun hill [or Hilton, on the north side of the river Weir, two miles and a half from Sunderland], the former deponing that he knew not certainly the precise day of the fight, and the latter that it took place on the 24th and 25th days of March last.—22nd July 1644.

153. Depositions of Colonel James Hay, deponing that when Montrose was with the Irish rebels, upon the Monday after the taking of the town of St. Johnstoun, the deponent came to that town with Montrose, and was coming and going to him and from him several times before he came off; and deponing as to numerous persons, his adherents, whom he saw with him at the different places specified. 21st and 23rd January 1645.

154. Depositions of Mr. Patrick Maxwell, sheriff clerk of Perth, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels, and anent the Earl's carriage with the Irish rebels; that on the day of fight at Tibbermure he went out by the fields on foot to see the event of the conflict, but being beside the baggage of the Estates' forces he had not a full view of the Irish rebels; that on the day after, about eleven o'clock, he saw the Earl of Montrose in the town of Perth, and that there came in with him about 300 men: that the Earl of Montrose behaved himself while he was in the town as Lieutenant General of the army. He depones also as to several persons whom he saw with Montrose. 27th July 1645.

155. Depositions of Sir John Graham of Braco, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels; deponing that he came to St. Johnstoun upon Tuesday after the conflict at Tibbermure with the Earl of Montrose's two sons, and that upon the Thursday thereafter he went out of St. Johnstoun with the Earl's two sons, and followed the Earl, who had left St. Johnstoun upon the Wednesday before, and came to the Earl before the Earl and the Irish rebels came to Dundee Law, and that the Earl of Montrose, all the time the deponent was with him, behaved himself as Chief Commander of the Irish rebels, and that he saw the persons named in the rebels' army. 27th January 1645.

156. Depositions of John Graham of Orchill, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and the Irish rebels, and anent the said Earl's carriage with the rebels. His depositions are similar to those of the preceding witness. 23th January 1645.

157. Depositions of Mr. Gilbert Stewart, son to the Commissary of Dunkeld, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose in the rebels' army the several times he was with the Earl before he came off from him, and anent the said Earl's carriage in the said army, deponing that he went to the Earl of Montrose upon the Tuesday after the fight at Tibbermure and remained with him in his army till he came off by the Marquis of Argyll's warrant, and that he saw in the rebels' army the numerous persons named in the depositions. 23th January 1645.

158. Depositions of David Master of Madertie, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels, and anent the Earl of

Montrose's carriage, and those who were with him or his accomplices, deponing that upon the Wednesday and Thursday before the conflict at Perth he was with Sir John Drummond at the bridge of Halmylne, and upon the Saturday thereafter was sent by Sir John Drummond to get orders from the Lord Drummond for his marching, the said Sir John and the deponent being there in arms for the country; that soon after he had returned to Sir John Drummond, not having found Lord Drummond, Sir John and his men were environed by about three or four hundred men whom Montrose had sent before that time to the hill of Buchantie, beside the bridge of Hallie-myne, and that he saw the persons named with Montrose in the rebels' army. 30th January 1645.

159. Depositions by Mr. William Forret [some time tutor to Montrose], anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose, &c.: that the first time he came to the Earl who was in company with the rebels within the town of Perth, was upon the Monday at night before the fight at Tibbermure, having been sent for thero by the Earl, and that he stayed in the town of Perth with the Earl till the latter departed out of the town, that he went along with him to Aberdeen, and came up from thence through the Highlands by Badenoch and Athole, that the Earl's commission as Lieutenant General of the kingdom of Scotland for his Majesty was published at Aberdeen, and that the deponent heard it published, and that he saw the persons named with the Earl at the different places specified. 30th January 1645.

160. Depositions of Robert Arnot of Benchellis, provost of Perth, anent the Earl of Montrose's carriage and the carriage of those whom he saw with the Earl and the Irish rebels, that after the Earl of Montrose had summoned the town of Perth to surrender upon the Sunday, the day of the fight at Tibbermure, after the fight, in the evening, the Earl and six hundred of his soldiers or thereby entered the town that night and remained in it three or four days, that the Earl of Montrose at his entry into the town took the keys of the port from the magistrates, at which port he entered, viz. the Highgate Port. 31st January 1645.

161. Depositions of Patrick Hay of Pitfour, as to what time he went to the Earl of Montrose and what was the carriage of certain persons therein specified, and at what time he came off, that he went into the town of Perth upon the Tuesday after the conflict at Tibbermure to Montrose and came off with Lord Kinnoul. 10th February 1645.

162. Depositions of John Moresoue in Dunkeld, to the effect that being an indweller in Dunkeld, he saw the persons after mentioned in battle array, and in ranks marching out of the town of Dunkeld in the rebels' army two days or thereby, before the burning of Ardblair, viz. Alexander Reid in Logyratt, John Robertstone of Tennandrie, and many others named. 22nd February 1645.

14. *Process and Decree of Forfeiture against Colónel Nathaniel Gordon, an active adherent of Montrose, 1645.*

Colónel Gordon joined Montrose in his principal battles, and bore therein a distinguished part. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Philiphaugh. The following papers show the steps of procedure in his trial. Along with Sir Robert Spottiswoode, and others, Colónel Gordon was beheaded at St. Andrews on the 20th of January 1646.

163. "Dittay" against Nathaniel Gordon, son to the late John Gordon of Ardlogy, before the Committee of Estates of Parliament, for having taken upon hand to rise in arms and to coneur with, fortify, assist, and supply James Graham, the avowed enemy of this kingdom, leader of that rebellious army which lately this year bygone has infested this kingdom and troubled the peace thereof, and for having been in arms with the said declared traitor James Graham and his rebellious army, during all the time of their raging up and down this kingdom, and at all the fields and conflicts fought therein heretofore betwixt the troops of the Estates of this kingdom and the said rebellious army, at the least at one or other of them, and in special at the conflict of Kilsyth which was upon the 15th of August 1645, since which time he had continued in arms with the said James Graham and his rebellious army, and was actually with him thereafter in his progress through the country in subduing the same. To the "dittay" is annexed an Act of the Committee of Estates dated Glasgow 30th October 1645, ordaining it to be transmitted to the above Nathaniel Gordon, and delivered to him where he is presently at the Castle of Edinburgh, and ordaining him to be ready to answer to it at St. Andrews upon the 13th of November next, 1645.

On the back of this story there are many references, probably made by Nathaniel Gordon, to letters in the *PS* and *New York Post*.

164. Account of the Nation of Goshute, wherein, &c. His name was given to the first of the prisoners who were taken upon quarter in the Goshute, he claimed the benefit of the pardon, according to the laws of war and of nations, and referred to the supplies then given to Sir James Ogleby, William Murray, and other persons. Produced by Gordon on 15th December 1645.

165. Response to the discourse given in by Nathaniel Gordon on the 11th day, with an Act of the Parliament of the Estates, dated 22d of December 1645, ordering the execution of sundry of the same on Thursday next.

166. Discourse by Nathaniel Gordon, on the 11th day, being interrupted by a man with James Gordon's arms at the back of his head, as if he were a prisoner; there he declared that he was at that battle with James Gordon's army, and gave quarter to Captain Nathaniel Murray, Sir James Ogleby, and one James Earl of Perth, declared that he was with the Lord James Gordon's army at the battle of Aulhouse, Alford, and Kilsyth, at all three he gave quarter to the persons named, and that he was at the battle of 12th August at Aulhouse, and Thursday 1645.

167. Discourse given in by Nathaniel Gordon, 14th December 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

168. Discourse by Nathaniel Gordon, in which he says address to the several Estates in his first speech, and also the laws of nations, and that he was at the battle of Aulhouse, Alford, and Kilsyth, at all three he gave quarter to the persons named, and that he was at the battle of 12th August at Aulhouse, and Thursday 1645.

169. Answer to the reply made by Nathaniel Gordon given to the Nation of Goshute on the 11th day, in which, while professing a sincere desire that he was a prisoner upon quarter, he was not bound to answer any day, as having been referred to the execution of the same by the several Estates, and that he was at the battle of Aulhouse, Alford, and Kilsyth, at all three he gave quarter to the persons named, and that he was at the battle of 12th August at Aulhouse, and Thursday 1645.

170. Report by the General Council of Parliament, in which he says that the persons upon whom Nathaniel Gordon was taken, and that he was at the battle of Aulhouse, Alford, and Kilsyth, at all three he gave quarter to the persons named, and that he was at the battle of 12th August at Aulhouse, and Thursday 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646. Attached to an Act of Parliament dated 16th January 1646, a copy of the second report with the first report of Parliament, and the 17th day, ordering the execution of the same on Thursday next. Produced by Gordon on 15th December 1645.

171. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645.

172. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

173. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

174. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

175. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

176. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

177. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

178. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

179. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

180. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

181. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

182. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

183. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

184. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

185. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

186. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

187. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

188. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

189. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

190. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.

191. Petition of the General Council and People of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the address of Nathaniel Gordon, who were presented at St Andrews, 1645. Read in audience of the several Estates 16th January 1646.



Committee of Estates anent the Earl of Montrose, which was devised by him after the destroying of the foresaid bond.

184. A bond of union amongst all His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, as also of mutual assistance and defence. 30th January 1645.

This bond is subscribed at Killiwhieken, now Fort Augustus, soon after the battle of Inverlochy. The first signature is that of Montrose, and the second that of the Earl of Seaforth. The third signature is that of Lord Graham, eldest son of the Marquis, then a youth of fifteen years of age, who accompanied his father in this winter campaign, during which he became suddenly indisposed at the Bog, now Gordon Castle, where he died after a few days' illness. He was buried in the parish church of Bellie. His untimely death was a source of great grief to his father.

185. Letter by the Earls of London, Lauderdale, and others to the Marquis of Argyll, the Lord Balmerino, and Lord Warriston, informing them that on that day the ordinance for the security of those who should advance the 200,000*l.* had passed both houses. 14th November 1646. Indorsed "25th November 1646. Read in audience of Parliament."

186. Letter by the same to the same, informing them that they were expecting His Majesty's answer to the propositions of peace, but were sorry to hear that he did still stick so much upon the matters of religion. Worcester House 17th November 1646. Indorsed "25th November 1646. Read in audience of Parliament."

187. Letter by the Earls of Loudoun, Lauderdale, and others to the lords and the commissioners of shires and burghs assembled in Parliament, informing them that they had so far proceeded in the treaty for payment of the money, reddition of the garrisons, and return of the army, as that all conditions were very nearly agreed upon, and ready to be drawn up in articles. Worcester House, 15th December 1646. Indorsed "23rd December 1646. Read in audience of the Parliament and remitted to the severall bodies."

188. A pass by James, Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant General and Governor of Scotland, in favour of Patrick Guthrie, who in this singular war had served the Marquis and the King with fidelity, and had strenuously performed all things which were required of him, but was about to travel in foreign parts. Addressed to all whose concern it was to see these presents, especially to emperors, kings, generals of armies, &c. Montrose, 27th September 1646.

189. Letter by the Earl of Loudoun, chancellor, dated 15th September 1648, for the right honourable the lairds of Wauchton and Ormiston to be communicated by them to the committee and gentlemen of the sherrifdom of East Lothian, for raising four hundred horse and three hundred foot, for preventing the intestine combustion, and preserving the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England, threatened from the remainder of the army, of the late unhappy engagement, now returned.

190. Montrose's key to ciphers, 1648. Some of the assumed names in place of the real names are rather amusing. Montrose himself is "Venture faire." Hamilton is "Captain Lucklesse." Lauerick, "Peter a Packs" ("Jugler)." Argyll, "Ruling Elder and Merchant of Middleburgh." Calender, "Almanack." Lindsey, "Indas." Assembly, "Good wife that wears the breeches." Synod, "Apes or Munkies." Roxbrough, "Fox."

191. Letter from Colonel Sir John Cochrane (brother of William, first Earl of Dundonald) [address wanting], probably to Montrose, from the person addressed being styled your Excellency in the letter, dated Dantzick, 3d December 1649, New Style, informing him that he had made his propositions to the Duke of Courland, whom he found very constant in his affection, but most miserably covetous, so that he got an absolute denial to his first propositions, yet he earnestly urged for a better answer; got the Duchess and most of the Duke's Council upon his side, and partly by threats, and partly by fair words, he wrested out of him a more favourable answer, to wit, six war ships, one of six-and-thirty guns, another of two-and-thirty, one of four-and-twenty, one of twenty, and two of fourteen guns, with three months' provision for every one of them.

192. Declaration of his Excellency James, Marquis of Montrose, to encourage all who are to engage in this present service of His Majesty against a horrid and infamous faction of rebels within the kingdom of Scotland. 1649. Printed duodecimo, 19 pp., with title-page.

193. A pass, superscribed by Queen Henrietta Maria,

in favour of le Siour Guthrie, a Scotch gentleman, who had long served the late King, her very honoured husband, in his armies under the command of the Marquis of Montrose, and had given proofs of his courage and good conduct, and who now intended to travel into Italy. Addressed to all Lieutenants, Generals, and Governors of provinces and towns, all Captains of castles and fortresses, all guards of ports and passages, and all others having power by land or by sea; and praying those in authority not only to allow him to pass and repass freely and surely with his servant, *hardes*, and baggage, but also to grant him all assistance and favour. Paris, 4th March 1649.

194. Letter from Lord Jermyn, dated Paris, 3rd December, year wanting [1649], to Montrose; chiefly complimentary.

195. Letter from Lord Jermyn to the Marquis of Montrose, dated Paris, 9th February 1650, repeating to him the assurances of the interest he took in all that concerned his affairs, not only in relation to our public concerns, but in that of his particular respects to the Marquis himself; he intreated him to believe that no man living could more wish him all sorts of happiness and success.

196. Commission subscribed by James, Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant-General, Captain-General, and Lord High Admiral, to His Majesty within the kingdom of Scotland, to Captain James Maitland, to a troop of horse, to serve under Colonel Gray's regiment of horse. Kirkewall, 26th March 1650.

197. Paper marked on the back "copy of the oath signed by the Englishmen, the 27th of March, at Kirkwall, 1650." The paper is a solemn acknowledgment of King Charles the Second to be the true and undoubted King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and over all persons and in all causes as well ecclesiastical as civil. Small folio.

198. Commission subscribed by James Marquis of Montrose, by virtue of the power granted to him by his Majesty of the Admiralty of the kingdom of Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall to be captain of the good frigate or vessel of war called the *Herdeirn* in Gothenberg. Kirkwall in Orkney, 5th April 1650.

199. Order for General Major Sir John Hurry to take a part of the company of guard, with four companies of life regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Drummond, together with other four companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stewart's squadron, and immediately to embark himself with what arms and ammunition doth belong, and set sail with the evening tide for the coast of Caithness. Given from shipboard, near the Island of Flottal, 9th April 1650.

200. Warrant subscribed by James Marquis of Montrose, as Governor-General and Lord High Admiral in Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall, in consideration of his many sufferings and losses for his fidelity and loyalty to his Majesty in His Majesty's service, authorising him to dispoise of so much of the first vessel whatsoever it should please God to deliver into his hands as prize as would completely make up to him all his real losses in his Majesty's service. Thurston, 13th April 1650.

201. Letter of James Marquis of Montrose, to the gentlemen and heritors of Caithness, complaining that their appearance to support him after his arrival in Caithness had not been so timely as was expected; that that had necessitated him, the conveniency of his Majesty's affairs requiring his removal, to leave behind him certain persons to communicate to them such things as he judged necessary to be done by them at that time; for which end he had particularly commanded them to offer to them an oath of fidelity and allegiance to be subscribed by all and every one of them to his sacred Majesty. Thurston, 14th April 1650.

202. Order by James Marquis of Montrose, for Captain Robert Hall, authorizing him to take whatsoever ships he was able to be master of, belonging to the town of Hamburg, they not having a pass to show from the Marquis or any other of His Majesty's Admirals. Thurston, 14th April 1650.

203. Assurance by James Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant Governor, and Lord High Admiral of Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall of one of the best of the ships that were then, or that should afterwards happen to be under the Marquis's command, and of making him commander of a squadron of ships for His Majesty's service. Thurston, 14th April 1650.

204. Oath of Allegiance subscribed by several skippers and seamen, declaring that from their very souls they detested that unnatural rebellion against his late sacred Majesty, his horrid and execrable murder, and engaging to the utmost of their power to evidence to the whole



According to the description in the inventory of this document (which from a fresh arrangement of some of the papers could not itself be found) its fourth article is of the following purport:—"The said Reverend Father desires the pollution of the Kirk and Sanctuary of Farr to be amended, for that the said Earl not only gart take away all insight and gear pnt therein in keeping, but also took out of the same aged and decrepit men and bairns, in colour of safety by faith of his great oath sworne in presence of a great auditor, and thereafter gart cruelly dispoone on them; and also to canse restore the spuizie of the chalice and christening stock, Eucharist and ornaments of the Altar of the said Kirk of Farr, since the Sacrament cannot be administered for want thereof, with the Earl's answer, and the Bishop's confutation."

The bearing which this paper has on the working of the law of sanctuary makes it desirable to have it fully copied. The parish of Farr comprehends a wild and extensive district on the northern coast of Sutherland, in which is the long stretching valley of Strathnaver. In this glen, on the left bank of the Naver, is a ruined chapel with a cemetery, near to which is a stone cross supposed by the people to be that of "The Red Priest." This personage had a stoue basin in the neighbouring parish of Durness, known as the stone of the Red Priest, and he is also held in remembrance at Applecross by the same name. There can be little doubt that all these notices refer to St. Maelrubha, who, as we learn from the Irish Annals, founded a monastery at Applecross in the year 673, and whose mission in the early Celtic church of Alba was influential and enduring. The Cross of the Red Priest in Strathnaver may have been one of the boundaries of the Sanctuary of Farr. The girth of St. Maelrubha at Applecross extended six miles on all sides of his church, while that of the Knights of St. John at Torphichen measured a mile on every side, and is marked by stone crosses. It would appear from the document at Dunrobin that in troubled times the poor people retreated with all their effects to such sanctuaries, and that thus, as for other reasons, an enclosed space of considerable extent was required for girths.

Matual bond of amity between Robert, Bishop of Caithness, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of Caithness and John, Earl of Sutherland, 15.

A Collection of Papers (from those of Gordonstone) relative to John Gordon, elected to be Bishop of Galloway 1567; also, concerning the Abbey of Glenluce, Sir Robert Gordon, and his father-in-law, the Dean of Salisbury.

Among these is "Certain instructions sent and

Earl to meet him there and informs him that the Earl of Moray was lately received as a Catholic publicly at London.

Copy of a letter written by John Earl of Sutherland, at the desire of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Commander of the Forces, to the Viscount Dundee, advising him for the safety of his person and estates to join King William's Government, and offering his mediation for a pardon, dated at Inverness, 3rd July 1689.

Another copy of this letter also attested by Sir Thomas Livingstone, together with the original letter from the Viscount Dundee in reply to the above dated 15th July 1689, wherein he shows the Earl the instability of the new Government, and offers his mediation if the Earl shall join King James.

Copy of a letter from Lord Strathnaver to the Viscount Dundee, 3rd July 1689. "The concern that many equally interested in us both has for your Lordship, abstracting from that respect, which your own merits made me have, cannot but occasion regret in me to see that the course you take tends inevitably to the ruin of you and yours if persisted in. I cannot therefore but wish that you would follow the Duke of Gordon's example, and I am persuaded it will be found the best course."

Letters from the Duke of Wirtemberg to the Earl of Sutherland: 1694-96.

Letter from Andrew Bishop of Caithness. 1688.

Letters from the Earl of Sunderland. 1706-7.

Letters from Lord Somers. 1707-8.

Letters from the Duke of Suffolk. 1714-15.

Letters from the Duke of Montrose. 1715.

A series of letters from Simon Lord Lovat to the Earl. In one dated 2nd December 1714 he states, "I am fully resolved to expose my life for the Royall family of Hanover. I hope ther is none who wish the King and Government well, but should wish to see me at the head of my clan, wher your Lordship knos I may be of good use to the Government, since by all appearance its thero the Pretender will make his first attempt."

In another, dated 30th April 1715, he states that as his life and the name of Fraser are at the Earl's mercy, he trusts that the Earl will speak favourably of him to the Ministry.

On 21st March 1716 he gives an account of his exertions to suppress the rebellion, and requests the Earl to prevent Fraserdale's getting a remission, and to obtain his estates for Lovat, also to use his influence to obtain pardon for some of Lovat's friends.

On 2nd April 1716 he writes to Lord Strathnaver



Cumyngis, and the Laird of Cull . . . and himself, and war all anis apurpoissit till haiff passit on the Erll of Huntly, quhill God put aue better mynd into thame, and stayit.

The 19 of May 1642, the hous of Miltoun was briut negligent be ane keais nest.

The nynt of May 1645, ane feild fochtin att Alderne botuix the Irische, and the Erll of Muntroiss, being generall to thame, and the Erll of Seaford and Sutherland on the uthir.

The harischyng of Dyk.

Jan. 1643. Hen Ross of Tolic, with tua of his seruantis, died suddenlie in ano chamber in the Castell of Cromartie, and was bureit at Forne the second of February the said yoir.

The 27 of Appryl 1650 Muntrois withie ane greatt companie of worrioris wer discomfitt be [ ] att Cragconachane in Stratharron.

On a slip of parchement, which forms a fly-leaf to the Kalendar, there is written in a hand of the early part of the sixteenth century:—

" Quba wyl w' reson' ande ryelt  
 " Ye merey of God almeicht  
 " Ask and haif for hym and hys  
 " Fra tribulacion' or fra inyo  
 " Frende or flia he wyl forecall  
 " For ony dyssess yat may flall  
 " Sway yat his askyn rychtwyss  
 " Yē soverane God wyl grāt it fre  
 " And foryhetc ye rubrek sais  
 " He wyllit g'ut w' in x. dais  
 " Eftyr yē messis endit he  
 " Throw his grete benignite  
 " Ou xiii. dais al in feyre  
 " Quhat tymo yē lykis in yē hero  
 " Yir ar yē messis folowande  
 " As Latyn men may vnderstande  
 " Prima missa de adventu domini. Sicut [ ]  
 " in'ca adventus d'ni offic' ad d'nc, etc.  
 " Se'da de nativitate offic'. Puer natus,  
 " Et cetera, oia quo in illa missa continentur.  
 " Tercia de cp'i d'ni offic'. Ecce advenit.  
 " D'nator, etc., ut in dio Epiphanic." [etc.]

At the foot of the page of the Kalendar containing the month of January is written—

" Giff Sanct Paulis day be fair and cleir  
 " Than salbe tyd ane happie year  
 " Gif it chance to snaw or rauc  
 " Than salbe deir all kynd of grayue  
 " And giff the wind [do fly] ou loft  
 " Than war sall vex the [kingdome] oft  
 " And gif the cloudis mak dark the skye  
 " Both nowte and foul that yeir sall die."

And at the foot of the page, on which the month of April occurs, is "Tahula perpetua ad faciendum pascha," and another, "Ad inveniendum quadragesimum."

Among other families illustrated by the obits are Munro of Cullnald, Munro of Tarlogie, Dunbar of Durris, Ross of Tolle, McKenzie of Kintail, Fraser of Lovat, Ross of Plaids, Douglas of Mulderg, Faid of Ballone, Gordon of Ballone, Munro of Fowlis, McCulloch of Kindecce, Dunbar of Mayne, Ross of Balnagown, Ross of Terrel, Ross of Annat, Vaus of Lochslin, Ross of Resolis, Ross of Morinche, Ross of Kindecce, Urquhart of Burdisyardis, Ross of Rarrichie, Ross of Inverharron, Chalmers of Ormond, Dunbar of Benegfeild, and Ross of Auchnaloich.

There occur also obits of many ecclesiastics of Ross, Tain, and Fearn, besides burgesses of Tain and other local families of less importance.

If the Commissioners should wish to obtain Calendars of the papers and manuscripts here noted, the Duke of Sutherland has expressed his readiness to permit them to be made.

JOHN STUART.

#### REPORT ON THE PAPERS OF THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY AT ABOYNE CASTLE.

The family of Aboyne is an offshoot from the main stem of the House of Gordon.

In the year 1627 King Charles I. created Lord John Gordon, second son of the first Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Melgum and Lord Aboyne, but his Lordship

only enjoyed the title for three years, having been burned to death in the Tower of Crichton of Fren-draught, under circumstances of some mystery, which have been the theme of the contemporary annalist Spalding, and have also been sung in the ballads of the district.

On this, George, the eldest son of the Marquis, was created Viscount Aboyne, in 1632, and on his succession to the Marquisate in 1636, the title of Aboyne devolved on his second son James, who died in 1649, while at the Restoration his younger brother Charles was created Earl of Aboyne.

On the death of George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon, and eighth Marquis of Huntly, in 1836, the chiefship of the Gordons devolved on George, the fifth Earl of Aboyne, who became Marquis of Huntly, and was the grandfather of the present Peer.

The Viscount Melgum, who perished in the Tower of Fren-draught, was married to Lady Sophia Hay, fifth daughter of Francis Earl of Errol. This lady was a Roman Catholic, and her spiritual necessities were for a time ministered to by Gilbert Blackhal, a priest of the Scots' mission in France, in the Low Countries, and in Scotland, who in a work which he left in manuscript, entitled "A breifte narration of the services done to three noble Ladyes," has recorded "How I came to be engaged in the service of my Ladye of Aboyne," and "of the services that I rendred to my Ladye of Aboyne" in the capacities of priest, chamberlain, and captain of her castle.

In this work, which has been printed by the Spalding Club, the author describes his errant life and secret visits to the families who adhered under every trial to the ancient faith, and has furnished many picturesque details which help us to understand the undercurrents of the society in which he moved.

The Lord Charles Gordon who was created Earl of Aboyne in 1660, was an author, and some of his poems are preserved in local manuscript collections, which have escaped the notice of the historians of Scottish poetry. His verses have been said not to be without merit, but to be too often polluted by the licentious spirit of the loose age in which he lived.

In a volume in the library at Skene House, entitled "A collection of severall satyrs, lampoons, songs, and other poems," a manuscript of the beginning of last century is one of his pieces, called "Earle of Aboyne's Lynes," addressed to a beauty of the day. The same volume contains another of his productions, called "A Satyre on the Duke of Lawderdale," which thus commences:—

The scepter and croan  
 With the gospell and gown  
 Are now turned all to confusion,  
 The Hector of state  
 Is the rascall we hate  
 And his plots we will treat in derision.

The vicissitudes of the civil wars, in which the members of the family took a prominent part on the King's side, may account for the want of the letters and documents of the period which might have been expected at Aboyne.

The papers which have been preserved consist of the charters and title-deeds of the lands, which from time to time became vested in the family. Many of these are of the 15th century, and are of great interest for purposes of local history and genealogy.

Among the families whose history they serve to illustrate, are the Gordons of Midmar, Gordons of Braichly, Gordons of Coldstone, Crabs of Cults, and Chalmers of Cults. A good many of the charters were granted by Bishops of Aberdeen, over lands in their Barony of Birse, some by Adam Gordon of Aboyne, who by marriage with the heiress of Sutherland became Earl of Sutherland, by Alexander Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, by George Gordon, Earl of Huntly, and by Donald Farquharson, a great captain, under Montrose, in the civil wars. There are also old rentals of Nar, which contain points of interest for the agricultural history of the district in the 17th century.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARNEAT AT BUCKINGHAM.

The charters and miscellaneous papers in this collection are varied in number, the description of them in a catalogue recently constructed extending to about 250 folio pages.

For the most part they consist of the titles to estates belonging to the Lindseys, Earls of Crawford, the Lindseys of Edzell, the Lindseys, Earls of Balcarneat, and other branches of this ancient house, and both they, and the letters in the collection, have contributed interesting and picturesque details to the "Tales of the Lindseys," written by the present Earl while Lord Linlithgow.

It is thus unnecessary to refer in detail to papers which I have been discovered and catalogued in a work so well known and popular as that just referred to.

One of the charters throws some light on a hereditary royal surgeon at an early period. By it, King Robert I. grants to William of Watterston "filium et heredem suum Johannem" surgeon, aliorum et filiorum nostrorum "an annuatim rent of 8 marks sterling payable out of the rents of the Kinne Thanne of Tannayre, de quinguldem annis reddunt, dictum quinguldem Johanne, pater predicti Willielmi, abbatem et conventum de la Soles, per institutionem clare memorie domini Alexandri, Regis Scocie, professoris nostri ultimo defuncti." "Red leuile munus par calcitrare decuram" "tornum apud Fingir in mandatis de Duple," dated at Cupar in Angus, 26 Dec. 1317.

Among our early charters are many notices of hereditary physicians, who enjoyed lands in virtue of their office, and a collection of these would not be without its use. One of these officials is favourably noticed in an entry in *Hygiers*:

"Littere ab Alexandro primo genitis Regis Scottorum  
pro Ado Kerpulbright, medico quondam Roberti de  
Stru, qui contra communem medicorum opinionem  
ipsum sanitati restituit." *Scots*, 3 July 1422.  
*Foedera* (new edition) I, 611.

A manuscript volume at Dunceath, which contains the proceedings under a Royal Commission for the settlement of the borders issued by King James I. in 1605, is of considerable value for the numerous illustrations which it affords of the singular constitution of society then prevalent in "the debateable land."

The commission was granted in favour of Sir William Selby, his Robert Delaville, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir William Seaton, and Sir William Home, Knights; Joseph Pennington, Edward Gray of Netherby, Patrick Chirnside of East Neshott, John Charteris of Annisfield, and Gideon Murray of Hildank, Esquires; and was accompanied by instructions from the Privy Council of England.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Carlisle on the 6th of April 1605, when certain articles for their guidance were agreed on, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson was elected convener.

The volume in question appears to have been the official record kept by Sir Wilfrid, and on the first page is written "Iher Wilf. Lawson." It contains 247 closely written folios.

At the outset, the commission and relative instructions are engrossed, and every subsequent act of the Commissioners, with their extensive correspondence, is recorded in the most careful manner.

One of their first resolutions was to send out of the country a colony of the Grahams, and "the copie of" the names of Grahams which are to be sent away," includes 159 of the clan, of whom the Privy Council, on 17th May 1605, wrote "that his Majesty having spare 1" their lives which otherwise were forfeited through their crimes, his chancery farther appeared, in that he is pleased to dispose of them as may be greatly for their good, and in such sorte as they shall be in no worse condition than his Majesty's good subjects that were no offenders, being as they are appointed to be sent to serve in the garrisons and cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill, places where many honest men desire to be maintained in service."

Some of the names are accompanied by the soubornets by which they were familiarly known, such as, "Richard," "Grame, alias Jocks Ritchie;" "John Grame, alias 'All our Kinneres;" "Richard Grame, alias Lang Ritchie;" "Andrew Grame of Birskyle, alias Little Andrew;" "Richard Grame, alias Ritchie of Gal-loway."

The list included the name of Richard Grame of Netherby, and it would appear that the Scotch Commissioners had proposed its omission when they first

met, but on 17th April 1605, the English Commissioners sent a letter from Carlisle to their Scotch brethren, in which they state, "Since our departure from you this day, we perceive that the leaving out of Richard Grame, sonne to Walter Grame of Netherby, is so evil taken, that we shall be taxed of partiality, and (as yet) were complacent of that we have not held an indifferent course in our proceedings; therefore, we have thought good heereby to pray your consents that his name may be added to the rest as before it was, being a thing that now as the case stands, wee may not in reason do without your privilage."

In a letter from the Scotch Commissioners, dated at Dumfries on the following day, they occur in the step, but a subsequent effort was made on behalf of Richard of Netherby by the Earl of Montrose, who thus wrote to the Commissioners, from Underwood House, on 25th June 1605: "Right honourable and assured good friends, understanding by reports of certain our comers what order you have taken with them, and their friends, and in especial that you have determined to transport thime to Newcastle upon Saturday night, and there to remaine in ward, we have, therefore, taken occasion thereby to intreat your honours in favour of Richard Grame, sonne to Walter of Netherby, who is presently in our company; that notwithstanding of your ordinance, you will permit him to continue in our company, as yet with us in acceptible pleasure. In so doing we shall be answerable for him, both to his Majesty, unto the Council, and to your worshipps. Hoping that our request shall be effectual at your hands, we bid you farewell. Your good friend &c" his power

"MONTROSE."

The Commissioners declined to accede to the Earl's request, on the ground that Richard's name was in a schedule sent by the Privy Council, of all those who were to be transported; and accordingly he was sent with the others destined for Flushing on the 6th of July, with a letter of commendation to the governor of that place, setting forth that the bearer was son to Walter of Netherby, the chief of all the Grahams dwelling between Leven and Sark, and that he, "minding to shewe his fervour in his Majesty's service, hath decayed by" "to give testimony of his birth and place, and that upon his due desert he may receive such favor as to his dimester shall apperteyne, which we thinking reasonable have the records consensued, as also that for his better encouragement to go forward to do his highest service, we have intreated the conductor of the rest to place him as ancient of that company."

By a letter of the Commissioners to the Privy Council, it appeared that they were at first only able to make up 112 of the 159 Grahams, and they announced the steps by which they still hoped to make up the original number, adding that "by syles the Grahams that dwell between Leven and Sark, and which were also with, the submission, there are of other numbers who have and conversation have been in letter than the Grahams, that the country might well spare, and were fit to serve and be sent away."

They complain in a letter to Lord Salisbury of 7th July 1605, that there is "one Hotbin Grame of the Grads," and one John Grame, alias Jack of the Peartree, "that hath much hindered this service."

The first cargo of 60 was sent to Brill, and the second batch of 72 to Flushing.

Before three weeks had elapsed, some of the ex-patriated Grahams began to appear in their former haunts on the border, to the great disgust of the Commissioners. Some of them had procured licenses from their officers, permitting them to come home for two months, and others returned without any license at all, among whom was Richard of Netherby.

On 23rd October 1605 Sir Wilfrid Lawson writes to the Earl of Cumberland, "as with our last letters we certified the names of such of the Grahams as we to our understandings have returned, with license or without, so I heare there are still mo coming daily, which as we then wrote, is greatly to the dislike of the better and truer sorte of his Majesties subjects here, and it is like toles ther be some order shortly taken as well to stry those not yet come, as to send away or otherwise to take some severe course with those already come without lycense, that they will all be shortly at home agayne."

The Privy Council in the meantime had instructed the Commissioners on the 19th of October, that they have "taken order with the Viscount Lisle, Governour of Flushing, that none from henceforth shall have any

"passe, nor be allowed to come over without special licence from his Majestic, or of us of his Privy Counsell, finding now that the error in granting such passportis to those to come over (wherein some are lycensed to stay here two monthis) hath grown, by reason it hath been usull for all governors and there subordinate officers to graunt leave for such stay to the ordinary souldier for his private business, and that it was not knowne to the governor or his deputy that these men thus sent over were destyned to remaine there beyond the seas without returning. Concerning those who are now over without any lycense, his Majesty is pleased they be presently proceeded with according to justice, as far forth as the nature of any their former offences may beare. In which case when you shall have proceeded to final judgement by authority of your Commission, you shall doe well to cause them be saufe kept in prison, untill his Majestic upon your certificate be made farther acquainted with the matter, and thereupon some other direction given you in that behalfe."

Their attention was directed to some passports, signed "Phillip Thornington," who was no captain of any of the companies, and whose signature, therefore, must be presumed to be counterfeited."

From a letter to the Privy Council of 14th Nov. 1605, it appears that of the 72 Grahams sent to Flushing, only 14 now remained there, the rest having returned home.

A List of "the names of some speciall malefactours upon the border (fol. 63), reveals a sad condition of affairs:

"Edward Armstrong, alias Antous Edward of Williabeey, for 12 murthers."

"John Armstrong, alias Jock Sowluggis, for divers murtheris, especially for ripping a womans belly, taking out her child alive, cutting the woman's throate, and leaving her and her child dead in the road way. This was done by the direction of the said Edward Armstrong, who was also present at the deed doing."

"Andrew Armstrong, alias Iugrees Androwe, for murther."

"George Bell of Bowbanck, { For killing Wm. Urwin, Bell, alias Will of Carlioll { win, and divers other fellowies."

"Richard Urwin, junr., { Sonnes of William Urwin of Grelhay, that slewe Francis Urwin, Mathewe, { the Provost of Dunfreis, for killing of John Newton, besydes diverse other fellowies since the King's Proclamation."

"Richard Urwin, alias Wattyes Ritchie, for killing the Provost of Dunfreis, and diverse other spoiles and burnings since the King's Proclamation, for some of which he standeth indyted."

"Andrew Hetherington, alias Andrewe of the Riggfoote, for killing of Gleny Beauchamp, and diverse spoils and burnings since the King's Proclamation."

"Robert Armstrong, alias Robt Sandy, for killing of Carmegill, and for being an outlawe these 9 years."

"Christopher Urwin, alias Gifford Carleton, for taking of Wtherlipp, spoiling and burning, since the King proclaimed, a murtherer and an outlaw."

"Richard Urwin, alias Kokies Richee, condemned of murther at Carlioll, since the King proclaimed, besydes a famous theefe for many yeares."

"Edward Blenkinsopp, } condemned of burglary and John Blenkinsopp - } felony."

"Thomas Blenkinsopp, who with the former, Blenkinsoppes were theifis, spoilers, and burners, of riding, with banners displayed in open day, forrowes since the King proclaimed, for which they stand dyverse tymes indyted at Carlioll."

At folio 63b is a "copie of the Grames Petition to his Majestic," setting forth "that they and others inhabiting within the bounds of Eske and Leven, being the borders of the Realm of England against Scotland, are men brought upp in ignorance, and not having had meaves to learne their due obedience to God, and your most excellent Majestic, of late and immediately after the death of the Queen's most excellent Majestic, your Majesties late deare sister, did disorderly and tumultuously assembe ourselves with all the warlike force and power that they could make, and being so disorderlie assembled, did invade the inlande parte of the East parte of the county of Cumberland, and spoiled many of your subjects of England with fire,

sword, robbing and reaving of their goods, and murdering and taking prisoners the persons of the same, which our misdeemeanour, albeit we cannot excuse by any ignorance, for that by the lawes of God we doe knowe that all rebelling, reaving, and murthers, are altogether forbidden, yet see it is, that some among us of evil and corrupt judgment did perawade us, that untill your Majestic was a crowned Kinge within the realme of England, that the lawe of the same kingdome did cease and was of no force, and that all actis and offences whatsoever done and committed in the meane tyme, were not by the common justice of this realme, punishable by force, of the which malicious error put into our heads, as deceived men, and believing over redely that grasse nuthruth, we did most injuriously run upon your Majesties inland subjectis, and did theme many wronges, both by syer, sword, and taking there goodes, in such sort as before we have acknowledged."

After profession of their sorrow, they beseech his Majesty that he will be pleased "now at our most humble suite to graunt unto us the saving of our lives which now is in your highnes, by the justice of your lawes to take from us at your highnesse good pleasure, and that your Majestic will be pleased to relegate and banish us (as a tumultuous collony) into some other parte of your kingdome, there to spend the residue of our miserable and sorrowful dayes in lamenting and sorrowing for our offences."

This would seem to have preceded the resolution come to of transporting the Grahams to the Low Countries.

The King probably wished to try the experiment of rooting out the barbarous borderers from their native haunts, and exposing them to fresh and more healthy influences and motives among strangers abroad. He had a few years before tried a colony of a different description, when he transported a body of gentlemen and industrious lowlanders from the county of Fife, with the view of forming a Settlement in the Lewis, and turning to account the fertility of the island, which had been neglected by the rude and ignorant natives.

In this case the Colonists also returned to their own country, but it was on account of the opposition and hatred to which their position in the island exposed them, and because they were unable to maintain their hold in it.

The petition of the Grahams is followed by a curious list of "the names of those that standis in feade with otheris," and is somewhat ominous for the peace of the country:—

- "1. Imprimis, Yonngis and Witheringtons.
- "2. Item betweene Yonngis and Hallis.
- "3. Item betweene Yonngis and Ogles.
- "4. Item betweene the Burnes and Collingwoods.
- "5. Item betweene the Burnes in Watshoe and Dyck with his complices.
- "6. Item betwene the Davisons and Pottis.
- "7. Item betwene the Rodderfords and Pottis.
- "8. Item betwene the Rodderfords and Fenwicke.
- "9. Item betwene the Elliotis and Carletone.
- "10. Item betwene the Elliotis and Doddis.
- "11. Item betwene the Elliotis and Ridleys with the Weltons.
- "12. Item betwene the Armstrongis and the Ridleys.
- "13. Item betwene the Trumbles and the lurd of Larva.
- "14. Item betwene the Trumbles and Fosters.
- "15. The Grayes and the Fissets.
- "16. Grayes and Ruderfarthis.
- "17. Grayes and Auslies."

The subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners, with full copies of the letters received, and written by them, are continued to the end of the volume. Among the letters are several from Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, and Lord William Howard, the "Belted Wif" of Border history.

The last entries are dated in January 1606.

It appears to me that a calendar of this volume would furnish very valuable and authentic materials for understanding the stato of border society and life, at the interesting period of transition to which it relates.

JOHN STUART.

## THE PAPERS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MORTON AT DALVAUGH.

The charters and papers illustrating the history and descent of the great family of Douglas, represented by the Earl of Morton, are arranged in numerous boxes in the Charter Room at Dalnashy, and sections from them have been printed for the *Annals of Scotland* in two volumes entitled "Registrum Honoris de Morton."

Besides these there is an extensive collection of letters and papers, relating not only to the family of Morton, but also to the house of Locheven, one of which, Sir William Douglas, on the failure of the last heir in the entail of the earldom of Morton in 1549, succeeded to the estates and honours of Morton as sixth Earl.

These have been arranged in twelve folio volumes, which are likewise placed in the Charter Room.

Lord Morton most readily consented to my inspection of all his papers, but the present Report is confined to the latter series, in which I have just referred to twelve of them in the order of the volumes.

I.—*Morton Papers.—Original documents, 1471–1616.*

Most of these are found in the volume entitled "Munimenta Vestimenta Comitatus de Morton," one of the two to which I have referred.

Among those by whom they are subscribed are "Angus," "James G." (Arran), "Lennox," "Duncan Campbell of Glencairn," "Drumblair," "Mar," "Morton," "James Regent," "Hastyrre," "John Regent," "Glas, Earl of Fife," "James Knyth," "James Stewart."

II.—*Royal Letters, 1478–1559.*

The earlier of these are formal warrants and precepts. There are a good many letters from King James VI. to the Laird of Locheven. In one of these, dated 24th August 1561, he applies to him as donor of the ward of the earldom of Buchan, on behalf of Henry Douglas, in the matter of his removing from the lands of Fetter, Lethin, and Lethbridge "substantially alleged, and still" and "apud possessionem et possessionem" three requests that he may be allowed to continue in possession of the same during the year of his life.

A few days afterwards (on 24th August 1561) the king sent another letter to the Laird, extremely more urgent than the first, on behalf of Murray, with a characteristic possession in his majesty's handwriting, "and" "in quite of this estate and man's estate."

There is a series from King Charles I. to the Earl of Morton in 1627, relative to a levy of 200 men for the king's service in France, and many precepts for payments to be made by the Earl as Royal Treasurer.

III.—*Letters, 1566–1597.*

These are from upwards of 50 different writers, mostly of local standing, and they relate to matters of no public importance. A good many are not strictly speaking letters, but receipts and proclivities.

IV.—*Original documents, 1570–1570.*

Among these are several of considerable interest.

One is a letter from Wentworth (Earl of Strafford) to Lord Morton, dated Dindin Castle, 13th September, 1635. He excuses himself for delay in answering the Earl's letter, and adds, "I have not yet received any direction" "at all from his Majesty concerning the plantation of Ormond, neither do I know or can conjecture how" "far his majesty's title thereto will stand good" "and therefore am I the less willing to say much" "thereof, until I have a more certain ground for my" "warrant in that particular."

In 1661 is a precept by William Edmonstone of Dunbreath relative to a brief of Mortuary.

There are two letters from King James V. concerning the marriage of Lord Morton's daughter, Henrietta.

Two letters from James Stewart afterwards Earl of Murray to his mother, the Lady of Locheven; the one from Aberdeen 20th October 1562, the other without date.

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, to his sister, the Lady of Locheven.

Letters by Henry and Mary to William Douglas to keep in his hands the place of Locheven, and providing that it should be potent at their Majesties' command. Subscribed by both at Edinburgh, November 15th, 1563.

Warrant by Henry and Mary to charge James, Earl of Morton, to compare before the Privy Council, March 19th, 1565.

Letter from Barnley, dated November 22, 1565, subscribed "Henry II." to the Laird of Locheven, stating that he has taken order "throughout the place for" "restraint of shooting with gunnes," and the Laird being sheriff of these parts, he commands him to apprehend all who "used to shoot contrary our order," and particularly "John Schaw, a common sluter, and to" "send him with his gun to us whenever we chance to" "be."

Letter by Queen Mary, dated Alton, 31st July 1566, to the Laird of Locheven, announcing her intention to prepare person to repair "sincerely towards Jedburgh," and thank you "just as in our fair upper sat subject," "that our lord being any quiett we may the more" "easily put order in the country," and because of the necessity of her being well accompanied by her friends "with their honestables and substantial friends bodin" "in warlike manner," asking him to meet her at Peebles on the 13th of August, and to remain with her for 15 days.

1567. Contemporary copy of a bond betwixt certain noblemen and Sir James Hildour of Pittendreich, Keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh, agreeing to release the Queen from Bothwell's "thralldom." On the back of this bond is the copy of a letter from England concerning the murder of Henry Barnley, dated 24th May (no year).

[See printed Robertson, Appendix No. xx.]

Contemporary copy of the Earl of Murray's Testament, April 2, 1567, he being in readiness to depart forth "of the realm."

Contemporary copy of Declaration by the Queen on the state of the Realm. Edinburgh, June 4th, 1567.

Warrant for committing Mary Queen of Scots to Locheven, June 14th, 1567.

Notarial Protest, dated 24th July 1567, by William Douglas of Locheven, in presence of Queen Mary, touching her detourment of the Crown in favour of her son. It sets forth that he having entered the chamber of the Queen and stated that he has come to know how in his absence her Majesty had demitted the Crown on the previous day, he now wishes to learn whether the act had been done of her own will and in concert. Thereupon the Queen homologated the act, and declared that she had not been compelled, and Douglas protests that hereafter she should not be held to have been a captive and under restraint at the doing thereof.

[The instrument warrants the interview and speeches in Scotch.]

Letter from Sir William Kirkcaldy to the Laird of Locheven, dated Edinburgh Castle June 1st (1567).

Copy of two letters from the Nobility of Scotland to the Duke of Alva, one in Latin, dated at Largs, July 24th, 1568.

"Copy of my Lord Angus's cypher" (his mode of signing his name) from the Queen, December 16th, 1564.

Letter from Mary Queen of Scots to "our Reverend" "father the archbishop of St. Andrews," dated "off Houtoun, 8p 17 1568."

"Your good counsailes."

"MAIRIE R."

Letter from the Earl of Huntly to the Queen. Aberdeen, Jan. 8, 1568.

Letter from the Earl of Argyll to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1568.

Letter from Lord Herries to the Archbishop, August 13th, 1568.

Letter from the Lords of Scotland to Queen Elizabeth, 1567 1570.

Letter from the Earl of Mar to the Laird of Locheven from Stirling Castle, January 29, 1569.

Bond (not dated) signed by Glencairn, Mar, Rathven, Ochiltre, and others, for pursuing the murderers of the Earl of Murray.

Letter from John Knox to the Laird of Locheven.

[This letter is not in its place—having been sent with another paper to Southampton to be photographed.]

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, to the Chamberlain of St. Andrews, asking him to deliver the Castle of St. Andrews to the Laird of Locheven. From Stirling Castle, April 10th, 1570.

Letter subscribed by the Earls of Morton, Mar, and Glencairn to the Laird of Locheven, touching the



delivering of the Castle of St. Andrews. April 15th, 1570.

Letter of the same date to the Laird of Rankeillor, signed by the said Earls.

Letter from the Earl of Lennox, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven. October 28th, 1570.

Two lists of people of the name of Hamilton, beginning with the Duke of Chatelherault.

Letter from David Arnot, of that ilk, 1563.

Alexr. Betoun, Chamberlain of Dunfermline, 1536.

James Colville, of Uchiltre, Comptroller, 1538.

Robert Colville, of Cleishe.

Thomas Dury, of that ilk, 1586.

John Erskine, of Dun, 1588.

Dame Eliz. Gordon, Lady of Gycht, 1597.

Laird of Inverleithe.

Sir William Keithe.

Mr. Wm. Lundyne, of that ilk.

Wm. Maitland, of Lethingtoun, 1564.

Walter Ogilvy, of Findlater, 1586.

Sir Wm. Scot, of Balwery.

David Wemyss, of that ilk.

#### V.—“Original Documents, 1571-1618.”

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven, touching an advertisement which he had received of a plot for carrying off the Earl of Northumberland from Lochleven Castle. March 16th, 1571.

The “advertisement” proceeded from the Marshall of Berwick and Randolph, who came to the Earl from St. Johnstone, and made him privy to what they had recently heard from England, and that “A practyse” was in heid and to be execute about the end of this “month, or beginning of next, for conveying away of the Earl of Northumberland out of Lochleven, either to the Castel of Edinburgh, or then to Aberdene, and that thar sould be sumthing also attemptit aganis the King. Howsoever it be, the advertisement is not to be contemptit, for it is thocht the Lord Seytonis speciall message from Duke Dalua tendis to this end.” “Keep this to yourself and provide for the worst.”

27th March 1572. “Thou, Regent,” writes to the Laird of Lochleven that he has spoken with the Marshall and Mr. Randolph “quha lettis us to understand that they haif instructioun to satisfie yon toward my Lord of Northumberland,” and concludes by asking him to come to Leith.

Letter from the Countess of Northumberland to the Earl, her husband. March 21st, 1572. It is signed, “Your L. most humble wife, A. Northumberland.”

Letter subscribed “William Stewart,” and dated from Brissellis, Dec. 23rd, 1576, anent “the twa tratours of Bodwelliauch.”

Letter dated at Holyrood Hous, from James, Earl of Morton, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven. March 29th, 1577.

Two letters from the Earl of Morton, one dated April 8th, 1577, from Thomptall to the Laird of Lochleven; the other dated May 12th, 1577,—both about a dispute between the Laird and the Abbot of Arbroath.

Three letters from the Earl of Morton to the Laird of Lochleven, dated 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1577.

Extract of Discharge in Parliament to the Earl of Morton of his “regiment” of the kingdom. March 12th, 1577.

Letter from the Earl of Morton to the Lord Chancellor. Dalkeith, March 16th, 1577.

Writ concerning the delivery of the Castle of Edinburgh by James, Earl of Morton, to the Commissioners appointed by the King, signed by the Earl and the Commissioners at Dalkeith, 20th March 1577.

Extract of an Act of Convention at Stirling Castle choosing a Council. March 24th, 1577.

Letter from the King to the Laird of Lochleven desiring him to repair towards the borders. October 15th, 1578.

Letter from King Henry III., of France, addressed, “A Monsieur Lochleven” recommending “le Seigneur D'Aubigny,” at Paris. June 30th, 1579.

Letters and papers about the “warding” of the Earl of Morton and the Laird of Lochleven. 1580-1.

A good many letters from King James VI. to the Earl of Morton. 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592.

“Advice of the Commissioners of the Kirk to his Majesty, anent the present danger of the Kirk. October 17th, 1593.

Letter from Lord Herys to the Earl of Morton. Terregles, May 6th, 1594.

Letter, subscribed “Daniel Archdeacon,” to the Earl of Morton, requesting him to be present as his “god-father” at a combat betwixt him and Francis Mowbray.

He says that he has been made an instrument for revealing the plots and practices which Francis Mowbray had intended against his Prince; and for want of proof to make known his treasons. “I am constrained by force of armes to prove him a traitor to his King and contric, and by the power of God to compell him to confess his fautes [etc.], and forasmuch as the trial of this matter is to be performed by a combat betwene Francis and me, and the costome in such case is that euerye on of the champions is to choose 2 godfathers, he being all readie provided for his parte; I have thought good to provide meself, choosing your Lordship as a nobleman indued with true christianitie, louing your Prince an contric [etc.]. Wednesday next being the 5th day of Januarie shall be the day appointed for the combat. From the Castell of Edenbrogh this 27 of December 1602.”

#### VI.—*Letters of Sir William Douglas, of Lochleven, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Morton.*

To his wife and son.

Five letters of his son James, Commendator of Melros. Three of Thomas Lyon, Master of Glamis.

Letters from William, seventh Earl of Morton, to King Charles I.; and to the Marquis of Hamilton, 1633-43.

Eight letters from the Countess of Morton.

Six letters from Anna Villiers, Lady Dalkeith, to the Earl of Morton.

Letter from “Anne Dalkeith” to her uncle, the Duke of Buckingham.

Seven letters from Lord Dalkeith to his father, written from Paris and other places abroad, 1627-41.

Four letters from Christian, Countess of Devonshire, daughter of Edward, first Lord Bruce, of Kinloss; married in 1608 to William Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Devonshire. About 1639.

Letters subscribed “B. Suffolke” (Barbara Villiers, wife of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and sister to the Earl of Morton), to her nephew, Mr. Robin Douglas.

Letter from Barbara Villiers to the Earl of Morton, her most honoured grandchild, 1656.

Letters from the Viscount Grandison, Westminster, 1632.

From the Earl of Hollande, Kensington, 1647. The Earl and Countess of Nottingham, the Earl of Pembroke, &c.

Eighteen letters from Robert, eighth Earl of Morton (formerly Lord Dalkeith) to his brother, Sir James Douglas, &c., in 1649.

#### VII., VIII., IX.—“*Letters of Noblemen and Gentlemen.*” 3 vols.

(Vol. 1.)—VII.—1620-1648.

Letters addressed to William, seventh Earl of Morton, by:—

William, Earl of Airth, 1633.

William, Earl of Angus, 1633.

James, Earl of Annandale, 1626-1642.

Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll. 4 letters from Brussels, 1620-1626.

Archibald, 8th Earl of Argyll, created Marquis in 1641. 26 letters, 1627-56.

John, Duke of Argyll, 1715.

Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, 1630-32.

James, Earl of Buchan, 1628.

Michael, Lord Burghly, 1637.

James, Earl of Callander, 1648.

John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsey.

William, Earl of Dalhousie, 1637.

Charles, Earl of Dunfermline.

John, Lord Erskine. 7 letters, 1627-8.

George, Lord Gordon.

James, 3rd Marquis of Hamilton. 16 letters, 1627.

The Marchioness of Hamilton.

(Vol. 2.)—VIII.

James, Earl of Home, 1627.

George, Marquis of Huntly.

William, Lord Keith.

John, 2nd Earl of Kinghorne. 11 letters, 1627-43.

Thomas, Lord Kirendbright, 1642.

William, Earl of Lanark, 1642-48.



arranged in a series of boxes, with reference to an excellent inventory of the whole.

For purposes of local and family history they are of great value, but there are no documents of political importance among them. The collection of letters begin in 1609 (Sect. VII. of the Inventory), but they seem to be mostly on matters of business and domestic details.

If it should be considered suitable for the purposes of the Commission to preserve the accounts of Earl Patrick's life which he has left, especially of his improvements in building, furnishing, and ornamenting his Castle of Glamis, it seems to me that such details would contribute very useful materials for a knowledge of the condition of the country in the 17th century, and I have reason to believe that Lord Strathmore will readily permit the "Records," contracts, and inventories left by Earl Patrick, to be used for this purpose by the Commission.

JOHN STUART.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE AT BRECHIN CASTLE.

In my report on the Earl of Dalhousie's papers last year I stated that the greater number of the manuscripts were not accessible at the time of my inspection. Having learned that they had been restored to their places in the library, I took an opportunity while in the neighbourhood, at Montrose, for the purpose of examining the records of the burgh, to return to Brechin Castle, where I examined the manuscripts of which the following is a list:—

1. Collections from the Records of Parliament. By John Corss, Under Keeper of the Registers in the laigh Parliament House. A transcript.
2. Observations and Minutes of Privy Council. By Sir Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden.
3. A collection of Charters, Evidents, and Antiquities. By the Earl of Hadinton. Transcribed in 3 vols.  
Vol. I., pp. 1005.  
Vol. II., pp. 948.  
Vol. III., pp. 934.
4. *Extracta e Cronica Scotie*. Transcript. pp. 299. "The 'Extracta de Cronica' was given to Henry Synelar, Dean of Glasgow by Wil. Bishop of Dunblane, 1550."
5. *Cronicum Walteri de Gyseburne de Gestis Regum*. Transcript. pp. 244.  
In same vol. (pp. 403) is *Traitez entre les Roys de France et les Roys d'Ecosse*.
6. The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen. By Sir John Scot. A contemporary copy.
7. Chronicle of Affairs in England and Scotland, &c., from 1547 to 1665. In a hand of the 17th century.
8. Balfoure's Practiques. A thick folio.
9. A Compend of the Scottish Laws. A thick folio.
10. Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland. "Ex libris Roberti Mylne, scribæ." A copy of the 17th century.
11. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*. 2 vols. folio. Transcript.
12. Catalogue of Scottish Bishops. Transcript. pp. 213.
13. *Chart. Priorat. S. Andree*. A transcript. The original chartulary belongs to Lord Dalhousie, but is in Edinburgh at present.
14. *Chartularium de Dunfermlyn*. Transcript.
15. *Chartularium Episcopatus Brechinensis*. The original record, which was printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1876.
16. A volume of Charters, entitled "Melross, Coldstream, Lindores, Sterling." A transcript.
17. *Registrum Monasterii de Cambuskenneth*. Transcript.
18. *Registrum Chart. de Dryburgh et Balmerinach*. 1 vol. Transcript.
19. The Chartulary of Paisley. A transcript.
20. *Chartul. Abbi. de Neuhottle*. A transcript.
21. "Andrew Wilson's Chronicle." A transcript, which does not specify the original from which it was copied.
22. It begins thus:—"Heir followis ye Prolog, but failit of the Cronicle causit original." "The first chapter tells but little." "Q. What Queen this book translatit was?" "The pe to end on page 825 with the line—" "Hys name was John de..."

After this the chronicles begin. "In ye tyme yat Moyses the prophete," going on to page 18, which ends, "for dredour of Wallace, and durst not abyde in ye feild."

22. *Registrum de Aberbrothock*. A transcript.
  23. *Chartularium de Keleho*. A transcript.
  24. *Chartul. Episcopat Moravien*. A transcript.
  25. "Miscellaneous Collections." 5 vols. Transcripts of Records and Charters from most of the principal charter rooms of Scottish families.
  - "This third volume of collections (finished in the year 1730) contains some writts of Holyrood House Abbey and of the Priory of North Berwick; and many others of different kinds which I bought or were given me by different hands. The rest I copied from the originals or from the publick records, and as marked in the book from whom I had them, and wher they are to be found." [Note by Mr. H. Maule.]
  26. "Miscellaneous Collections." 1 vol.
  27. *Registrum Cartarum Prioratus de Binham in Agro Norfolensi*. Transcribed from the original record in Biblioth. Cott. (Cland. D. XIII.)
  28. *Do Antiquitate Gentis Scotorum, Contra Anglorum Calumnias [et] Mendacia*. Authore, Magistro Roberto Maule, Officiali seu Commissario S. Andree. Fideliter descript. ex autographo penes Comitum de Panmure, manu authoris.
  - "The author's original MS. is in Edinburgh, as I am told."
  29. Observations upon the Rise and Progress of the late Rebellion against King Charles the First, in so far as it was carried on by a malcontent Faction in Scotland under pretext of Reformation. By H. Guthrie, Bishop of Dunkeld.
  30. "Chartularium seu Registrum vetus Ecclesie Glasguensis in Scotia." From the original in the Scots College at Paris. The transcript has been partially collated by Mr. Thomas Innes, whose corrections occasionally appear, and by whom the headings or descriptions of the charters are inserted.
  - At page 261 is a Writ by William, Bishop of Glasgow, providing that there shall be a perpetual vicar pensionary in the church of Kilbride, March 27. 1417, with this note by Innes: "I found this piece among my 'papers forgotten, when I gave in to my lord the rest 'of the records of Glasgow.'"
  31. The History of the Picts. By Henry Maule, of Melgum.
  32. A volume of Treatises on Naval Law. By Alex. King, I.U.L., et in suprema Edinburgensi curia, Advocati et Amiranthis delegati Jurisdictionem in Scotia exerceanti.
  33. *Martines Reliquie divi Andree*. A transcript.
  34. The Genealogies of the Nobility of Scotland, present and extinct, collected from history; and some other records and reports of people. 1674-6.
- Most of the transcripts were made for Mr. Henry Maule of Kelly, and the Earl of Panmure his brother, in the early part of last century. There are few of the manuscripts of which the whole or parts have not been printed since that time; but the chartulary of Binham, and many of the charters in the miscellaneous volumes, have not yet been printed.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERLIE AT CORTACHY CASTLE.

The family of Ogilvy is one of great antiquity and importance in the shire of Angus.

The stock from which it sprang was that of the Pictish Mormaers or rulers of the district, who about the time of David I. came to be known as Earls of Angus. In our early annals Gillibride, son of Gilchrist, is styled the second Earl of Angus, and Gilbert his third son may be regarded as the founder of the House of Ogilvy. To him King William the Lion made a grant of a territory in the parish of Glamis, which has long been known as the Glen of Ogilvy, and from which Gilbert took his surname.

From a second son of the house thus founded was descended Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus.

"Stout and manfull, bould and wyght," who fell in repelling an invader of highland eastern at Glenherrie near Blairgowrie in 1392.

The descendants of Sir Walter far eclipsed in importance the old house in the Glen of Ogilvy from which



An order, dated Leith, 24th Nov. 1652, by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates, allowing to Lady Helen Ogilvy, wife of Lord Airly, a fifth part of what is received as the rents of his lands.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Airly to his son at Court, Jan. 1663, requesting him, among other things, to get a letter from the King to the keeper of the Great Seal to seal the Patent of precedence over the Earl of Findlater, "which was stopped at the Great Seal, notwithstanding that Charles I. and the present King had declared under their hands that the precedence over Findlater does of right belong to us."

There is another letter, No. 1641, on the same subject in Dec. 1663. The writ which the Earl was desirous of getting was not issued till June 1665. It forms No. 1302 of the Inventory.

A writ by King James VI., ordering those indebted in payment of the small teinds and vicarage of Mains of Tantallon to pay them to Patrick Home, younger, of Polwart, keeper thereof.

Several letters written in 1633 by Sir Patrick Ruthven, serving under Gustavus Adolphus, addressed to the Lord Ogilvy.

Several licenses from General Monek. One of them, written by himself to Lord Ogilvy and the rest of the gentlemen of the shire of Angus, desires them to raise a watch of 40 men to preserve the country against rebels.

Letter dated 22nd January 1666, sent from Tynningham by Lord Hadington with pigeons.

Letter dated Edzell, 16th July 1667, signed "J. Lindsay Edzell," among other things asks for the loan of his Lordship's goshawk.

It seems to me that a brief calendar of the "Miscellaneous" papers, and of those just described, would preserve a good many useful facts for the historical student, and I therefore recommend that such should be made.

JOHN STUART.

#### THE PAPERS BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF STAIR.

The family of Dalrymple is of considerable antiquity in Ayrshire, and one of its members acquired the lands of Stair, by marriage with Agnes Kennedy, the heiress, in the middle of the 15th century.

The family first rose into prominence in the person of James Dalrymple, of Stair, born in 1619, who after beginning life as a soldier, took to the study of law, and became eminent as a Judge, and Institutional Writer, having been created Viscount Stair in 1690, and dying in 1695. His son John, Secretary of State for Scotland, created Earl of Stair in 1703, will be remembered for his connexion with the Massacre of Glencoe, and his great zeal in carrying through the treaty of Union with England, for which he was one of the Commissioners.

His son John, second Earl of Stair, K.T., began his military career at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, afterwards distinguishing himself in the campaigns of Marlborough. In 1715 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, and after the death of Louis XIV. was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court, from which he was recalled in 1720.

In 1742 he was made Field Marshal of the forces, and sent as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Holland. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army in Flanders, serving under King George II. at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, soon after which he retired from the service.

The papers at Oxenford, to which through the kind permission of Lord Stair I. received ready access, consist partly of the charters and papers, forming the titles to his many baronies and landed estates, which do not call for special remark. Another series, entitled "The Stair Papers," consists of the despatches, instructions, and correspondence of Field Marshal Lord Stair at various periods between 1709 and 1746, and a separate volume includes letters addressed to Sir Patrick Hamilton, of Preston, and others, 1646-1689.

The Stair Papers have been arranged in 23 volumes folio, and 1 volume 4to.

The latter vol. contains letters from 1715 to 1720. One series, from February to August 1715, is written from London to the Earl of Stair at Paris. They bear no signatures, but are supposed to have been written by Col. Charles Cathcart, and generally relate to regimental matters and political news.

There are various letters from "John Murray" (Earl of Mar) to "Capt. John Brown" (Earl of Stair), from

the year 1716 to the year 1720. After a time the correspondents give their real signatures. Those in 1719 from the Earl of Mar are dated from Geneva.

There are also other letters from Whitehall, without signature, devoted to political gossip.

Of the folio series, which is entitled "Original letters and other papers, being the correspondence of John, second Earl of Stair, during the period when Ambassador at the Court of France, 1709-1746,"—

Vol. I. contains general correspondence from the year 1709 to the year 1714, and among others, letters from—

The Secretaries of State. Whitehall.

Lord Townshend, from Vienna.

Mr. Adam Cardonell. The Hague.

I. Walpole. The Hague.

Lord Albemarle. A Tournay.

Secretary Stanhope.

Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Halifax.

The Magistrates of Stranraer, with an address to the King.

Tho. Agnew. The Hague.

Memorial for the President of the Session in Scotland, 1714.

Memorandum, in French, about an Article of the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht.

The first letter in the volume is from H. Boyle, Whitehall, 27th December 1709, and enforces the necessity of vigorous action by the allies in the war against France, adding that the Queen had written letters to the several states and princes of the alliance to exert themselves on this occasion; and for the most part the correspondence relates to public affairs.

Vol. II. Volume second contains among others,—

Letter from the Queen to the Earl of Stair, asking him to demand of Matthew Prior, the former Ambassador, all instructions and letters since he was sent to France, 1711.

Instructions by the King, to the Earl of Stair, "Our Minister at the Court of our good brother the Most Christian King," 30th April 1715.

A key to the cyphers, of which a great many are used in this and the succeeding volumes.

The words are represented by Arabic numerals: e.g., Baron is "102," &c.

Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair to various persons during the year (1715), in some of which cypher is partially used.

Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall.

"Copy of the private letter sent to Mr. Stanhope, dated 8 March 1715." Another, on the following day, sent by Phillips, the messenger.

Lettre particulier to Mr. Stanhope, 15th March.

Mr. Stanhope's letters to the Earl are partly in cypher. One dated February 1715 expresses the King's great satisfaction with Lord Stair's mission.

The bulk of the volume is of letters from I. Walpole from the Hague. They are on public affairs, and some of them have the reading of the cypher interlined above the figures.

Vol. III. A. In this volume is an intercepted letter of King James to the Republic of Venice, addressed to Mr. Higgins, dated 18th October 1715.

Intercepted letter of Mr. Higgins conveying the above letter, 19th December 1715.

Letters from Prince Eugenio de Sauoye, dated from Vienna: From "Au camp deuant Temesuar, 1716." From "Au camp deuant Belgrad, 1717."

Letters from—

Lord Cobham, formerly Sir Rich. Temple. Vienna.

Monsieur L. Schaub. Vienna.

Baron de Hildenberg. Vienna.

Sir Jas. Abercromby [about state of sluices and canals]. Dunkirk.

General Cadogan. Brussels.

Mr. Leathes. The Hague.

I. Walpole, Brussels. Brussels.

Mr. Mollerus. The Hague.

Paul Methuen. Madrid.

George Bubb. Madrid.

Alexander Cunningham. Venice.

Vol. III. B. Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair to various individuals, from 1715 to 1720, principally of private letters to Secretary Stanhope and Secretary Craggs, with copies of dispatches, memoirs, and pieces on public affairs.

Vol. IV. General correspondence during the year 1714, apparently of less importance than the last; letters from many private correspondents.

Vol. V. Letters from the Earl of Stair, but chiefly letters to him from Secretary Stanhope, P. Matheson, &c.

Vol. VI. Letters to Lord Stair from—  
 Mr Alex. Cunningham, 1716. Vienna.  
 Mr F. Marberg. Biber.  
 Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.  
 Secretary Stanhope. Hanover.  
 Mons. de l'Aumait. Florence and Geneva.  
 Earl Cadogan and Mr. Joseph. Brussels.  
 Lord Cadogan and Mr. Walpole. The Hague.  
 Com. Bulfinch and Col. Stanhope. Madrid.  
 Mr Jas. Abercrombie. Dordrecht.  
 Lord Newcastle. Als-la-Chapelle.  
 Col. Cadogan. London.  
 Major Genl. Blakeney. London.

Vol. VII. General correspondence for 1714 and letters to Lord Stair. (1) From Earl of Bathurst about the state of the place in Luxembourg. (2) Copy of an order from him to Mr. Cadogan in French.  
 Letters from Mr. Rowley. Biber.  
 Mons. de l'Aumait. Cologne.  
 Jas. Walpole. Edinburgh.  
 [About the reduction of Als-la-Chapelle, &c.]  
 One good letter, with account of movements in Flanders.

A very short account seems, but all apparently on public affairs.

Vol. VIII. General correspondence, from September to December 1714.

The collection is very uninteresting; the writers are of less importance, but the letters are on public affairs.

Vol. IX. Letters from George I. to the Princess of Orange, 2nd May 1715.

Letters from the Earl of Stair to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Crawford, during 1715.

Letters from Mr. Addison and Secretaries of State at Whitehall.

Mr. Henry St. John. Geneva.  
 Mr. Matheson. Paris.  
 Mr. Faldin and Col. Stanhope. Madrid.  
 Mr. Crawford writes about the movements of the Pretender, and the Earl of Mar, and the Jacobite forces.  
 Earl Stanhope.

Vol. X. Works in letters from—  
 Mr. Stanhope, 1715. Vienna.  
 Mr. de la Rochelle. Vienna.  
 Le Comte de Saxe. Vienna.  
 Mr. Norrie. Amsterdam.  
 Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.  
 Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Vienna.  
 Earl of Cadogan. The Hague.  
 Mr. Walpole. The Hague.  
 Mr. McMahon. The Hague.  
 Mr. James Abercrombie. Dordrecht.  
 Mons. Armandeau and Lamoignon. Dordrecht.  
 James Stanhope. Hanover.  
 all on public affairs.

Vol. XI. General correspondence, from January to July 1715.

Vol. XII. Ditto, from August to December, both very miscellaneous.

Vol. XIII. A. Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair, 1715.

Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall (Craggs and Stanhope) during this year.

Copy letter from Earl Stair and Stanhope to Sir George Byng, 21st January 1715.

Letter, Earl Stanhope to Byng.

Earl Stair to Byng, from Paris, about his expedition, and generally on the affairs of Europe.

Earl Stair to the Abbe d'Bois.

Earl Stair to Lord Stanhope, 2th October 1715,—partially.

Draft letter, Earl Stair to Col. Stanhope.

Ditto, Earl Stair to M. de Bapstain.

Letter, Earl Stair to Col. Stanhope.  
 [The copies seem often to be the original drafts.]

Vol. XIII. B. Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall to Lord Stair during 1715.

Copy letter by Sir D. Dalrymple, Bart., to the Duke of Hamilton (20th November 1714), about the objections to the introduction of French troops by sea, stating that they were not shared in by the Commissioners appointed to treat of the Union. A long letter founded on the articles of Union. [This last letter is in Vol. I.]

Vol. XIV. Letters (1715), from—  
 Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.  
 Col. Lamoignon and Mr. Armstrong. Dunkirk.  
 Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Vienna.  
 M. de Bapstain. Vienna.  
 Mons. Faldin. Vienna.  
 Lord Albemarle. The Hague.  
 Mr. Walpole. The Hague.  
 Earl Cadogan. The Hague.  
 Mons. de l'Aumait. Vienna.

Vol. XV. Instructions and additional instructions to Sir George Byng, Knight and Baronet, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, May and July 1715, and orders by Sir George to the Captain of H.M. Ship.

Letters from Sir Genl. Byng to Lord Stair, dated chiefly from Naples.

Many letters from M. d'Aumait. Geneva.

Earl Stanhope. Madrid.

Copies of letters from Earl Stanhope to Secretary Craggs. Madrid.

Vol. XVI. General correspondence, from January to April 1715.

Letters from—  
 Mons. Polwarth. St. James.

Mons. Faldin. London.

Copy letter, Cardinal Aumont to the Marquis de Mantes (1715).

Cameron of Locheil to his brother, Major Donald Cameron, 25th March 1715. Paris.

C. 27th March 1715. London.

A good letter "The victory of the Whigs strength is not so great as it was, and begins to grow together in some measure among us little by little, but not as yet so great, as some very great and truly in the administration, and those who are here have been reflecting, as much as we as yet party has begun to show signs."

Vol. XVII. General correspondence, from May to August 1715.

Mr. Ashurst. London.

M. de Bapstain. London.

Vol. XVIII. General correspondence, from September to December 1715. The letters are written to Lord Stair from various places, principally in the Continent.

Vol. XIX. Letters during 1715.

From Charles Fothergill (24th March).

Letters from the Secretaries of State, L. Craggs, Ch. Delaford. London.

Letters to and from M. l'Abbe de Bay.

Copy letter, Earl Stair to Lord Stanhope, 27th May.

"Private." Paris.

Ditto, ditto, 25th July. Paris.

Letter, Lord Stanhope to Lord Stair, 2th December 1715.

Letters dated "Corkin," 10th March 1715, original, on politics. "Good Ed. Cadogan, that he has made the utmost professions of friendship and deference to other folks measures, has certainly shown the contrary; he has a notion of being premier ministre, which I tell you you will with me think a very Irish one."

"The King will be very jealous, and I wish he does not fall sick if he cannot go to Hanover. Let me tell you that Faldin and Stanh. are very sincerely your friends."

Vol. XIX. B. Letters from the Secretaries of State, 1715. Whitehall.

Long detailed answers from Secretary Craggs to letters from Lord Stair, as to French and Spanish politics. On 24th March he writes that he has been hindered from writing by home politics, and "the nature of your dispatches has been such that it was impossible for me to return you any answer till I had received His Majesty's special and particular directions upon them; and they contained matters of such privacy that His Majesty has been willing to take time and advice from his other ministers before he directed me to reply to them."







Sneh retreats were known in early ecclesiastical language as "Deserta," and both in Scotland and Ireland the memory of their primitive occupants is kept up by the term "Disert," or "Dysart," which has been affixed to them.

It thus happens that the territory of Dysart owes its name to the Hermitage of St. Serf, which was doubtless a prominent object of regard when permanent names came to be given; and it would appear that the House, "callit The Hermitage," designed to form part of the dowry of the daughter of Queen Mary's Secretary, had stood in close connexion with the original cave of St. Serf.

Other documents in the Inventory of the papers make reference to the "aikers lying in the Chappells of 'St. Servan,'" and to "the house and yard lying 'immediately beneath the Church of Dysart possess' by Sir Henry Pearson, Chaplain of St. Servan's 'Chappell, in Dysart.'"

The Parish Church was, of course, dedicated to St. Serf. "Sanet Serf's hill" appears in early deeds as a land boundary, and "Sanct Serf's money" was a yearly payment made by the inhabitants of Dysart for purposes connected with his Church.

A Book of Household Expenses, 1564, kept by Robert Oliphant, and regularly balanced and docketed by "Henry Sincklar," the Lord of Dysart. It is bound in the leaves of an old Service Book, and the entries are very minute and curious.

Journal of John Paterson, Archbishop of Glasgow, while in London in the years 1695-6.

This Prelate had been deprived of his see at the time of the Revolution, and was now in London. In his Diary he records his interviews with many of the leading statesmen of the day, whose influence he was soliciting for the royal permission to his return to Scotland. This was, however, denied to him, and he was also prohibited from residing in any of the northern counties of England.

The following is a specimen of the Diary:—

"Jan. 26. Sunday before prayers, Mrs. Strachan told me that she perceived my Lady Warner had a great desire that I should marie her, and said she had told her she had never seen a person since she was a widow that she could marie save me only. She is a most discreet and wise woman, and of an opulent fortune. I am much obliged to her, but am in no thoughts of marrying more." "Earl Arran is still my noble friend, and sent me a bottle of Irish usquebeau, and six bottles of Burgundy, Hermitage, and Frontinige wine."

"Abstract of the account of the Orkneys under the family of Sinclair, being a rough draft only." 16 pp. fol.

Memoirs of the Insurrection in Scotland in 1715. By John, Master of Sinclair. This volume has been printed for the Abbotsford Club.

Besides these records of early date, there is an extensive collection of letters, ranging in date from 1774 to 1830. They were addressed to the first and second Earls of Rosslyn by some of the most eminent political leaders of the period, and relate to many transactions of public interest and importance.

The earliest portion of these were written to the first Lord Rosslyn, better known by his previous title of Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England.

They have only been partially arranged, and are still in their original covers. They consist of:—

1. A series of letters from Lord Clive, beginning in 1774.

2. A very extensive collection of letters from Edmund Burke, ranging over the period from 1780 to 1797.

At the commencement their style is formal, but it grows into one of affection, and many of the letters are long and of great interest. One, dated 13th June 1792, is on the subject of a coalition government, where the writer says, "I think with you almost in everything."

Writing on 12th December 1794, Burke recommends a literary aspirant, Mr. Wilde, of Edinburgh, and subscribes "your obliged and most unhappy friend." Among the letters is a paper entitled "Some thoughts on the present state of parties," and addressed to the Lord Chancellor.

3. Another series of letters from Sir John M'Pherson, 1781-93.

4. Letters from Lord Carlisle, 1781-93.

5. A series of letters from the Duke of Portland, 1792-94.

6. A series of letters from Charles James Fox, only dated by the day of the week.

7. A series from the Bishop of Clonfert, 1783-1804.

8. A series from Lord Lavington in 1792.

9. A series from William Pitt, 1792-1800.

Some of these are long, and a few are marked "private."

10. A series from Lord Thurlow, 1796-97.

11. One from Lord Minto, 1798.

12. One from the Hon. W. Windham, undated.

13. A series from Lady Augusta Murray, 1798.

14. Three letters from Lord Eldon, 1801.

15. A series from the Earl of Carnarvon, 1793-94.

16. A letter from the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, 14th Nov. 1795, signed "Augustus Fredrick," requests the Lord Chancellor's aid in getting measures passed for his relief, and about his marriage.

17. A series from Lord Moira, 1796-97.

18. One from the Earl of Tankerville, without date.

19. A series from Lord Suffield, 1796.

20. A packet containing letters from Lieut.-Gen. Whyte, Lord C. Somerset, Lady Lucas, and Dr. Laurence.

Besides these political letters addressed to the Lord Chancellor, there are many miscellaneous papers of his own, such as—

1. Memoranda of law cases and opinions, drafts of Bills, with relative remarks, and correspondence.

2. Papers connected with the union between Great Britain and Ireland; and on the admission of Roman Catholics to all the privileges of subjects.

3. Papers about the office of Lord High Steward and its precedency, and on other subjects; with notes and interlineations by the Lord Chancellor.

4. Papers, dated in 1778, relative to the state of affairs in America, and on the subject of a treaty.

5. Papers written apparently in the years 1792-3. One of them, in the Lord Chancellor's writing, is on the usefulness of defensive associations.

The letters to the second Earl of Rosslyn are dated from 1806 to 1830.

One large bundle is made up of separate packets, with the following titles:—

1. Despatches Henry Brougham to the Earl of Rosslyn, Oct. 11 to Nov. 17, 1806.

2. Copies, letters, the Earl of Rosslyn to Lord Howe and Mr. Howe, 1806-7.

3. Despatches from the Earl of Rosslyn to Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville.

4. Lord Strangford's letter to the Earl of Rosslyn.

5. Private letters from Mr. Brougham to the Earl of Rosslyn, Sept. 1806 to Jan. 1807.

There are besides, many letters from Mr. Brougham to the Earl, of later dates, on all sorts of subjects, such as the Roman Catholic question, and the King's opinion of it; the position of Mr. Brougham with regard to office, &c.; with drafts of some of Lord Rosslyn's answers.

"Conversation with Lord Brougham on Grey's retiring."

"Abercromby's letter to Brougham"—speculations as to the Duke of Wellington's intentions with respect to Ireland and Emancipation.

An extensive series of political letters from Earl Grey in the years from 1821 to 1829.

Several letters from the Duke of Wellington, in one of which, dated 28th May 1829, he offers to Lord Rosslyn the office of Privy Seal.

"Protocol of a statement made by Mr. Stephenson to the Duke of Wellington on the 6th of March 1830, by the command of H. R. Highness the Duke of Sussex, about the death of Lady Augusta D'Ameland, at Ramsgate, on Thursday evening March 4."

Besides these two sets of letters, there is a series dated in 1799 from Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord Keith to General Sir James St. Clair, Bart., who, on the death of the first Earl of Rosslyn, succeeded to the title in 1805.

There can be no question that Calendars of many of the letters and papers here noted would contribute valuable materials for understanding the history of the period over which they extend; and if they are desired by the Commissioners, Lord Rosslyn is willing that they should be made.

JOHN SIMON



and having married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, only daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and granddaughter of King Robert II. He was a Lord before the year 1445, and his successors have always been ranked as the premier barons of Scotland. His son had a license to fortify his tower of Drumynor in 1446.

In later times the family have borne their part in all the national struggles.

The territories of the family bordered with those of the great House of Gordon, and their neighbourhood often led to mutual misunderstandings and serious feuds, which culminated in bloody battles in the time of Queen Mary. The heads of the rival houses came to an amicable arrangement in 1589, and some papers connected with the subject are in the Charter Room. [57.]

The records at Castle Forbes are well arranged, and are described in an inventory, of which, by the courtesy of Lord Forbes, I was permitted the free use.

The largest portion consists of the charters and records of the successive investitures of the Lords in their lands, which, however valuable for illustrating local history and topography, do not fall within the scope of this report.

Among the miscellaneous papers is an early example of those agreements which the lawlessness of the times led men of power to enter into for their protection. By an indenture, dated 9th August 1467, the House of Forbes, by their heads William Lord Forbes, Sir Alexander Forbes, of Pitsligo, Alexander Forbes, of Tolquhon, Arthur and John Forbes, of Brux, on the one part, and Duncan McIntosh, Chief and Captain of Clanchattan, with his two brothers, on the other part, bound themselves to take "open upright part in all quarrells one with the other, and to defend each other with all their goodly power both by slight and might, excepting their allegiance to the King and their respective over lords."

Among the letters of any antiquity are two, illustrative of the spirit of knight errantry which actuated many of the younger sons of our Scotch families in the 17th century. They are both addressed to Arthur Lord Forbes by James Forbes, younger, of Corsindae.

The first is dated London, 29th August 1617 (No. 75 of Inventory), in which he writes, "I have been in sueing for two places since I did come into England, quhair of the worst wold have yielded me 80 lib. sterling; but altho' I had gyt promyses of noble men, yet the envy of the Englishe erue hes borne me downe in them both, quhairfoir I haid recourse to the Florenece embassadour, and maid acquaintance with him, quha hes gowin me letters to Florence, that (as he hes promesed) sall get me ane hundreth crowns a yeir, as guid clothes as any gentleman of England wears, with my dyet, quhairfoir I am hying me thither so fast as I can, for the supplie of the quhilk journey I am forced to havo sold such buikis as I haid at half rate; so buik for no more letters from me untill the tyme I be settled, which I hoip salbe sooner than iff I haid stayed in England." "There is no newes, bot daylie expecting of the King; our Scotishmen are in verie lytle regaird among the Englishe, and I think more hated now than befor the King com in England." "Your Lordship's friend, my Lord Hayes, is not yet married, nor will never git my Lord of Northumberlandis guidwill to it, bot they say he hes been at noddie with his dochter, and is still with her."

This refers to James Lord Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, a favourite of James VI., who married against her father's consent Lucy Percy, youngest daughter of Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards obtained her father's liberation from his long imprisonment, 18th July 1621.

At the end of the letter are the following epigrams:—

"Ad Arthurum Forbosiorum et Alfordia comitem,  
Epigramma.

"Aucturo ecclum dederat custodia ut Viræ

Arthuro terras sic dedit ursa suas.

"JAC. FORBES."

"De sue Gordoniana Epigramma ejus argumentum inter scribendum occurrat.

"Gordoni Hereuleos jactant se regnare labores

Captant ambo suam de sue gloriolam;

Sus fera at isia fuit, hæc domesticæ: Multam

Illa vorax hominum, stercoris hæc vorax.

Ergo quam sue sus distat, tam distat inanis.

Gloria Gordonum—Gloria ab Herculeæ."

The next letter (No. 83) is also addressed to Lord Forbes, who has indorsed it "Letter from James

"Forbes, sone to Corsindayc, vrytin ont off Padua in "Apryll 1621."

In it he refers to an intermediate communication, descriptive of his fortunes, and states that as two occasions of going to Jerusalem had failed, he was now proposing to go to Spain, "quhair I will stay two months to perfyt my Spanis language, and from thence straicht through France to England, quhair I sall be in the fast fyftene dayes of December."

Of this period is a paper (No. 105) entitled "Certain speeches that past betwix the Lord Reay and the Master of Forbes since the fyftenth off December 1630, in Stralsound in Pomeraners lan, in King's streit, and the tour off London, concerning the Marquies of Hamilton and the Earl of Seafort."

This document illustrates some occurrences which had nearly led to the last judicial combat in England, arising (according to the ordinary accounts) from a statement by David Ramsay that Lord Reay had alleged against the Marquis of Hamilton, that the troops raised by him for the service of Gustavus, Adolphus were in reality to be employed in placing the Marquis on the throne of Scotland. The document hardly bears out this statement, although it appears that Lord Reay had repeatedly affirmed that the Marquis had no intention of going into the King of Sweden's service, "bot theas leavis war intendit for sum other purpos: quhilk wold break out in its awin tym: Withall he enqyred of me quhat the Marquis meant he bringing him so manie armes to Scotland, and quhat meant his macking so manie canons and muskettis in Scotland, and quhat meant his macking all his cheiff officiars Scotismen. Well, said he, yow will heir newis of this or long."

At the end of the paper is written, "At Lutget hill in Jar. 1632. Roxburgh et Hadintoun."

In the following year Lord Forbes was preparing for a journey from the north to Edinburgh, and the "Memorandum of all things which he had to attend to" there; is preserved (No. 106).

The 22nd note is, "Item to try at William Dick and all otheris that hes intelligence in forran countreis quhair and quhow my tua sons ar, and gif my eldest sone be releiffit or not, and what houps of his estait."

This gives a lively picture of the difficulties of keeping up a knowledge of friends, in foreign parts which the distractions of the times occasioned. It may be added that his Lordship lost two of his sons in the German wars.

The 20th No. of memoranda shows that Lord Forbes was engaged in many law pleas, one of which was against the old ally of the house, the Chief of the Macintoshes. "Item to try at ane sufficient man that vill playe my actionis, first, agens Makintosh and Grant; (2), agens Allen Makkoneldery; (3), agens sum Stradome men; (4), agens sum Catlines men; (5), agens the steillaris of Arthur Veris guidis, gif my Lord of Mar refuses to doo me resoun, and to agree with them for the thrid or half that beis frei, by the cost and expensis that beis maid in every actione."

Many of the other entries refer to law proceedings in which he was interested, and which must have kept him in continual vexation, so that we are prepared for the 29th item of his memoranda, in which among his wants he enjoins "ano buik callit the Sanctuary of a trublit saull and sum other guid litill buikis—and sum tubaceo."

The burning of the house of Frendraught in January 1630, which resulted in the death of the Viscount Melgam, Gordon of Rothiemay, and others, arose out of feuds which prevailed between the Gordons and the Crichtons.

It was celebrated in a contemporary ballad, and the proceedings connected with it fill many pages of our criminal records.

The widow of Gordon of Rothiemay was a sister of Lord Forbes, and a letter from her to her brother is preserved, dated 27th November 1634 (No. 108). In it she informs him that her house had been seized by a band of rebellious gentlemen of the Gordons; who took possession of the keys, and advised her either to remove with her family or to remain in a part of the house by herself, "for they will remain heir. If I be content it is weale; if I be not content, they know what courss to tak." On the other hand she had received a legal charge from the Laird of Frendraught to appear before the Privy Council, and she was in great doubt what to do. "If I compeir not, I ar danger of the law; if I compeir and aband"







Douglas, to the laird of Guthrie, written from Tantallon, Holyrood House, Dundee, and Perth, and relating to subjects both of public and private interest.

In one dated 11 Oct. 1650, the writer says, "I pray yow if yow have put an end to my busines with my lady Kinghorn, or Claverhouse, send me word, so soon as yow can, if you come not yourself to Perth; for if the Coronation hold on the first of January (as I know nothing to the contrary), I must desyr yow with my other freinds and vassals to come to me there against that tyme."

In another dated Perth, 25 May, he says, "Having been with the King at Sterlin the beginning of this last week, and coming back from thence be the coast syd of Fyf that day, I missed your brother-in-law, who, they tell me, went from this to Sterlin, and was greaved at the heart at my return yesternight to understand of that misfortune befallen on yon from these barbarous villians."

A letter from Perth, dated 30 June 1651, signed "Johnstoun," refers to that "base and insolent action committed by some of Col. Hoomes troupe."

There is a letter from the Earl to the Laird of Edzell, announcing that a commission had been directed to him as Shoriff of Angus, to apprehend and examine these cut-throats (rather than troupers), who having committed that insolencie in the house of Guthrie, which all noblemen and barons would look on as an ill preparatione from sojourns, so those are to shew you that gentleman Guthrie is my speciall freind, and the baillie of my regality there."

In another, the Marquis of Douglas, writing from Perth, 22 May 1651, "Is exceeding sorie for that accident has befallen you. How sone I gott intelligenco of it by your brother-in-law, I spoke with my Lord Hume, who much resents the business, as you may perceeve by his owu lettre, and has sent orders to Col. Hume very tymolio this morning to secure all of them till they be brought to condign punishment." Several letters from the Earl of Angus relate to this business.

In one from Holyrood House "5 July," he says, "If I had mett with yow as I expected at the beginning of this session I would have inteuited som wakening of my plea with Claverhouse, for I will not altogether forget that busines, for in effect he is the only man in these parts that I think myself fardest behind with."

In another from Tantallon, "Thursday Morning," he sends back "the book, not one of the loose papers in it awanting, tho' if yon had been to see how few days mor shold have given me full satisfaction in it, I know you wold yet have chosen to have delayed my len [loan] a littel mor, and for his anger have bidden (as they say) the inshe as you have done the spain."

A tiny duodecimo volume in a parchment cover, and in writing of the 17th century, is filled with prayers and conjurations for revealing of secrets and exorcising evil spirits. There are many diagrams, and drawings of figures to be used in these processes, some of them with reference to lunar and stellar observations.

The following are specimens of the book:—

"An experiment to be scene in a Christall Stone.—Take a Christall Stone or glasse most clear, without a erase, and wrape about it a peece of hartes lether, saying, In the name of the Holy Trinity and of the bey\* deity. Amen. Then holde the christall in the beame when ☉ is most bright, at the hottest of the day, and say these conjurations] subscribed, and by and by you shall sic the spirite per aduenter appeiring himselfe; then say to him,—

"I conjure] thee, Spirit, by the vertue of all things aforesayd that thou deperte out of this christall, and bring with thee thy fellowes in any honest and decent forme apparelled, some in blew and some in ycalowe."

"For som tyme he commeth alone hiding his head, sometime in a cloke, some tyme in a gowne; then commaund him or them, if you worke for theft to goe out of the christall, and that they come againe, bringing or representing the forme or shape of the thefe or theves and things stolne, or which shall be stolne,—et fiat,—and he will bringe with him the thieves and will shewe them with his finger, and their names if thou wilt; also thou maist aske and be certified of Treasure hid under the ground, how thou maist have it, when it was laid there, and so you may be certified of parents, frindes, or enemyes being far or neare distant, or what other thing you will require."

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER FORBES IRVINE, ESQ., OF DRUM, AT DRUM CASTLE.

The first of this ancient house was William of Irvine, for whom King Robert Bruce erected into a Barony, the whole forest of Drum outwith the royal park, except the portions of it which he had granted to Alexander Burnard, and subject to the annual payment of a chaldier of oatmeal for the maintenance of the park.

By King David II. the royal park was granted to Sir Walter Moigne along with the above chaldier of meal payable by Irvine, and another payable by Burnard or Burnet, and forty years afterwards, viz., in 1389, was acquired by "Alexander of Irwyne, Lord of the Droum," from John Moyne, Lord of the Park of the Droum."

By grants, purchases, and marriages, the landed estates of the Irvines of Drum were greatly increased, and shortly before the commencement of the civil wars their possessions were enormous, and their influence proportionate.

Such was the position of the house of Drum at this period, that it has been believed that Charles I. expressed his intention of raising it to the peerage, but the only reward which was bestowed on its constancy and devotion, was a clause in a charter of King Charles II. commemorating its loyalty of old, and its manifold losses and sufferings in later days.

Having thrown in their lot with King Charles I., the family suffered in many ways from the ruin of the royal cause. The house of Drum was besieged and plundered, fines and imposts were exacted from their lands, while their tenants were harried.

Of all these transactions the charter-room at Drum contains proofs and illustrations. The charters, contracts of marriage, wills, and bonds of manrent are numerous, and for purposes of genealogy and topography are of great value. Many of the earliest of them have been printed in one of the volumes of the Spalding Club (Illustrations of the Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff, vol. iii.).

Among the miscellaneous papers is a protestation by Sir Alexander Irvine against the presbytery of Aberdeen in 1652, which serves to illustrate some aspects of the contest between Presbytery and Independency then in progress.

In this document, Sir Alexander, against whom a sentence of excommunication of the presbytery of Aberdeen was threatened, appealed to Colonel Overtoun, one of Cromwell's captains. It appears that Sir Alexander had been accused by the presbytery of being a papist, "which is thair ordinarie course, whereby they mak the more colourable way and fairer pretext to satisfie their restles ambition; and execeut their rage upon all who will not implicidly obey thaim and idolatrize all their craftie inventionis;" and although the knight mado offer "to cleir himself from being a papist," yet "this offer was absolutelie rejected, unles I wald rescind my appell and submit myself totallie to their judicatorie, which was to sweare to all their inventionis." He was thus compelled to renew his appeal and "seperat myself from the discipline of presbyterie, in partiular that of Abirdene, as a humane inventiono that is destructive to the civil peace of Christians, and intends be the help of God to walk and live in sick an Christian way and gospel as is conforme to the divine will in the sacred word."

Among many papers connected with the losses of the civil wars is a series containing "Lists of goods plundered from the tenants of the laird of Drum in Cromar by the Covenanting forces in 1644 and 1647."

Some of these, and the protestation of Sir Alexander Irvine, have been printed for the Spalding Club (Miscellany, vol. iii.).

The troubles of the 17th century in which the family was involved may account for the absence of political letters which might have been expected at Drum.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF JAMES FORBES LEITH, ESQUIRE, OF WHITEHAUGH.

Mr. Leith is the representative of a branch of the family of Leith, which has been for many centuries settled in the district of the Garioch in Aberdeenshire, as the owners of land.

He also represents the ancient house of Forbes of Tolquhon, the first of whom was Sir John Forbes, third son of Sir John Forbes of Forbes, who, in the year 1420, was married to Marjorie Preston, one of two co-heiresses of Henry Preston, Thane of Formartyne. By





he remained for some years, and received his degree of Doctor of Decrees.

About six years after his consecration as Bishop of Aberdeen, Elphinstone obtained (in 1494) from Pope Alexander VI. a Bull setting forth the rude and savage condition of the people in the northern parts of Scotland, and therefore erecting in the city of Old Aberdeen a "Studium Generale" and University, as well for theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts, as for any other lawful faculty, to be there studied and taught, by ecclesiastical and lay masters and doctors, in the same manner as in the "Studia Generalia" of Paris and Bologna.

Ten years later the Bishop engrafted on the University a collegiate body, which he founded and endowed for teaching the several faculties, and for the service of the Church which he founded in immediate connexion with his university. To this foundation King James IV. contributed a partial endowment, and in association with this monarch it came to be known as "The King's College."

Thus arose the University and King's College at Old Aberdeen, to which Elphinstone soon attracted several celebrated men, who had been his associates in foreign schools. Among these were Hector Boece, Arthur Boece, and William Hay.

Its records are very numerous, the inventory of them filling about 130 folio pages.

They may be divided into,—

- (1.) Deeds connected with the foundation and endowments of the University and College.
- (2.) Papers regarding the course of education and internal administration of the College.
- (3.) Papers regarding the fabric, library, and moveable property of the College.

Of these a selection was printed in 1854 for the members of the Spalding Club, at the expense of the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Club, and then Chancellor of the University.

This volume may be said to contain most of the papers of general interest,—and assuming that it makes them sufficiently accessible to historical students, I shall confine this Report to a notice of the manuscripts in the library which are not there described.

The most prominent feature of these is a series of about 20 volumes of Bishop Elphinstone's, some of which appear to be in the Bishop's own handwriting, and others (probably acquired by him), on which he has written his name.

One set consists of six large folio volumes, of paper, in double columns (W. P. B., 2, 7). On each is written "Liber Willelmi de Elphinstoun."

Vol. I. commences "Gregorius Episcopus Quoniam omnis ratio superne creature vel terrene sciencie in deo est que est earum caput et actor et quicquid alibi queritur non perfecte invenitur quia hic est perfecta virtus et sapientia."

At the end of the volume is written "Liber Magistri Willelmi de Elphinstoun hic finit."

Vol. II. is like the first, but has marginal notes in a different hand from the body of the manuscript, with illuminated initial capitals. At the end is "Explicit tercia pars super xv. decretalium. . . Reverendi dissimili domini Nicolai Abbatis de Cielia decretorum doctoris alias Panormitani."

Vol. III. has no marginal notes. At the end is written "Explicit lectura domini Pa. . . super tercio decretalium. Parisiis, anno DCC. Junii xx."

Vol. IV. is partially noted on the margin, and wants a few leaves at the end. In the first page a reference is thus made to a work on canon law: "quia super hoc secundo libro aliorum juris canonici difficillimo ac magis utili quem de presenti . . . ordinarie lego, habente domini anno millesimo cccc. xxi. incipit scribendi sumpti fluxit decem annis quibus publice legendi elaboravi nequas existimavi."

Vol. V. is incomplete at the beginning and end, and is partially annotated in a different hand.

Vol. VI. resembles the others. The words "Liber Magistri Willelmi de Elphinstoun" on the volumes is in a different hand from that of the body of the book.

"Explicit recollecta super vi. . . per venerabilem Magistrum et doctorem dominum de Sancto Genimiano decretorum doctorem finit . . . anno Domini mccc. lxx. ix. die mensis Maii per R. de S. Deo gratias. Amen."

Another series is in five smaller but similar volumes.

Vol. I. has at the end a piece of Latin verse. The handwriting of the volume is more cramped than that of the last, older and faded.

Vol. II. and III. Of these there is nothing to remark. The words "Liber Magistri Willelmi de Elphinstoun"

in them is written with a darker ink than the body of the manuscript.

Vol. IV. At the end in a small hand is written, "Gulielmus Elphinstoun, studens louan," and then, in the same hand as the inscriptions in the other volumes, "Liber Magistri Willelmi de Elphinstoun."

Vol. V. is in the same hand as the first series, and in double columns, a feature which the volumes just noticed want. In the middle of the volume is written "Explicit lectura quarti libri decretalium secundum venerabilem dominum Nicolaum Abbatem Cielie doctorem eximium. Deo gratias. Amen. R.S."

"Liber Magistri Willelmi Elphinstoun."

Then begin "Glossæ Panormitani in Cleme[ ]," and at the end, "Explicit Panormitanus super Cleme[n]tinis declarando glossam Johannis Andre," followed by "Constitutio ad regimen Benedicti XII.," dated at Avignon "3 Idus Januarii, pontificatus sui, anno primo."

A third set consists of eight volumes. One of these (ø. 2. 11) has in the middle "Explicit primus liber Magistri Henrici Boyches," and "Incipit Tabula distinctionum Magistri Henrici Boyhis super libro decretalium," and the usual inscription at the end "Liber, &c."

On a page of vellum on the inside of the board is written "Sex ad Martem, sex ad Natalia X-ri. Sex sunt ad puri. Bis sex sunt atque Phi-pe."

"Ad Jacobum totidem, novem sunt ad Michaellem."

"Adde dies octo totus complebitur annus."

Among the other manuscripts are,—

A Treatise on Extreme Unction, Ordination, and Matrimony, by Mr. Wm. Hay, Sub-principal of King's College, 23rd July 1535.

"Johannis Irlandi Scoti Parisiis SS. Theologiæ Professoris Questiones in 3 et 4 Sententiarum P. Lombardi." "Collegii Aberdonen[ ] dono Magistri Hectoris Boetii primi primarii ejusdem."

"Boetius de consolatione philosophiæ." Presented by John Vans, the celebrated grammarian, who was a regent in King's College.

"The Mirrour of our Lady," on paper, probably shortly before 1500. At the end is written, "Here endeth the story on Sunday, and that is sufficient for this halff of our Ladyes Myrrour," "Love, drede, and pray. Your symple servant, R. Tailour, whylike booke belongeth to Syster Elyzabeth Wentoun."

Myli's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld.

Balfour's account of the Scottish peerage.

Pitcott's Chronicles, by J. Hunter, 1727.

Register of the General Assembly, 1726-36.

Historiæ Scotiæ, 1726.

Orem's History of Old Aberdeen, 1724.

Cursus Logicus Seriptus T. Ogilvie dictante Geo. Skene, 1702.

Henry Scougal, Manual of Moral Philosophy.

In the year 1593, George, 5th Earl Marischal, having obtained grants of various lands and tenements formerly belonging to the Black, White, and Grey Friars in the burgh of Aberdeen, founded the Marischal College on the site of the Franciscan Monastery there, and endowed it with funds for the support of a principal, and three professors of philosophy, six poor scholars, or bursars, an economist, and a cook, all of whom were to live in a collegiate manner, eating and sleeping within the buildings.

This institution, after maintaining a separate existence for about 266 years, was recently united to the King's College and University, and both now form "the University of Aberdeen."

The Records of Marischal College comprise the deed of foundation, and subsequent deeds of endowment for professorships, and bursaries for students, together with papers regarding the course of education, the buildings, library, and other property of the College.

Many of the charters of the monastic houses already referred to are preserved in this collection. Some of them are dated in the 13th century, and the whole are referred to in my Report to the Commission on the Materials of Scottish History.

In the library of Marischal College are a good many manuscripts which were formerly in the libraries of these convents; among which are—

Six volumes containing St. Augustine on the Psalms, and Homilies; works of St. Jerome, St. Gregory, and St. Bernard.

A Bestiary.

Legenda Sanctorum.

Miscellæ Sarisburiense, c. 1250, richly illuminated.

Breviarium Romanum; incomplete; splendidly illuminated.

Mortuary of the Franciscan Convent of Aberdeen.

Commentary on the Revelations, written by Thomas Reid, Secretary to King James VI., with alterations in His Majesty's handwriting.

Memoirs written about 1717-20, addressed to the Old Pretender.

"Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Trigonometric," by W. Jameson, 1631.

Catalogue of Scottish coins and medals, in the handwriting of Bishop Keith.

MacLaurin's correspondence, and some original papers by him, 1720-43; also several of his works in his own handwriting.

Registers of the General Assembly, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, and 1717, attested by "Jo. Dundas, clerk of the church," also various volumes of proceedings of the General Assembly for years extending from 1690 to 1725.

I beg to refer to the suggestion in my Report on the Materials of Scottish History, for calendaring the deeds of foundation of the Scottish Universities, beyond which I do not feel called to advise any measures regarding the Records of the University of Aberdeen, of the nature of which the historical student will be able to form a fair estimate from what has been said in the present Report.

JOHN STUART.

#### THE MANUSCRIPTS PRESENTED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE OF BLAIRS.

The Library of the Catholic College of Blairs, near Aberdeen, possesses this special interest, that in it are supposed to be preserved the books and papers which formerly were deposited in the Scottish College at Paris. Unfortunately this is true only in a very limited sense. Many of the printed books and a few of the manuscripts which were extant in that college up to the period of the Great French Revolution certainly are to be found in the present day at Blairs, but the others never reached Blairs College. Not one of the many volumes of the State papers, illustrative of the history of Scotland during the reign of Queen Mary, which were collected by Cardinal Beaton and Bishop Lesley, is forthcoming at the present time. Their incalculable importance may be gathered from the selections published by Bishop Keith in his History of Scotland.

The principal manuscripts in the library at Blairs are the following.

1. "An abridgement of the history of the troubles of Great Brittain excited by the Covenant, containing what passed from A.D. 1633 to 1649." A volume in 8vo. consisting of 48 pages.

2. i. "The Genealogies of the families of Scotland, collected by Sir George Mackenzie, His Majesty's Advocate." Arranged in alphabetical order.

ii. "The Genealogy of the family of Drummond." A volume in folio, consisting of 173 pages.

3 "Mense ad usum Ecclesie Sarsburgensis." The printed edition, Rothomagi, quarto, 1506, in the calendar of which are added various Saints' Days, with the number of lessons applicable to each.

The following notes occur in MS.

"In natali nris matris officium."

"Prosa de S. Niniano."

"Ave pistor et patrone,  
Præul pie, pastor bone,  
Professor eximie!"

"Roga Deum, Niniane,  
Pro salute suo mane  
Præsentis familie."

4. "Missale ad usum Ecclesie Sarsburgensis." The printed edition of Paris, 1523, quarto, formerly used in the church "Sancti Petri de Innerhowen," and described in a coeval band as being "Ex libris magistri Jacobi Gordoune, cancellarii Moraviensis, 1562." Various local saints are added in MS. in the Calendar.

5. An account of various noble Scottish families, with topographical notes, written in 1728.

6. Gualelmi Bellendini, Scoti Gehmredeunensis, opuscula, &c.

1. Chronologia, ad an. 1618.

ii. Annotationum in Rhetoricam Scholæ Rheimensis. The volume consists of 109 pages.

7. Fragmentum tractatus ejusdam de Penitentia, sec. XI. *Beginis.* "Qui in ecclesia genna centies flexerit, id est, vñam centies petit, vel in loco conveniunt, eo die sumat quod supradictum est." A single leaf upon vellum.

8. "Floriger diversarum sententiarum ex operibus Sancti Augustini." This compilation consists of 26 sections, of which the last treats "De gloria beatitudinis æternæ." A MS. upon vellum, in 12mo. of the 15th century.

9. "A letter from Dr. Henry, author of the History of Great Britain, to William Tyler, Esq., with the answer, and a dissertation on the marriage of Queen Mary with the Earl of Bothwell." It consists of 50 pages in 8vo.

10. "Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable life of Dr. Finn, a notable sorcerer, who was burned at Edinburgh in January last, 1591." Modern transcript from a copy printed by William Wright.

11. "An apology in favor of the three missions of Madure, Mayaura, and Carnate, by Francis Lainez." In quarto, consisting of 318 pages.

12. "Essay on the life and manners of the venerable Robert Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln, from his own works, and from contemporary writers." A thick quarto volume, the authorship of which is ascribed to Perry. The volume also contains two letters respecting the work, one from George Bishop, dated at Brimles, 5th April 1766, and the other, without date, from Bishop Challenger.

13. A vellum roll written in the 14th century containing a poem upon the Instruments of the Passion of our Blessed Lord, or, as they are sometimes called, The Arms of Christ.

*Beginis.* O Verouelle, I honoure Him in the,

That he made poor Ills privite;

The cloth He sette to His face,

The prento belesse here porw his grace.

After the lines upon our Lord's Sepulchro, follows an address to Christ, beginning,—

I panko þe, Lord, þat þou me wroȝt,

For wit strong painis þou me beut,

I pank þe, Lord, wiȝ rufel entent,

Of þi paynis and þi turment.

The poem ends thus,—

In luf, in deȝ, in welc and wo,

Let never my herte turne þo fre;

But mercy, Lord, I þe pray,

þou lete me never in synne day,

Wher þou þat I may dampned be,

Derforþe Lord, for þi pite Amen.

Then follow in red letters a few concluding lines, beginning thus.—

These armis of Crist, þoþe God and man,

Saint Petur þe pope deservyd hem,

What man þise armis overseeth

For hero sunnes eori and skrive beȝ.

14 A manuscript, in 4to, written upon paper, bearing the following title.—"Catalogus abbatum hujus monasterii ad Sanctum Jacobum Ratisbonæ, a Placido Fleming, abbate, confectus, 32<sup>a</sup> sui regiminis anno, sc. 1704."

This history of the monastery of the Scottish Benedictines at Ratisbon is compiled from various historical sources, but chiefly from ancient documents belonging to the abbey. The charters which are cited range from the time of Pope Alexander III., the earlier deeds having been destroyed by fire in 1548. From the period of the Reformation the biographical memoirs are arranged under the following heads,—

Balthasar Dauson, ob. 1506.

Numan Winzet, ob. 1592.

John James Whyt, ob. 1639 †

Alexander Bailley, ob. 1655.

Macarios Camerarius, ob. 1687.

Placidus Fleming.

After the death of Fleming, which occurred 8th January 1720, the monastery was governed by the following abbots,—

Maurus Stuart, ob. 13th December 1720.

Bernard Bailley, ob. 1748.

Bernard Stuart, ob. 1755.

Gallus Lenth, ob. 1775.

\* See the description of the Stonyhurst MS. No. 20. Of the two copies the preference must be given for antiquity and purity of language to the present.

† The affairs of the monastery appear to have been managed at this time by certain administrators, viz. Hugh Wallace, Alexander Bailley, Sylvan Mann, and (the second time) Alexander Bailley.

\* The whole of this sequence is given in the "Aberdeen Museum," at the xv. September, p. 307.

Benedict Arbuthnot, living when the volume was completed.

The later biographies are full and interesting.

The same volume contains a history bearing the following title,—“*Tentamen super vitis et aetibus abbatum monasterii S. Jacobi Scotorum, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Erfurti, quantum licuit ex antiquis, quae supersunt documentis ejusdem monasterii, congestum a D. Bernardo Baillie, anno 1722, et hic propria manu scriptum.*”

The later narratives are these,—

Andrew Hunter, ob. 1561.

William Chalmers, resigned, 1581.

John Hamilton, ob. 1585.

Richard Irwin, resigned, 1595.

John Walker, ob. 1603.

James Winzet, ob. 1613.

William Ogilvy, resigned, 1617.

Hugh Wallace, ob. 1634.

Alexander Baillie, ob. 1655.

Macarius Chalmers, ob. 1687.

15. A large collection of original charters, bulls, letters, and other documents granted to, and connected with, the “*abbas et monasterium Sancti Jacobi ecclesiae Scottorum de Ratispona*,” from the middle of the 12th century to about the year 1700.\*

16. Original letter of Bishop Leslie to the abbot of S. James of Ratisbon, upon many affairs of public and private interest, dated at Paris, 27th August 1579. Three folio pages; a pleasant and interesting letter.

17. A quarto volume containing “*The fourth, sixth, and eighth books of Virgil’s Aeneids, translated into English heroic verse by the Lord Maitland.*” Dedicated to Queen Mary of Esté, and dated at S. Germain’s, 1st January 1691. Apparently the autograph copy.

*Begins,—*

“*Deep in her heart tho wound the anxious queen  
Had now received; the fatal dart unseen.*”

18. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, containing a fine copy of the Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, every page surrounded by a border of colours and gold.

19. Five leaves of vellum cut out of a book of Devotions, ornamented with colours and gold.

20. A book, in 4to. upon paper, containing—

“*A breiffe narration of the services done to three noble ladies by Gilbert Blakal, secular preist of the Scots mission in France, in the Low Countries, and in Scotland. Dedicated to Madame de Gourdon, one of the forsaied three, and now dame d’attour to Madame. 1671.*”

21. A volume in 4to. upon paper, containing—

“*Sixe bookes of politickes, or civill doctrine, written by Justus Lipsius, translated by M. Thomas Cargill; dedicated to the Right Honorable Thomas Mengzeis, of Durne, provost of Aberdene.*” The dedication is dated “*from Aberdene, 19 Oct. 1594.*”

22. A volume in narrow folio, upon vellum, consisting of 119 folios, written in the 15th century.

The illuminated frontispiece (which would have served to identify the original owner or owners of this volume, or the person or persons for whom it was executed) is now considerably defaced. Apparently, however, their initials seem to have been J. B., and their patron saints S. George and S. Margaret. The page is surrounded with a border of *marguerites*, and a similar ornament occurs in various other parts of the volume. A tradition, yet current in the College of Blairs, states that it formerly belonged to Mary Beton; in confirmation of which it may be stated that the arms of the family of Beton occur on the lower part of this page. The binding is ancient, apparently of the 16th century.

The volume contains the Psalter, with various canticles, litanies, the office for the dead, and other devotions in Latin, followed by a large miscellaneous collection of French religious poetry. On fol. 62 are to be found certain prayers in English, together with a prayer upon the Instruments of our Lord’s Passion, of which the following is a specimen:—

“*O joyeux Crosse! that with the holy Blood  
Of Christ Ihesu halowed wast by grace!  
O, glorieux Crosse! so mighti and so good,  
That al vertu by heavenly power has.*”

23. A volume in quarto, upon vellum, executed in France towards the beginning of the 16th century, con-

sisting of 69 leaves. It bears the following title in a later hand:—

“*Heures d’Anne de Bretagne, règne de France.*”

A page, highly ornamented, at the beginning of the volume, contains the letters L. and A., both crowned, with the devices of Louis XII., King of France, and of his wife, Anne of Brittany; the former “*Eminus, cominus*,” the latter, “*Potius mori quam foedari.*” Throughout the volume occur illustrations representing the following subjects represented in a high style of art:—

Our Blessed Lady and her Divine Son.

Our Blessed Lord in glory.

The Virgin and Child.

The Stabat Mater, a Pieta.

God the Father presenting God the Son.

S. John the Baptist.

S. John the Apostle.

S. Peter and S. Paul.

S. James the Apostle.

S. Stephen (this illumination is injured).

S. George.

S. Blaise.

S. Sebastian.

S. Christopher.

S. Nicolas.

S. Anthony.

S. Francis.

S. Louis, confessor and priest.

S. Louis, king.

S. Mary Magdalen.

S. Anne.

S. Catherine.

S. Apollonia.

S. Margaret.

S. Lucy.

S. Susanna.

24. A volume in folio, upon paper, containing histories of the monasteries of Iona and Dunfermling, written by Father Marianus Broekie, a Benedictine Monk of the Scottish Monastery of Ratisbon, and transcribed from his papers at a later period.

25. A volume in folio, upon paper, containing collections from various sources respecting Scottish ecclesiastical antiquities, viz.,—

Extracts from the Cartulary of Moray.

“*The copy of the Table quhilk ves at Cowper, of all the crils of Errolls quhilk ver burried in the abbey thair.*”

Copies of Charters relative to the monasteries of Conper and Seone (copied in 1738).

Copies of Charters relative to the Hospital of Tarreff.

Copies of Charters relative to the Earls of Erroll, &c.

Copies of Bulls, Charters, &c. relative to the Scottish College at Ratisbon.

26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Five volumes in folio, upon paper, consisting of a fair transcript of the first part of the *Monasticon Scoticum*, compiled by Father Marianus Broekie, mentioned above.

Vol. I. commences with p. 1926 and extends to p. 2687.

Vol. II. commences with p. 2688 and extends to p. 3532.

Vol. III. commences with p. 3533 and extends to p. 4322.

Vol. IV. commences with p. 4323 and extends to p. 5142.

Vol. V. commences with p. 5143 and extends to p. 6012.

31, 32. Two volumes, similar to the above, containing the second part of the previous work.

Vol. I. commences with p. 8232 and extends to p. 9326.

Vol. II. commences with p. 9327 and extends to p. 10303.

33, 34. Two volumes, similar to the above, but more neatly and correctly written, consisting of another transcript of the same work, beginning with the Propylaeum.

Vol. I. commences with p. 1 and extends to p. 963.

Vol. II. commences with p. 964 and extends to p. 1923.

35. The original copy of the above work in the author’s holograph, with corrections, unbound.

The object and plan of this remarkable composition may be gathered from the Title page and Preface which he caused to be printed, a copy of which is preserved along with the original manuscript. They are worthy of being given in their integrity.

“*Monasticon Scoticum, complectens omnium ordinum monasticorum abbatias, prioratus, cellas, ecclesias et domos, quae olim in regno Scotiae floruerunt, a tempore susceptae religionis Christianae, usque ad fatalem monasteriorum dissolutionem. Ex codicibus antiquis, membranis et instrumentis, optimisque auctoribus,*

\* From these charters we gather that in 1211 John was abbot of the monastery of the Scotts at Ratisbon; Nicolas in that of S. Mary of Vienne; John in that of S. James of Wurzburg; and Thomas in that of S. James of Erfurt. More over, an original bull of Pope Alexander III., enabling him to erect a definite monastery, given by Jaffé (Reest, Pontific. Rom. p. 709, N. 5410), which should be read thus:—“*Paula Petre, ca. 1250. Februarii, indictione decima, A.D. 1177, anno xviii.*”



" therefore he cannot cast them off, unless he could see how otherways he can be served. And the King bids me tell you, that he now knows the state of Scotland much better than he did when he was in Holland; for while there, he was made believe that Scotland generally all over was Presbyterian, but now he sees that the great body of the nobility and gentry are for Episcopacy, and 'tis the trading and inferior sort that are for Presbytery; wherefore he bids me tell you, that if you will undertake to serve him to the purpose that he is served here in England, he will take you by the hand, support the Church and Order, and throw off the Presbyterians. My answer to this was, My Lord, I cannot but humbly thank the Prince for this frankness and offer; but withal I must tell your Lordship that when I came from Scotland, neither my brethren nor I apprehended any such revolution as I have now seen in England; and therefore I neither was nor could be instructed by them what answer to make to the prince's offer; and therefore what I say is not in their name, but only my private opinion, which is, that I truly think they will not serve the prince so as he is served in England, that is (as I take it) to make him their King, or give their suffrage for his being King. And though, as to this matter I can say nothing in their name and as from them, yet for myself I must say, that rather than do so, I will abandon all the interest that either I have, or may expect to have in Britain. Upon this the bishop commended my openness and ingenuity, and said he believed it was so; for, says he, All this time you have been here, neither have you waited on the King, nor have any of your brethren the Scots bishops made any address to him. So the King must be excused for standing by the Presbyterians."

When Rose was admitted to the King's presence " he came three or four steps forward from his company, and prevented me by saying, My Lord, are you going for Scotland? My reply was, Yes, Sir, if you have any commands for me. Then he said, I hope you will be kind to me and follow the example of England. Wherefore being somewhat difficulted how to make a mannerly and discreet answer, without entangling myself, I readily replied, Sir, I will serve you so far as law, reason, or conscience shall allow me. How this answer pleased I cannot well tell, but it seems

that Scotland is tied down to no Liturgy but may choose or compose one for her own use from originals yet extant.

Many of the letters are occupied with discussions on the Usages, the subject of which was brought into prominence by the English non-jurors, and which proved a source of division among them as among the Episcopal clergy of Scotland. These usages related chiefly to the mixing of water with the wine for Holy Communion: the Commemoration of the faithful departed, the use of an express prayer of Invocation, and the use of a formal prayer of Oblation in the office of the Eucharist. Others related to immersion in baptism, and the use of chrism both in baptism and confirmation.

Among the miscellaneous papers are several letters from the Chevalier on the subject of the election of Bishops, his consent to which was still asked by the Episcopal Church of Scotland. One from him to the Bishops, dated 30th July 1739, renews his former directions to restrict the number of bishops to seven, and gives them power to keep up that number without any application for his consent, but only reserving the appointment of the Bishop of Edinburgh to himself.

Letter from Lord Balmerino to Bishop Millar offering (1st) to prove that it is the natural right of every man or number of men who want a master or governor, to choose their governor; (2dly), to show in what cases this natural right ceases; and (3rdly), to show that it cannot be pleaded for popular elections in the Church. [iirc. 1725.]

Copy of the Earl of Mar's letter to the Governor of Perth, describing the battle of Sheriffmuir, dated Braco, 13th November 1715.

Letter from Bishop Falconar to Bishop Millar stating that he had now taken courage to commence wearing a cassock, which was not excepted against by any to his knowledge, &c. March 11, 1719.

Among the papers is a series entitled "Injunctions," "Synodical Meetings of Bishops" particularly for the Synodical Meeting and Canons of May 5th, 1720. "Cases of Presbyters," "Admonition" and "Remonstrance."

An extensive correspondence between Bishop Keith and Bishop Rattray is occupied with questions as to the administration of the Church by a College of Bishops or by Diocesan Bishops, as well as certain points of liturgical and ritual use. There are many

"Noble family, and the manner in which they were  
"respectfully treated by the rabble and ecclesiastical  
"because of the noble family departed in the course of  
"a year, or a little more, after the Revolution, which  
"was not published." &c.

"Paper taken from the book of the history of the part of  
"the life of Mr. John, the first, in the year 1700, from  
"the first time, dated London, May 12, 1700, relation  
"to a person of a certain position of the House of  
"Mableton, and a copy of a letter dated May 20  
"from the House of Mableton, being the last of the sub-  
"ject, and the business and all further concern-  
"ment." &c.

"Memoir for the Lord of Glasgow, to the  
"House of Lords, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." April 20, 1700.

"Copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

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"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
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"March 1700." &c.

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"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

"A copy of a letter from the House of Lords to the  
"House of Commons, dated the 10th of the month of  
"March 1700." &c.

details of description, and incident. Also notes of a  
"visit to England in 1700. Journal of the House of  
"Commons, London, Edinburgh, Leicester, and April in  
"1700."

An account of the papers relating to a Conference  
"between the House of Commons and the House of  
"Lords, in 1700."

An account of the papers relating to a Conference  
"between the House of Commons and the House of  
"Lords, in 1700." &c.

A volume of original letters between the House  
"and the House of Commons, dated the 10th of the  
"month of March 1700."

The papers of the House of Commons, dated the 10th  
"of the month of March 1700." &c.

JAMES HARRIS

# Notes on the History of the House of Commons "in 1700."

There are many papers of the House of Commons  
"in 1700." &c.

There are many papers of the House of Commons  
"in 1700." &c.

There are many papers of the House of Commons  
"in 1700." &c.

There are many papers of the House of Commons  
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"in 1700." &c.

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"in 1700." &c.

There are many papers of the House of Commons  
"in 1700." &c.

under III., for the common weal of all his burgesses on the north of the Mounth.

Many of the early documents in the Archives of the Burgh are connected with those proceedings, and are of considerable value for understanding the nature of the corporate privileges conferred on our early towns, and the progress of trade amid the obstructions which oppressed it.

Thus David II., by a writ of the same date with the Charter just cited, found that certain infractions of the burghal privileges had taken place at Brechin and Fordoun, and ordered proclamation to be made, "ne quis de cetero apud Brechyn de lana coriis aut pelibus lanatis, aut apud Fordoun vel in quocunque alio loco, infra metas et bundas burgi nostri de Monros, per predecessores nostros Reges Scotie concessas, et limitatas, de quibuscunque rebus venalibus nobis magnam vel parvam custumam debentibus, for aqualiter teneat, foueat aut exerceat, vel illuc premissa emendo vel vendendo accessum habeat."

With regard to Brechin, which was the Burgh of the Bishop with certain privileges of its own, the above prohibition was of little avail, and accordingly on 25th January 1364 King David issued a writ to the sheriff of Forfar for taking down the market cross of Brechin.

The same monarch, in the year 1359, erected the Town of Inverbervie into a free Burgh with all the privileges and rights belonging thereto, but with a reservation which recognized the earlier exclusive interests of Montrose and other Burghs, "ita tamen quod libertates per nos sic concessas, non cedant in dampnum seu gravamen lesionem aut subversionem libertatum burgensibus nostris de Aberden, de Munrosse, et de Dundee, per predecessores nostros Reges Scotie aut per nos concessarum." (Original at Bervie.)

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the Burghs of Montrose and Forfar, a convention was entered into on 1st Sept. 1372 by the Brethren and Burgesses of Gild of Monros on the one part, and the Brethren and Burgesses of Gild of Forfar on the other part, so that the Burgesses of Montrose should have in the said Burgh of Forfar and bounds thereof, within the shire of Forfar, free entry and exit, and liberty of buying and selling all merchandise pertaining to Gilds, and the Burgesses of Forfar should enjoy the like liberty in the Burgh of Montrose,—and with provisions against the market of Brechin.

On 27th February 1447 the Burgh asserted its exclusive jurisdiction by re-pledging from the King's Justice-air at Dundee certain of its own burgesses by an instrument still among their Charters.

Disputes of long standing existed between the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee as to their trading privileges and respective boundaries.

In 1448 there is a Notarial Instrument regarding the position of Montrose in respect of these differences.

On 4th February 1449 there is a writ by King James II., in which there is a clause of reference to sundry noblemen for settling the disputed points between the two Burghs.

On 8th July 1458 a notarial copy is made of a writ by David II. in which he ratified the former privileges of the Burgh of Montrose, and debarr'd the Burgh of Dundee from exercising trading privileges within the bounds therein specified.

On 3rd Sept. 1462 the disputes were still unadjusted, when James II. granted a writ for settling the boundaries of the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee.

The jealousy towards the town of Brechin on the part of the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee has been noticed. It probably led to an attempt on the part of Brechin to obtain a legal sanction to their asserted position, and on 1st September 1451, James II., by a Charter to the Bishop of Brechin, conferred the right of holding a market at Brechin on Sunday, with a Cross in such spot as the Bishop should choose; and with the privileges of buying and selling wool, skins, and leather, and freedom to enter with their boats and ships the waters of Southesk and Tay; all to be held of the Bishop for the time.

No reservation like that in the Charter to the Burgh of Inverbervie of the previous rights of Montrose and Dundee occurs here. On the contrary, the rights are conceded, "non obstantibus quibuscunque literis, concessionibus, reservationibus per nos predecessores nostros Reges concessas aut alias quocunque litteris, quibus de Montros, de Forfar, et de Dundee, de cetero burgis et bundis, aut aliis quibuscunque burgis concessis aut limitatis." (Registrum Episcopatus Brechinen, vol. i., p. 169.)

It was not to be expected that the Burghs, whose

rights were thus infringed, would submit without remonstrance, and accordingly we find a protest against the Charter to Brechin on the part of the Burgh of Dundee, dated 1st January 1451, in which they "protest that sen we ar feist of Kyngis of this realm with boundis and fredemys as our feftments and charteris proportis in thaim self, that this pretendit feftment to Brechyn purchest of fals suggestioun be information of partiale personys . . . turn us nor our infeftments to our prejudice, na skath, in tyme to cum, gif we be law may have remedio thereof." (Registrum Episcopatus Brechinen, vol. ii., p. 314.)

The following two papers in the collection at Montrose relate to the same subject:—

Procuratory, dated 12th June 1464, by the Provost and Bailies of Montrose, for debarring the inhabitants of Brechin from loading or livering, or selling any goods, within the privileges of Montrose.

Decreet by the King and his Council, at the instance of the Burgh of Brechin, against the magistrates of Montrose.

Fresh and more extensive infringements of the exclusive rights of Montrose called for another interposition of the Royal authority. James IV., on the narrative that the burgesses of Montrose suffered loss by the exportation of wool, skins, salmon, haddocks, and other merchandise, against the privileges granted to them, at the ports of Stanchiffe, Gowrdone, and other coast places, as also by daily markets of like goods by men not burgesses, at the church of Fordoun, Federesso, Fethircarne, and other places within the freedom of the said burgh, of new ratifies their privileges and prohibits all infringement thereof.—20th December 1506.

There are in the Burgh archives many other Royal Charters of Confirmation, among which is one by King Robert II. dated in 1384, confirming another of his predecessor David II. granted in 1369.

From King Robert II. the burgesses received a grant of a piece of ground for the erection of a court-house or tolbooth, by a charter dated 14th December 1376.

Of miscellaneous papers worthy of notice are:—

"Copy of the Indenture between the town of Montrose and the Heritor of Hedderwick, ancient the marches, 10th April 1375." Contract of wadset between Lady Mary of Douglas, Countess of Angus, and William the Graham, with consent of his son, and the Alderman and Council of Montrose, of an annual rent of 10 marks, payable out of the lands of Old Montrose, 25th November 1460.

Commission for a contribution to the poor of Montrose, 24th April 1494.

Remission by Queen Mary to the Burgesses of Montrose for joining with the English, when they landed at the Castle of Burghlie at Dundee, 28th March 1552; with reference to which it may be remarked, that when Edward I. had subdued Scotland, Montrose alone of the Burghs in Angus took the oath of allegiance to the conqueror, 12 of its burgesses having gone to Berwick, in August 1296, for that purpose.

"The Town of Montrose's acceptance to be under the English Commonwealth, April 1652."

Besides the papers which I have here specified, there are many others of the 15th and 16th centuries relating to the Ancient Hospital of Montrose, altars within the Parish Church, and the House of Dominican Friars in the Burgh. Of the altars, three were respectively dedicated to St. Andrew, St. Bride, and St. Sebastian.

It appears to me that calendars of the Documents which throw light on the constitution and trading privileges of the Burgh would be useful, as part of the series which I have suggested in my previous Report on the Manuscript Materials of Scottish History.

JOHN STUART.

#### THE RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

During the Celtic period of the history of Scotland, there was at St. Andrews a Monastery or House of Culdees, and as we have recently become acquainted with the existence in other Scotch monasteries of that class, of the Fer-leginn, or man of learning, (an official who also figures prominently in the records of the early religious Houses of Ireland), we may infer that he was to be found in the Monastery at St. Andrews.

The duties of the Fer-leginn, according to Colgan, embraced the transcription of manuscripts, and ruling and teaching in the schools, and through his means the learning of the day was preserved and inculcated.

The introduction into Scotland of fresh elements of society, both ecclesiastical and civil, which began when





and other things belonging to St. Salvator's College. The "Bukis of the quhere consisted of Antiphonaris, "a Portuis, Salters, Rationale, tua Legendis, and "Temporall and anc Propyr, Gralis, Mess bukis gret "and small, anc Buk for the Vangell, anc buk for the "lectrone of the pistill, Processionaris, Manuels, anc "gret prykkyt Saug buk, and tua smaller of prekyt singgyu, and 'i salteris in the quere."

Among the relics was "ane gret ymage of syluer of "our Saluour, with ane lous diadem set with pretious "stauis. Item anc gret tystyr for the ewangell, with "ane buk of the four ewangelists."

Memoranda of Chaplainries founded in the Collogo of St. Salvator.

Compota of the expenses of the Masters and Students of St. Leonard's College, and of the general funds of the Colloge, beginning in 1550.

A small volume in parchment entitled "Registrum Ciuitatis Sancti Andree" contains an account the foundations in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, beginning with the rents of the Altar of the Holy Cross. One of these rents was derived "de quolibet aratro "infra dictam parochiam" which paid, "annuatim "xxiiii. garbe auenarum. Item componens cascum "infra dictam parochiam soluet uam formellam de "melioribus."

These payments, the first of which seems to be analogous to the plough-alsms of the Saxons, of a penny from every plough-gate, were probably inherited from the Celtic period, when extensive grants of land and privileges were conferred on the Church of Saint Andrews.

Rental of the Altar of St. Laurence, Martyr, founded by Robert Dryden, Rector of Kinnettles.

Rental of the Altar of St. Ninian founded by the brothers and sisters of the fraternity of St. Ninian, and of St. Felan, gifted by the town to a chaplain in 1449.

The volume contains many valuable illustrations of local topography and family history. One of the Deeds engrossed in it is a grant by the City of St. Andrews to John Ramsay of the office of Parish Clerk, dated Juno 1459, which throws some light on the duties and emoluments of those functionaries. Ramsay was promoted on the resignation of John Brown who reserved "commoditates et emolumenta ruralia dicto clerico debita et consueta" from all the parishioners beyond the city, "salvis tamen et exceptis oblationibus faciendis pro "eodem parochianos in sponsalibus, et matrimoniiis, "purificationibus mulierum, et obsequiis mortuorum, "et aliis minutis oblationibus dicto clerico parochialis "pertinentibus, quibus idem Johannes Ramsay libere gaudebit . . . faciendo inde dictus Johannes Brown "pro toto tempore vite sue pro huiusmodi commoditatibus et emolumentis ruralibus nobis et parochianis "dictis seruicia infra scripta, viz., quod ipse Johannes Brown in propria persona, vel alius sufficiens pro ipso, misse nostre domine in ecclesia parochiali predicta cum nota cotidie celebrande, singulis diebus intererit, ac etiam ministrari faciet dictis parochianis "ruralibus, singulis ebdomadis, de aqua benedicta, "sufficiente, prout decet, secundum antiquam consuetudinem laudabilem et consuetam, tantum pro alio seruicio quod pro dictis commoditatibus et emolumentis ruralibus exigi poterit."

Memorandum of the settlement of a dispute between the Bishop and the Culdees in 1309, wherein is contained an extract from the Register of St. Andrews which itself has been lost for nearly two centuries.

Note of a Settlement of disputes between the Bishop and the citizens dated in 1444.

Charter in 1614 by George Archbishop of St. Andrews to the Provost and Bailies of St. Andrews ratifying all old charters granted in favour of the town, and engrossing those of Bishop Robert, Bishop Roger, Bishop David, Malcolm King of the Scots, and others.

In a Miscellaneous Volume entitled "Charters University, St. Andrews" are engrossed the Deeds of foundation of St. Salvator's College, and many writs connected with its property, foundations of bursaries, and parish churches belonging to the Colloge.

At page 61 occurs a notice of the proceedings against Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, who was condemned to be burnt before the gates of St. Salvator's College for heresy in the year 1527. It is entitled "Libellus "signatus sigillo magno Universitatis Sanctiandree, "continens errores quondam Patriei Hamilton, "heretici, condemnatique pro eiusdem suis heresibus "combusti. Registratus et locatus in communi archa "custodie evidenciarum Collegii Sancti Salvatoris "Universitatis prefate in O scrinio."

A thin octavo volume in parchment is entitled "Ren-

"tale Altaris Sancti Fergusii, situati infra ecclesiam "parochialem Sancti Andree," 1525. This is one of a class of records not common in Scotland, and it contains notices of considerable historical interest.

It gives an account of the foundation of the Altar by William and Thomas Kairnis, adding that William Cubbe, the first chaplain, served 40 years, and William Malwyn, the second, seven years. On his resignation James Braid was appointed chaplain towards the end of the fifteenth century, and most of the volume is occupied with a record of his gifts to the altarge "In "honore Dei Omnipotentis, beate Marie Virginis, et "beatissimum Fergusii episcopi, et Triduane Virginis."

In the Legends of the Scottish Church, St. Triduana is represented as one of the Companions of St. Regulus in his mission, leading an eremitical life at Roscobry in Angus, and dying at Restalrig near Edinburgh, where she was held in reverence down to the Reformation. St. Fergus, on the same authority, was one of the many early missionaries from Ireland, who carried the faith into Scotland, founding churches in various districts, and at last dying at Glammis, of which parish he is the Patron Saint.

The gifts thus bestowed by Braid consisted of lands, houses, annual rents, ornaments and books, and he left his mark in the many improvements which he carried out, planting trees in the garden, constructing a sewer, and erecting "tria solia in tenemento Sancti Fergusii "jacento in Argail. Et in eodem tenemento "struxit sex caminas. Similiter in eodem tenemento "construxit unam aulam cum camera pro solio vocatam Dunscois haw."

He also bequeathed "unum magnum lectum lignum, "cum parvo lecto eidem annexo sive coniuncto, unum "magnum preparam majori lecto annexam, unum "sedile, unum le Westhell bynk, annexum sub le trap, "cum predicta terra anteriore pro perpetuo, remansuris." He likewise gave "unum librum manu sua "propria scriptum, continentem in se seruicia et "legenda Sanctorum bene Cathenatum. Item unum "perum Missale manu sua propria scriptum, in "papiro lumbardie."

He procured from the King a bono of St. Triduana from Restalrig, and in like manner he obtained from David Lyone, tutor of Glammis, part of the neck-bone, and a joint of St. Fergus from Glammis, where the relics of the Saint were long held in great regard. So much was this the case that on one occasion an Abbot of Scone carried off his skull to the monastery of Scone, where it came to be celebrated for the miraculous cures effected through its means, and on a visit to Scone by James IV. in 1503 he made "an offerande of xliiis. to "Sanct Fergus heide."

One of the ornaments of the Altar was a stone image of St. Fergus.

Among the loose papers in the Collections of the University may be noted a roll, in a hand of the 13th century, of Charters in favour of the city of St. Andrews, and a page of parchment rescued from the binding of a folio, which exhibits the "Ave Maria" set to music, probably of the 14th century. According to Boece, the religious men of the priory of St. Andrews were always celebrated for their skill in music.

There are few manuscripts in the University Library. Of these one is a copy of the works of St. Augustine written probably in the 14th century. On folio first, is a table of the contents, and above it the inscription, "Liber Monasterii Se'i Andree Ap'li in Scotia."

Another is "Liber Politicorum Aristotelis," a volume in vellum of the 14th century. On a leaf at the beginning is written. "Robertus Stephanus Deirensis "Cenobii," showing that the volume had at one time belonged to Robert Stephen, who was Prior of the Cistercian Monastery of Deer, in Aberdeenshire, in 1537.

A copy of Wyntown's Cronikil (T. T. 66) is in a hand of the 16th century. On a page at the commencement is written, "Regis iuelite Roberti primi apothegma."

Ni me Seotornu liberas prisa moneat  
Tot mala non paterer orbis ob imperium  
If Scotland's ancient liberties  
Had not moud me tout  
To suffer such calamities  
Earth's kingdome sould not doo't.

It begins thus—

Bot eftyr yat i naȳm  
In Greece ye Kynryk of Arch—  
Thar Agylus fyrst was Kyng  
And had it hail in governyng  
In the north art of Sythi  
[Imperfect.]

The chapters commence with rubricated titles; the last (only partly visible) is—

Ca<sup>a</sup> XI.

On quhill weys  
— indry laundis lye.

The next—

In to vis cheptur followand  
Is tauld how Affryk is lyand.

Some of the lines are underlined, in red, after the book comes down to the history of Scotland, and at places where quotations are given and where occasional remarks in words in the text occur in the margin.

At the bottom of one of the pages of Lib. V., Ca<sup>a</sup> V., xvi. is written—

"Patrick Lermouthu.

"Of Drey Kynght this book portenis of rycht."

This gentleman flourished about the middle of the 16th century. He was Prior of St. Andrews, and in the year 1449 he received from John Baulk, Prior of Pittenweem a grant of the Isle of May  
Lib. V., Ca<sup>a</sup> VI., xvi.

How King Malcolm, &c.

At the line "Yat in his court yar was a Kynght," is written, in an old, but later hand, "be fabula."

At the line about the election of Bishop Arrol, where the MS. has "Bishop of Kelsoe apone Twyrd," the annotator has scored out the last word, and inserted "cyrd" and added the words, "1461 ye yar yat ye Kirk of Androis was founyt."

The last title in the book is "Queneys Kile of Mar" of Scotland's part on Cumbryd in to England," and the last lines are—

The Kile of Mar in his prynces  
Yat gretfully commendit was  
A lady weidit gret of land  
Ye lady of dufal and braband  
Wuld honour as ne remouit be  
Hayr agais in his countre.

Jo. BATTISCALL.

The signature seems to be later in date than the writing of the manuscript.

At the end, and also in a later hand than the body of the manuscript, is a Chronicle of Scotland, containing the fabulous account of the early settlement of the Kents, which for some time formed part of the national creed.

A volume in the University Library, entitled "Formulare Inscripturarum Ecclesiasticarum," is deserving of especial notice. It is a small quarto, in a hand of the middle of the 16th century, of 621 folios, besides 65 prefatory leaves; on one of which is written "Tunc ecclesiarius et monasteriorum Regni Scotic de quibus consensuantes disposuit consensu, post lat. ante in Julis Canone Apostolicis," followed by the "Summa" of names of all the churches of the Diocese of St. Andrews, and an Index of Contents.

The varied nature of the subjects treated of may be gathered from the titles of those under A., B., and C.

A.—Absolutiones, aggravationes, excommunicationes, attestationes, admisiones, excommunicationes, acceptationes, appellationes et apostellae, ac arresta, et adhibitiones, ac admisiones, et apprehensiones.

B.—Breves, et breviariorum.

C.—Commissiones diverses; constitutiones diverses; constitutiones procuratorum; cassationes, consecrationes, condonatorie, et concessiones; constitutiones procuratorum; concordiis, contractus, conventiones et compromissa, ac compulsionis; confirmationes et illarum additiones; cessiones, confessiones, et consensu pro erectionibus et aliis faciendis; carte diverses et infestationes; collationes, et commendo beneficiarum; citationes diversarum formarum.

The "Formulare" contains the Synodal Statutes of Archbishop Forman (between 1515 and 1521), the letters of Archbishop Beaton of St. Andrews and of Archbishop Dunbar of Glasgow, convoking the General Provincial Council in 1539, the letters of Cardinal Beaton, summoning the General Convention of St. Andrews in 1543, and the General Provincial Council of St. Andrews in 1546, with a few other writs illustrating the procedure in Scottish Synods in the same age.

In the volume are more than 600 writs to serve as styles, which may be said to illustrate every kind of process in the Roman Court or at home, in cases of matrimony, divorce, heresy, institution, dispensations, illegitimacy, benefices—their union, vacancies, translations—showing the practical working of the ecclesiastical system, its pervading influence, and its contact with individuals in every relation of life, civil or ecclesiastical.

At fol. 149 occurs "Monitorium perhorrendi anathe-

"malis contra Lutheranos, et heretico pravitate fautores, ut infra." Various miserationes divina archiepiscopi "propos Chaucensis decano Christianitatis nostre de N. necnon curatis parochialium ecclesiarum de . . . Those against whom it was directed are accused of disputing "in colloquiis, consiliis, potationibus, et publicis societatibus, et conventibus corumdem, recitare, affirmare, avetere et sustinere, aliqui autem eorum "impresarios veli testamenti libros, Anglicana lingue "impresarios alios—interlinguis libros coelestiales, et carias hereticas, opinionum predictas continentes, legere, interpretari, et studere, sint aui." &c.

In the archives of the United Colleges of St. Salvatore and St. Leonard, is a very extensive collection of Charters founding and endowing altars and other ecclesiastical institutions, the property of which came to be vested in the Colleges after the Reformation. Some of these charters are dated in the 13th century, and for purposes of local history the whole are of great importance. There are also the Bulls and Deeds connected with the foundation of the Colleges, to which reference has already been made, and their subsequent visitations and their property.

In a volume in parchment is written, in a hand of the 15th century, "Statuta Collegii Pauperum Sancti Petri et Sancti Pauli Prioratus Sancti Andree pro Ecclesia Sancti Leonardi statuti," to which I have already referred as the rule, "brevis vita ordo," of Prior John Hepburn, the founder of the College.

Another volume contains a collection of styles of the 15th century—brevets and writs of various kinds—having to the beginning a copy of the code known as "Regium Majestatem." Most of the brevets are in Latin, but some are in Scotch. One of them, "do natus," is where a man, for protection, gives himself up as a vassal or bond to a lord in his court, "per crines anteriores capiti sui," and afterwards where the vassal is subjected to a lord, "ille dominus potest redigere ipsum per vassum suum ad pristinam servitutem."

It appears to me that Calendars of the Deeds of foundation, as well as of the miscellaneous records now mentioned, would be of great value. The "Formulare" reported on is of especial interest.

JOHN STEART.

#### THE ORMONDE MUSEUM AT KILKENNY CASTLE.

The present is but a preliminary notice of the results of an inspection of this collection, which was not available till the report of the Commission for 1870 was out the end of being closed.

These archives, as yet unarranged and uncatalogued, are rich in unique original documents, and constitute an invaluable series for elucidating the history of the numerous important affairs in which representatives of the Ormonde line were engaged from the 12th to the 18th century.

The family of Gaultier, subsequently styled "Boatiller" and "Ormonde," held high rank among the Norman proprietors in England before Theobald of Tyland 1st Gaultier acquired large territories in Ireland in the 12th century. From that era members of this house were frequently entrusted with the government of the English dominions in Ireland, and their consanguinity with the royal stock of England was put on record by Edward III. in a public instrument. Apart from peerages and high offices, the Boatillers exercised wide influence through the talents of many of their family in England, Ireland and abroad, as energetic men of the sword, diplomatists and administrators. Numerous alliances supported their importance, and in their Irish territories they ruled as almost sovereign princes, to some extent independent of the Kings of England. The actions of the more eminent representatives of the house of Ormonde are intimately associated with the annals of England and Ireland. Hubert, however, the portion of their history most open to the world has been that connected with James, first Duke of Ormonde, who filled an important place in the history of England and Ireland during the times of Charles I. and Charles II.

An interest equally high in connection with their own times attaches to many others of this house, some of whom may be here briefly referred to. Edmund Le Boatiller, created Earl of Currick in 1315, viceroy for Edward II. during part of the Irish wars of the Bruce, is

\* The name of "Linton," Ormonde, Ormonde or Ormonde, intended to represent the Gaelic *Uí Bhannáin*, or Eastern Munster, was applied to the lands in the north of Tipperary known to the natives as *Uí Bhannáin*. History of Viceroy of Ireland, Dublin, 1862, p. 121.

mentioned in Barbour's poem; and various instruments connected with him appear among the "Historical and Municipal Documents of Ireland," lately published in Lord Romilly's series. James Le Botiller, son of Edmund, Earl of Carrick, married Eleanor de Bohun, cousin german of Edward III., and was in 1328 created first Earl of Ormonde. Froissart speaks of the third Earl of Ormonde, for whose son Richard II. was godfather. James, the fourth Earl, eminent for his learning, served with Henry V. in France and acted as his Viceroy for Ireland. The fifth Earl, under his title of Wiltshire, Treasurer of England and knight of the garter, stands out among the Lancastrians in the "Wars of the Roses." The sixth Earl was Ambassador for Edward IV., who pronounced him to be the finest and most honourable gentleman in Christendom. Thomas, the seventh Earl, repented the richest subject in England, where he owned above seventy manors, represented Henry VII. as envoy to Burgundy. During the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Edward VI., the acts of Piers, the eighth Earl, and of his successor James, are interwoven with Irish public affairs. The true history of the reduction of Ireland to English rule at the commencement of the 17th century, cannot be understood without a knowledge of the documents written by and connected with Thomas the tenth Earl of Ormonde. The career of this nobleman, who was educated with Edward VI. in England, formed the themes of Latin and Irish poems, and Spenser has paucelyrized him among the patrons of the "Faery Queen." Carte in 1735-6 devoted three volumes to a history of the life of James, the first Duke of Ormonde, from his birth, in 1610 to his death in 1688.\* This Duke's son Thomas, Earl of Ossory, by his intrepidity as a commander on land and sea advanced the reputation of the English nation, which mourned his death as a public calamity.

Lord Ossory's son James, second Duke of Ormonde, truly described by Earl Stanhope as "a princely nobleman endowed with many amiable qualities," held a prominent place in England and Ireland from the latter part of the 17th century till he became an exile in 1715. His biography is yet unwritten, but his position may be estimated from the following list of his titles and offices:—Earl of Brecknock, Baron of Lanthouy and Moore Park, Earl of Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron Arklow, Lord of the regalities and liberties and governor of the county Palatine of Tipperary, and of the city, town, and county of Kilkenny, Honorary Chief Butler of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Lieutenant of counties of Somerset and Norfolk, High Steward of Exeter, Bristol, and Westminster, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of England by sea and land, member of the Privy Councils in England and Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. To these may be added another distinction—that of friend and benefactor of John Dryden.

Of the peerages held by independent branches of the Ormonde family, I may mention those of Aran, Cahir, Carrick, Dunboyne, Galmoy, Gowran, Ikerrin, Mountgarret, and Tulleóphelim, each of which produced men of mark.

A minor Ormonde house furnished military commanders to Austria in the early part of the 17th century, amongst whom was Colonel Walter Butler, who, for services against Wallenstein, received a title and lands in Bohemia from Ferdinand II.

Materials happily survive at Kilkenny for illustrating the history of public transactions in which the chief members of the House of Ormonde and its branches participated.

These muniments also include many valuable writings which in early times came into the custody of religious establishments, and passed from them at their dissolution in the 16th century.

The late lamented and accomplished Marquis of Ormonde was desirous that the archives of his house should be available for the elucidation of the history of Ireland and the Empire. His representatives are prepared, through the Royal Commission for Historical Manuscripts, to carry out his enlightened views in such mode as may be most effective for the advancement of a true knowledge of the history of the men and times of which these documents are the memorials.

\* Carte mentions that he sent back to Kilkenny Castle such of the papers lent to him from that collection, as upon perusal did not appear useful to his subject—the work above referred to. For details in connection with his materials see Report on Carte and Carte Papers, by Sir T. D. Hardy and J. S. Brewer, 1861, and the subsequent notices included in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England.

To the Report of the Commission for 1871, I hope to contribute details of importance in connection with this extensive and valuable collection.

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF GRANARD, K. P., AT CASTLE FORBES, CO. LONGFORD.

The Archives at Castle Forbes may be divided into two classes, those specially connected with the family of Forbes—earls of Granard—and those which came to the latter through alliances with the houses of Moira and Huntingdon.

In the present report I propose to notice the first named of these classes.

According to genealogists the family of Forbes was of ancient Irish origin. Sir Arthur Forbes, founder of the house of Granard, was born about 1569, served under Gustavus Adolphus, and fell in a duel at Hamburg in 1632.

His wife Jane, widow of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Killeshandra, Cavan, had previously, about 1624, erected Castle Forbes, in the county of Longford, which she defended in 1641-2 during nine months, against the uprisings Irish.

Some details of this siege are given in a deposition of Lieutenant Arthur Aclmnty and Martin Johnston, of Castle Forbes, sworn on the 13th of September 1642, copies of which are in the present collection.

They state that Lady Forbes, anticipating dangers, furnished her castle with arms, ammunition, victuals, and men; gathered her British tenants of Longford, and kept strong watch and ward. The Irish of Leirtrim bordering upon these parts having taken action, the whole of the British there rose in arms, and under Sir John Seaton fortified the castle of Longford, which they soon surrendered. Seaton, his lady and retainers, retired to Castle Forbes, and, notwithstanding numerous sallies, effective musketry, and relief secretly given by friends among the besiegers during the dark nights, the garrison capitulated after Lady Forbes had given them all her great horses for food. We are told that they were permitted to march away with their wearing clothes to Trim, leaving behind their arms and ammunition; ten muskets only excepted: "So the lady Forbes, Sir John Seaton, and his lady, and all the rest of the castle, to the number of two hundred and twenty persons, all maintained at the costs of the Lady Forbes, came away upon the terms aforesaid to Trim and thence to Dublin, through many dangers and miseries."

The following document connected with those times is still extant at Castle Forbes, written on a double sheet of foolscap paper somewhat injured by damp.

"Good eossin,

I intreat you of all love to shew all the respect unto the Lady Forbessie, whoes feare [fair] careadge in all hir lyf-tyme amongst us doeth deserve all favor, and lykwayes the noble careadge of hir son Sir Fran. Hamiltone in these troublesum tymes does secundlie deserve no les, and last the request off

Yo<sup>r</sup> lovinge cousen,

PHILIPPE REYLLIE.\*

xxj of xbr 1641,

I am sure you know, coussin, that it is gevin out that you ar not to meddle w<sup>th</sup> anie of the Scotishe nationn except they give cause, the w<sup>ch</sup> this good ladie will never give, &c.

To his noble coozein & freind, Cormicke Farne, Esqre, thes.

Longford.

Good coozein,—I intreat you of all love to shew all respect unto the Ladie Forbessie, whoes feare careadge in all hir lyf-tyme amongst us doth deserve all favor, and lykwayes the noble careadge of hir son Sir Francis Hamiltone in thes troublesum tymes, doth secundlie deserve no les, and lastlie the request of.

Yor lovinge coozein,

PHIL. REYLLIE.

xxj of xbr 1641.

I am sure you know, coozeine, that it is gevin out that you ar not to meddle w<sup>th</sup> anie of the Scotishe nationn, except they give cause, w<sup>ch</sup> I know this good lady will never give, &c.

\* The family of O'Rachallagh, O'Reilly or Reilly, supplied the chiefs to the territory of *Ministir Maoilmordha*, which comprised the entire of the present county of Cavan, except the baronies of Tullyhaw (*Teallach Ineodhach*) and Tullyhunco (*Teallach Dunadhach*), which belonged to the O'Rourkes. Colonel Philip O'Reilly was lieutenant-general in the army of the Confederate Catholics in Ireland.

† *Ministir Fearphail*, i.e. the family of O'Ferrall, for many centuries chief lords of the entire of the territory of *Anghaille*, in the present county of Longford.

for his English friends & co-religionists, Con. O'Brien & Owen O'Brien, &c."

The Fellow papers of a public character inspected by me relate to the transactions of Arthur first earl of Granard, and his grandson George, third earl, some of the chief points of whose careers may be here noticed.

Arthur, eldest son of the lady Jane Forbes of 1641, resided in her marriage in Scotland, and retired to the Highlands with the royalists in 1653. This "gallant" gentleman, who had been a great sufferer for the King "both in his blood and estate," waited on Charles II. at Brussels in 1659 (as with a secret commission) to invite him to Ireland. He was appointed in 1659 Marshal and commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, and a Lord Justice in 1671. By his exertions the Presbyterian numerical majority were reduced from the seventies to which they and their converts in Ireland had been subjected through episcopalian influence. Robert, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his letters to Charles II. stated that Sir Arthur Forbes was "as worthy a man as I see to be able to warrant to your Majesty as any person I have ever known, of great use to be in many circumstances, most particularly in the affairs relating to the army here, where he appears very just, and indeed as careful in his station as any man I have ever known." Sir Arthur Forbes was created Baron of Clough and Viscount Granard in 1675, raised the Royal Irish regiment of foot in 1681, was elevated to the earldom of Granard, succeeded a Lord Justice of Ireland and president of the Council there. He opposed the repeal of the Act of Settlement in the parliament of 1695, was in 1699 defeated unceremoniously by Castle Forbes, James and William III., commanded the army in which James surrendered, continued a private acquisition, and died in 1708. His son Arthur, second earl Granard, served under Turpin, and at the capture of Gibraltar, and was Colonel of the Royal Irish regiment of foot, from which he retired on the accession of William III. For his services connected with the Treaty he was rewarded with the Peerage of Great Britain, and received an order of the garter which he wore, which as a new person he declined, and died in 1734.

George, eldest son and successor of the earl, earl of Granard, acquired distinction in the English navy, governed Minorca in 1718, entered the service of the Empress Charles VI. in 1719 to create and fortify a marine power in the Kingdom of Naples, Sicily, or in the Adriatic; was appointed governor of the Leeward Islands in 1719.

In 1720 he projected the foundation of a colony on Lake Erie, in the mouth of Maryland, as a barrier against the French in Canada. As envoy of Great Britain to Petersburg, in 1720, he agreed and concluded the first treaty of commerce made by England with Russia, various papers in connection with which are in the present collection.

Lord Forbes was appointed Rear Admiral in 1734 and in the same year succeeded in the earldom of Granard.

In 1735 he was promoted Vice Admiral of the Blue, declined the governorship of New York in 1738, acted in the parliament of England in concert with the Duke of Argyll and Polblany, retired from public office in 1740 and died in 1763 in his eightieth year. The third earl of Granard, characterized by his political opponent Sir Robert Walpole as "a voracious and busy man," gave much attention to matters concerning culture for Ireland, linen manufacture, political arithmetic, and natural science.

His second son, John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet and general of the marine force of Great Britain, made a remarkable protest against the execution of Buge in 1757. He compiled in 1770 "Memoirs of the house of Forbes," earls of Granard, in Ireland, which the present Earl published in 1808 from the MS. at Castle Forbes.

#### *Letters and Papers at Castle Forbes.*

1628, October 21. Letter of Charles I. in favour of Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet, with respect to fisheries in Ulster, addressed to Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1669, November 28—Dublin. Letter from Captain Jo. Campbell concerning lands assigned to him for his arrears; desires reimbursement in Kilkenny; remarks on affairs to Mr. Luttrell, Lord Montgomery, Mr. Stoddard of Liscann, Mr. Bith of Ardrin; lands lately in possession of Col. Axtell; junctures of troops and their remodelling.

1669, December 12—Dublin. Sir Oliver St. George to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1699, December 13—Tullachmoyne. Capt. Campbell

to Sir Arthur Forbes, recommending him to endeavour to procure grant of Rose, a seaport town.

1669, December 17—Dublin. Lord Montgomery to Sir Arthur Forbes, at Mrs. Gough's house in "Gardener's Lane, King Street, Westminster, London."

1690, December 17 and 29—Dublin. Sir Oliver St. George to Sir A. Forbes.

1690, December 29—Dublin. Earl of Monmouth to Sir A. Forbes.

1699, January 2—Tullachmoyne. Letter from Capt. Jo. Campbell.

1699, January 12—Dublin. Lord Montgomery to Sir Arthur Forbes "at the White Straff in King's Street, Westminster."

1699, February 7—Dublin. Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on his grants of a ship's "under the Royal seal of Ireland," affairs of Mullingar; corporations assigned to 40 men for their services.

1699, February 17—Dublin. Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on affairs of himself and his son Charles.

1699, May 13—London. Sir Robert Stewart to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1699, January 8—Dublin. Francis Aungier to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1699, June 1—Dublin. Sir George St. George to Sir A. Forbes, claim for arrears out of Lord Fitzmaurice's commission in Mayo, or Sir Henry O'Neill's lands in Connaught.

1699. Sir Arthur Forbes appoints Robert, Forth's of Cruguebar his manager in Scotland during his absence "forth thereof."

1699, August 12—Dublin. Thomas Foy to Sir Arthur Forbes at Mullingar.

1699, January 16—Cath. Hamilton. Sir Charles Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on Sir Thomas Newcomen's evidence of command.

1699, February 1—Dublin. Sir George Lane "Sir" "my much loved friend Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet," with one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, recommended to the post at Tullymore to be sent to Castle Forbes.

1699. Duke of Ormond to Sir Arthur Forbes—Dublin.

1699. "Whyllall 15 March 1698."

"I hope you have been informed with as much as could be needful to your information from what I have written to my noble country, for you are in the first rank of those friends with whom I advised him to consult in what might relate to the King's service & the interests of my family we never have or ever shall be separated, though this alteration in the Government of that kingdom was contrary to that end by those who have so long laboured with the King in it. All that is past is or will be well known to you when you have conversed with this gentleman, but if you are anxious to know what will be your next make a journey to Donaghadee, or further into Scotland where predictions are more plentiful, in earnest, no ruler of ordinary foresight will now serve the time, but that of loyalty & fidelity are in all events safe, provided they are assisted by prudence and industry."

"I am, with all truth & reality,  
Your most affectionate humble servant,  
"OXFORD."

"For Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet, one of his Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland at Dublin."

"A true list of all the proprietors of the houses, cellars, gardens, and waste plots of the town of Dublin, with their appurtenances now in the King's gift." [Unedited].

1699. "By the Lord-Lieutenant General and General of the Governor of Ireland."

"Jo. Berkeley."

"Whereas we are informed that there are now abroad in the counties of Longford and Leitrim and the parts adjacent several rogues, thieves, and robbers who rob and ravage divers of his Majesty's good subjects, and that one [blank] Turrell now in company with the said malefactors is able and willing to do service against them, and to discover their haunts and abettors, if he may have his Majesty's protection and pardon. These are therefore to pray, authorize, and require Our right trusty and well-beloved Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet, one of his Majesty's Privy Council in this kingdom in order to the service aforesaid to take the said [blank] Turrell into his Majesty's protection for such time as he shall think fit, and also to promise

him his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pardon for all past crimes by him committed (murder done with his owne hands excepted). If hee shall bee so far serviceable; and instrumentall in his suppressing and detecting the said toryes and their assistants and receivers as shall bee adjudged to merit his Ma<sup>ties</sup> grace and mercy. And wee further impower the said S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Forbessc to take the like course, and give the like promise of pardon to any others now in rebellion that will submitt themselves and bee serviceable to his Majestic and his good subjects as aforesaid. And for see doing this shall bee a sufficient warrant. Given at his Majesties Castle of Dublin the 20th of May 1670."

"ELLIS LEIGHTON."

Endorsed "To S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Forbessc, from L<sup>d</sup> Barkley, Lord-Lieutenant."

1670, August 9. Patent creating Sir Arthur Forbes Marshall of the army in Ireland.

1671, June 13—Lismore. Earl of Cork to Sir Arthur Forbes, one of his Majesties Lords Justices for the Government of Ireland, pray assistance in despatch of affair which bearer will state.

1674, January 7—Whitehall. Order of Charles II. to pay 100*l*. per month to Sir A. Forbes during his stay in the northern parts of Ireland, and 200*l*. "to be disposed of by him for secret service."

1675, April 25. Lord Glanalleigh to Sir A. Forbes.

1675. Duke of Ormond to Sir A. Forbes—holograph:

"S<sup>r</sup>,  
"Clarendon House, 8 July 75.  
"I was very glad to see y<sup>r</sup> of the 28 of the last month, & no mention in it of the continuance of y<sup>r</sup> indisposition w<sup>ch</sup> report<sup>e</sup> had made more dangerous than I thank God it is; that very day our friend S<sup>r</sup> Robert Muray died sudainly after a very strange maner of w<sup>ch</sup> you have doubtlesse heard from other hands. It is true I could my L<sup>d</sup> Aungier that I thought very injust & mutinous uso had bin made of some letters you had shewen here, but I never heard that any letters written by y<sup>r</sup>self had bin exposed to that misfortune. Touching the other story concerning my L<sup>d</sup> Lauderdaell & me, all I know is that I have bin told his Grace should say that S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Forbes would eary himself so dextrously betwixt him & the Duke of Ormond as that at last neither of them would trust him, to w<sup>ch</sup> the answer I then made was, and the assurance I now give you is, that his Grace was very much mistaken if hee sayd so, & that it was not in his or in any body's power to make mee mistrust S<sup>r</sup> Art. forbes of any thing not becomming a man of honour. Whether this was sayd by his Grace or no, or whether this bee the thing meant by my L<sup>d</sup> Aungier, I cannot tell, but I am sure my answer was as I here tould you, & you may bee sure I am, with all reality,

"Y<sup>r</sup> most affectionat humble servant,  
"ORMOND."

"You had had this letter a post sooner, but that I wayted on the King to see the illeets, w<sup>ch</sup> is stronger, beter mand, & every way beter provided then it was when it first went out. God send it good success! The Connte de Shomberg commands the forces if any shall come, & not the Duke of Buckingham; his Grace may employ himself very usefully at Black-Heath, where order and discipline is much wanting."

1675. Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Sir A. Forbes—holograph:

"S<sup>r</sup>,  
London, Sept. 25, 1675.  
"There hath hapned a thing of some importance here w<sup>ch</sup> in regard it relates to Ireland, & some persons may officiously write over & perhaps in such termes as may be to the disadvantage of a great person here who hath appeared much my friend & done me severall good offices, I conceive it may not be amiss y<sup>r</sup> your selfe of whom I have a most perticular esteem do know the trinth that so you may do right to the person concerned in case any storys be raised to his prejudice. On Thursday Mr. Pitts, comptroler to the Duke, being called to the committee appointed by his Maj. to consider of the proposals for the new farmo; he behaved himselfe in so unhandsome a manner as I have never seen the like, speaking in most rude & indecent termes to Mr. Secretary Coventre, & to my Lord Treasurer, & to the latter w<sup>th</sup> most unworthy reflections; on Friday he was called again, the King himselfe being present, where he behaved himselfe still worse then before, & being pressed to explain w<sup>t</sup> he ment by the words directed to my L<sup>d</sup> Treasurer he said that w<sup>ch</sup> he had to offer was upon the collections he had made by that w<sup>th</sup> he had heard from others, & being further urged to speake out & tell the substance of w<sup>t</sup> he had to object, after many

shiftings he said that my L<sup>d</sup> Treasurer had an understanding w<sup>th</sup> some of those who treated for the farme. My L<sup>d</sup> Treas. behaved himself very worthily on the occasion, & the other rather like a madman then one who understood w<sup>t</sup> he attempt<sup>d</sup>. His Maj. has appointed to morrow in the afternoon to hear the business. I am confident some by ends has provoked Pitts to do w<sup>t</sup> he has done, & 'tis fit he should smart severely for it if he fail (w<sup>ch</sup> I have good grounds to believe he will do) in his proofs. Tis late, & therefore I give you but this imperfect account to prevent misinformation.

"I am, y<sup>r</sup> most affectionat and most humble servant,  
"ESSEX."

1675. Account of Viscount Granard's half-year's pay as Marshal of His Majesty's army of Ireland, ending at Michaelmas, 1677.

1667-8, February 25. Duke of Ormond to Arthur Lord Viscount Granard, Marshal of Ireland, to order several companies of foot now under his command in the north to return to their respective garrisons.

1685, July 27—Blessington. Michael Boyle, Primate of Ireland, to Earl Granard respecting communication to earl of Sunderland. Marriage on that day of "yo fayre young lady Lord Granard's daughter."

1685. Michael Boyle, Primate, Chancellor, and Lord Justice of Ireland, to Earl of Granard—holograph:

"My Lord, "Dublin, Aug. 29, [16] 85.

"My Lord Tirconel being w<sup>th</sup> me this morning tels me that yo. forte of Maryborough is in y<sup>e</sup> hands of greate phanatiques, both Governor & Deputy Governor, & he would advise that Capt<sup>n</sup> Hudson who is quartered in that towne w<sup>th</sup> his dragoones; may be ordered to make y<sup>t</sup> forte his garrison, of yo fitness whereof I am much convinced because. upon enquiry I finde y<sup>t</sup> forte wholly neglected & almost uninhabited. The wals of ye house much decayd, & as I heare y<sup>t</sup> timber of ye King's house y<sup>t</sup> was therein caried away & the house demolished. I have thereupon signed the enclosed, y<sup>t</sup> if y<sup>r</sup> G<sup>o</sup> shall approve thereof & signe it, it may be returned by y<sup>e</sup> post unto, my L<sup>d</sup>,

"y<sup>r</sup> G<sup>o</sup>'s very faythfull & very humble scr<sup>v</sup>,  
"MICH. ARMACH. C."

"For the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earle of Granarde, one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Lord Justices for y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> of Ireland, at Castleforbes, Mullingar."

1691, May 23—Dublin Castle. "Instructions for Earl Granard, Governor of County of Westmeath." Signed: Charles Porter, Tho. Coningsby.

1704. Verses by Lady Jaue Champagnie on death of her brother Arthur Lord Forbes (eldest son of second earl of Granard), who was killed in the battle of Höchstett 1704.

1715-18. Letters and despatches to Lord Forbes when he commanded in Minorea, from Mr. Stanhope, Addison, Lord Stair, Crages, and Viceroy of Sardinia. Papers on forces of Minorea.

1718. Papers on Admiralty of Holland; people and revenue of Venice.

1718. Sept. 30—London. Lord Forbes to the Abbé at Vienna.

1719. Lord Forbes to Marquis Rialpe at Vienna.

1718-21. Letters connected with entrance of Admiral Forbes into service of the Emperor for formation of Marine in the Adriatic.

Parti de la projet pour la marine proposé [par Georgo Lord Forbes].

Eclaircissement de quelques points reportés dans les différens mémoires présentés par My Lord Forbes.

Replique de my Lord Forbes aux articles.  
Relation d'une route de Sestri de Levante a Borgo val di Taro a Fornovo.

Documents on revenue of Bucari.

1731. Lord Forbes' notes on English sailcloth compared with foreign, also papers on English canvas, cordage, &c.

1731. Papers connected with Leeward Islands, and appointment of Lord Forbes as Captain General or Commander-in-Chief there.

1732. Correspondence of Monsieur de Charvlin, minister at Paris, with M. Magnon, employed by court of Franco at Petersburg in secret negotiations for alliance.

1733. Letters from Admiralty and Lord Harrington to Lord Forbes at St. Petersburg while King's envoy in Russia.

1733. Letters from Woodward and Count Wachter-

beeche, Warsaw, and Mr. Robinson, Vienna, with answers from Lord Forbes.

Points pour un traité de commerce mutuel proposé par Lord Forbes, ministre plénipotentiaire de sa Majesté Britannique à St. Petersburg, le 6 Août, 1733.

Réponses à ces points de la part des ministres de la Russie; folio

Various papers on Russian commerce. Observations sur la longitude de Kamchatka et de Tobolsk.

1731-4. Letters from Copenhagen and Stockholm to Lord Forbes at Petersburg, with his answers.

1734. Letters from Count Osterman to Lord Forbes, with answers of the latter.

Copies of letters addressed to King of England on his navy.—Undated.

1734. Letters of Lord Granard, Dublin, to Admiral Forbes.

1761. Papers connected with the Mullingar election.

1770—Portarlington. Rev. Dean Arthur Chappagne to the Honourable John Forbes, on history of family of Forbes.

#### *Manuscript Books.*

1. A volume in small quarto, paper, of 115 pages, lettered on back "Manuscript," but without any title-page or author's name. This book was transcribed apparently towards the middle of the last century by an unskilful hand. It is a narrative, giving details not elsewhere mentioned, in connection with the affairs of England and Ireland, from the Restoration to the accession of James II. The commencement is as follows:—

"After my Lord of Ormond had passed near 70 years in different fortunes, another surge of favour set him a fourth time in the government of Ireland; he began the world low, for his grandfather came colonator to his title, and his predecessor Thomas (called the Black Earl) had left a daughter who married the Lord Dringale, Earl of Desmond, and as heir general began a furious contest with my Lord of Ormond for the inheritance. This debate was, after much expense, referred to the determination of King James the 1<sup>st</sup>, and each party gave bonds of 100,000*l*. to stand to his award, but when it was the partition was so favourable to the Lord Desmond, who was his countryman, and one he had raised, that the Earl of Ormond would not submit to it, which occasioned his being imprisoned in the ——— where for many years he lived very poorly. In this time the Duke of Ormond was born in London, while the Lord Thurler solicited the liberty of the old Earl; being yet very young his father was drowned passing into Ireland, and near the same time and in the same manner the Earl of Desmond, the latter leaving but one daughter, about 3 years younger than the young Lord Thurler, whose wardship was given to my Lord of Holland & she taken into his family. Some time after the old Earl of Ormond likewise dying, his grandson, who had been taken from his mother and bred a protestant in my Lord of Canterbury's family, succeeded to his title and quarrell, but the sight of an agreeable young lady of an age so suitable to his, and of such a fortune, changed his animosity into a nobler passion, and made him think a divine sister to end their difference than a judge. In this view he gained by money some of my Lord of Holland's and of her servants, and got into her acquaintance; he was a very handsome youth, the consideration of his person, of his name, the lowliness of his fortune, were apt to work compassion, and the reflecting that she being the cause of his misfortunes might with her self end them, that it would be generous as well as just in her to do so, and make her be adored in a family nobler than her father's, of which she was now the horror, did so soften her tender heart, and she gave the young Earl marks of her pity; he began to think himself very happy, and secure of re-establishing his family, but those hopes proved but very short lived."

The following passages illustrate the character of the volume:—

"My Lord of Ormond and Anglesey had always been of different party, Anglesey had in King Charles the first, time adhered to the Parliament, he was the first of the Commissioners who received the sword, and city of Dublin from my Lord of Ormond when the King was a prisoner, and was a violent man in the House of Commons against the royal family. However, being with many others instrumental in the King's Restoration, he was made an Earl and had considerable clauses in the Act of Settlement in his favour; upon the executing of these my Lord of Ormond, and he had some clashing, each driving his own interest or that of his friends, and it was impossible but in some cases they would interfere, at that time he was Vice-Treasurer of Ireland an employ"

that was then worth 5 or 6000*l*. a year, and his approaching so near a competition with the Duke made it the harder for them to keep friends, there being little real friendship at court betwixt such as are equal. This employment he resigned to Sir George Carteret, and lived privately in England, but the King being pressed by the factions, and charged with introducing popery, and arbitrary power, made him Privy Seal, as a man that had always been in opposition to both, and yet one he thought would comply very far for his interest, and who might be useful to him in the House of Peers, being very knowing in records and precedents of Parliament, of a good tongue, & one who had an excellent faculty in writing. Some time after, and discreetly in the heat of the plot, my Lord Castlesham took occasion to write and print an account of the war of Ireland in which he had been concerned, justifying the Irish in many respects. The Privy Seal, glad of an occasion to make his court to the Parliament, who began to strike at him, took upon him to answer this, and in confuting his book did (out of his way) bring a cruel charge against my Lord of Ormond of his evil conduct and neglect of the Protestant interest at that time. By this means, with the same action, taking revenge of an enemy, and making his court to a prevailing faction. When my Lord of Ormond saw this pamphlet he wrote a letter to my Lord Privy Seal, from Kilkenny, in which he charged him with the injustice of his proceeding, and after telling him he seemed to take pattern by the mercenary libellers of the age, with other very sharp reflections, protested against the account of the actions of that time in a history he was then writing, that was much talked of, as having in this pamphlet given a sample of his insincerity. At this time the King had dissolved the Parliament at Oxford, and asserted the cause of his friends with more vigour than before, which I believe made my Lord of Ormond think the Privy Seal would knock under the table, and not push forward this quarrel, but instead of that, he received a letter from him in answer to his, as well writ and better in every paragraph as wit and rage could make it, both these letters were extremely good of the kind, for whatever advantage my Lord of Ormond might have in a gentleman unaffected style, the other yielded nothing to it in sharpness and good sense; but how unseemly was it to see letters printed and carry'd about the streets, wherein two men the most to be respected of any in the kingdom for their employments, their quality, and their age treated each other as these did; surely this could not have been done in any other country but England or any other time than that. All things concerned to Anglesey's ruin, for besides the strength of his enemies and his having no friends, y<sup>e</sup> court want<sup>d</sup> his privy seal for the Lord Hallifax who had done it such service, so that when my Lord of Ormond put in a petition to the King in Council (in which, saying nothing of himself, he charged him with having reflected upon the memory of King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> in his pamphlet to Castlesham) and that a day was appointed for him to answer, he, seeing that the matter was set against him, and struggling would do him no good, did not appear, pretending to be sick, but sent a letter complaining of his hard treatment, in which he said that a dagger struck to his old lady heart could not grieve him so as to have such a charge brought against him. This wrought no compassion, his seals were sent for and given as was before resolved.

"While the above-mentioned letters were passing, my Lord of Ormond, who was at Kilkenny, in some leisure, writ a relation of the war of Ireland, and of those transactions in which he bore so great a part; every week as it came from his hand, he showed it me in loose sheets, and seemed resolved to publish it as soon as he went into England. Tho' I asked what he writ, I did not approve of that design, and I told him I feared it might be dangerous to do it so soon, for that my Lord of Anglesey who had long laboured at the history of those times, which was believed almost ready for the press, would not fail to take advantage of it, let it be writ with never so much sincerity and caution, and a man who had so much malice and so bitter a pen, would find some occasion to expose it in a work that it was probable might last, whereas if he let his history come first abroad, he gained the advantage he otherwise gave. I know not if it were these or other reasons that weighed with him, but I have heard nothing since of these papers."

"In the time of the King's exile, my Lord [Granard] being in arms for him in the highlands of Scotland, contracted a friendship with my Lord Argyll, then Lord Lorn, who had engaged in the same cause; tho' his father was so notoriously against it; this kindness was so real,



that when my Lord G[ranard] was taken prisoner there, he was ransomed by Lord Lorn, when none else had any consideration for him; this friendship continued after the Restoration, until the tryall, condemnation, & escape of the latter. I always thought my Lord G[ranard] was not enough concerned for that unfortunate man, after the obligations he had to him, and have sometimes told him that I wonder'd he did not go and fall at the King's feet to procure some tenderness for him; he told me it was what he would do if there was any prospect of serving him by it, but the prosecution of him was a matter of state, & his intercession in that manner might do himself hurt, and could be of no use to my Lord Argyle. Being at London with him in the year [16] 82, my Lord Argyle being said at that time to be in Switzerland, a stranger in a plain habit came one morning into his chamber, and gave him a note without a name, which he read and could make nothing of, so that he sent the bearer away somewhat roughly as a man that had a mind to banter him out of money; the man in going out hoisted his shoulders and mutter'd some complaints of the misfortune of such as depended upon old friendship; soon after, I coming into the room, my Lord told me how a fellow had a mind to get some money of him, and showed me the note, which I could make nothing of, no more than he; however, I found it had a certain air that methink it might have something more in it than we knew, and I advised him not to throw it away; he took my advice, and next day he told me he had shewed it to Col<sup>d</sup> H —, who immediately judged it must come from my Lord Argyle, & my Lord said he was confirmed it was so, seeming much concerned that he had sent the bearer away so rudely, Argyle's former kindness to him deserving another treatment, whatever he might deserve from the Crown. I was privy to no more of this transaction at that time, but it happened that my Lord G[ranard] being very desirous to make amends for this proceeding with a man that he owed so much to, did not rest till by the means of my Lord M[urray], his son-in-law, he found out he was in London, and had notice sent to him, so that a meeting was appointed; he found him in some retired part of the city, he dined with him, and stayed some hours, there being 2 or 3 more in company. I know not if he saw him after, or what passed at that betwixt them, but Lord G[ranard] has since told me he advised him with much earnestness to trust to the King and Duke's goodness, whose minds w<sup>d</sup> change in relation to him, and not to think by any violent ways to help himself, and yet his answers were such as fully answer'd him he would never join in rebellion, however, 'tis apparent since, those were not his thoughts. This meeting, how secret soever it was carried on, was known quickly by others of the disaffected, whom it is probable Argyle told it to, to encourage them by so considerable a support, for tho' I am confident that engaging with him in any criminal thing was very far from the intentions of the Lord G[ranard], who was moved to this interview merely out of a principle of generosity and gratitude, yet a man so desperate as Argyle was, would be apt to make use of it to another end, as I believe he did, and by this means Walcot and some others who were executed soon after, having correspondence with Argyle, amongst other discoveries they made, named my Lord G[ranard] as one who favoured their party, and who, had there been any commotion, was to head a considerable body in the north of Ireland, he having concerted this with my Lord Argyle in London, where he had met and dined with him, they telling the rest of the comp<sup>y</sup> with several circumstances. When my Lord G[ranard] had an account of this from London, he was not a little startled; the latter part being true, it was hard for him to excuse himself, as to the rest, and what he done in seeing in private a man attainted and outlawed for high treason, and who, as appeared after, was at that time contriving against the Government, was a great crime by the law, and so much he could not disown, while he was in the greatest uneasiness upon this account, being at the Curragh of Kildare with my Lord of Ormond, he received two letters from England together, one from Sir Ro<sup>d</sup> H[oward], which told him somebody had charged him with this matter, desiring him by all means to hasten over, the other was from my Lord Mid[dleton], which, without mentioning any particular, desired him to come for England, seeming to infer that such a journey would be for his advantage; he shewed the last of these letters to my Lord of Ormond, who I found did not at all like it, and his son owned to me (he not knowing anything of his interview with my Lord Argyle) that he apprehended it was to drive somewhat towards the removal of his father, nor was he mistaken in his conjecture, it being contrived that these two

letters should be writ, that my Lord Granard being frightened with the story of Argyle, might the easier be brought to do whatever was desired of him. This contrivance did not miss of success, for as soon as he came to London, and that the first he talked to increased his fears, Col. T[albot] got him, and with great demonstrations of kindness enforced to him the injury he had received not having a regiment of horse in Ireland, how the King was resolved to model the army in another manner, that he had advised him as the fittest man to inform him in what related to that kingdom, with much more to that purpose, and when he went about to excuse himself as to Argyle, he told him that tho' some about Court strove to make a business of that, the King or Duke took no notice of what rogues spoke that were condemned, having entire confidence in him, and long proof of his services; but all this while he set others to tease him with the danger of that information, and to tell him how requisite it was for him to find some way to gain the Duke. My Lord Mid[dleton] likewise, who did not care for my Lord of Ormond, being embarked with another party helping this forward, and his own ambition drawing where his fear drove him, he encouraged the King in the design he had to reform the army of Ireland, and gave him a list of officers not qualified for their employments, which list was what T[albot] had first given him, tho' he seemed not to appear in the matter; when this was done, which was what was asked, he is made an Earl, declared injured by the informat<sup>n</sup> of rogues, and is sent home again, this being to be kept secret, until my Lord of Ormond was removed with the rest, and none thought he had more reason to keep it so than the new Earl, who besides deserting an interest which confided in him, and he had always pretended to adhere to & assert, had duped himself, and taken pains to put himself from being Lieut General, which must come to be a necessary consequence of what he had done."

The author's last entries of his transactions in England, 1685-6, are as follow:—

"While the new Lord Lieut<sup>t</sup> waited at Holyhead for a wind my Lord T[yrconnell], to shew his neglect of him, hired a ship and went to Chester, and about a fortnight after my Lord C[arendon] was sworn, I went likewise for England, as well to pay what I ought to the King as to meet my sons that were to come out of France. His Majesty received me very well, but I soon found there were designs of changing most of the army in Ireland, and that the war was kindled against the Hydes; the King taken me into his closet, and questioned me very particular about the officers of my regim<sup>t</sup> of whom I could give no ill character, tho' I found he wished and expected I would; by that, entertainments, and many other things, I saw I should meet great mortifications in Ireland, to avoid which, and at the same time to preserve my integrity and my employment, I co<sup>d</sup> see no better way than to spend the summer with my son in Hungary. I proposed this to the King, who readily agreed to it, and Col<sup>d</sup> R. Forbes resolving on the same journey, we provided some more horses than what we had brought from Ireland, and having sent them with my son and kinsman some days before, left London together the 12th of April. Having been for some time sensible of the persecutions of my Lord D[anby], who strove on all occasions to feel his resentments for what was past by imposing upon my office, and the great rates he made us pay for powder and bad arms to the Tower, giving me ground enough, I resolved before I left London to let him see I was not to be injured safely, and being well prepared for it, put in a proposal to the King, by which I offer'd to furnish his magazines in Ireland with powder and much better arms, of which I produced patterns, that should be made in that kingdom, at a 4<sup>th</sup> part less charge than was payed for them to the Tower; to this proposal Lord D[anby] and his officers gave a long answer, and I was to reply in two days. I apply'd myself to it, and got my paper ready in time, which I believe they did not expect, and had a long hearing before the Cabinet Council, all his officers appeared against me, and we debated the matter about two hours, at last having frightened his Lordship, and convinced the most knowing at the Board that I was in the right, to my great contentment it was given against me, tho' it would have been of honour, and of advantage to my employment, I saw the danger as things went of carrying what I desired, and the morning had agreed with my Lord Treasurer that tho' I w<sup>d</sup> shew my Lord D[anby], I would not be imposed upon, I w<sup>d</sup> be content not to explain myself too much, so all parties were pleased, and from that hour my Lord D. has been my very good friend. We lauded at the Brille the 26th April (New Style).





"May 10. Friday fine roads. Good weather, and good horses. We overtook 15 carriages with cloths and accouterments for the troops at Riga. The country is fine and well cultivated, but it is mostly forest, fir, birch, poplar, and alder trees.

"May 11. Saturday. At break of day we arrived at Riga, 226 versts from Derp. We had 12 horses, that is, 4 for each carriage and 3 for my attendants. We pay<sup>d</sup> for 543 versts, and spent in all to Riga one hundred roubles. Dubos, a French commissary, has taken a farm, and set up a saw mill in Courland, from whence he sends 6,000 boards yearly to the Admiralty in France, by Dutch ships. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we ferried over the Dwina, which is broad and swift, but is only 12 foot deep. The floating bridge was not yet layed, it is reckoned a curiosity. The fortifications are in good order. Four regiments in garrison, General Laey is governor. Our horses tired so that we did not reach Mitau before 12 at night, passing over two ferries. 'Tis 7 leagues or versts from Riga.

"1733, May 12. Sunday, we left Mitaw, and parted from the courier and the emrassiers, but Her Majesty had provided so that I had relays all the way through Courland. Throughout all this journey we hardly meet with a stone, the country being generally plain, sandy, and thinly peopled. We saw no oak trees in the forests all the way from Petersburg to the river Windau, nor brambles, thorn bushes, or ash trees. Courland appears to be a good country, but thinly inhabited, and the cattlo smal.

"1734, May 14. Tuesday, at six in the morning we arrived at Memel, a town belonging to the King of Prussia; it is a smal poor place standing on the river Memel, and near the sea. It has a rampart and a ditch, but both out of repair. They load here about 10 English ships with flax for the ports of London, Lancashire, Oporto, and Italy. They load or board Dutch ships for Holland, Bremen, and Stetin, about 10,000 barrels of flax seed. The magistrates seal the barrels which measure about the same as the barrel of Riga. The price is from 9 to 10 guilders Polish money the barrel. A Hollands duent is 8 guilders perhaps, according as exchange may be, or from 12 to 13 shillings the barrel. They ship off flax from May, and flax seed of the same year's growth from November, just as the peasants thrash and bring it in. It is cheaper as to freight than from Riga. The whole charge for commission is 9 p<sup>er</sup> cent. The duty is 10 pence on each barrel, packing and town seal 3<sup>d</sup> pence. Reimburse by draughts on Holland. They export corn and masts. Formerly the Russians took English cloth, but now are obliged to take only Prussian cloth and salt, which salt the King of Prussia makes at Hall. The garrison of Memel consists of 600 men, Littenpittel is governor. We left Memel at 12 o'clock and passed the Haft in a ferry. All along the sandy shore of the Haft we found amber, in size from the bigness of a pin's head to that of an egg.

"May 15. Wednesday. We went along the stripe of land that separates the Baltick from the water of the Haft, which communicates with the Baltick at Memel. The last is quite fresh, but the water of the Baltick is brackish. Hardly any green herb is to be seen on the sand, altho some fir trees grow on it, and towards the side of the Haft grass and trees grow pretty well. For eleven Polish miles it is mostly a barren sand, and then for two miles it is all a forest. This stripe may be about half a mile broad. Boats were sailing and fishing in the Haft, and they brought us salmon, sturgeon, and pikes all just caught. From hence, for seven miles to Pillau, the country is pretty good and well cultivated, and the peasants and farm house have a good appearance. We arrived at Pillau at 8 o'clock, and crossed over the Haft in extreme rainy weather. Flax, hemp, linseed, hogs bristles, sturgeon, potash, &c. are shipped off at Pillau. The place is in good repair and strong. The garrison is Prussian.

"1734, May 21. Tuesday. Count Levenvold and Count Jagorinsky came to visit me, as did Mr. Gublikins, the King's Minister at this Court. The King of Prussia went early this morning out of town to a review. Seventy thousand troops cost him only six millions of florins a year. His revenue is sixteen millions of florins. Left Berlin at 5 o'clock in the evening.

"1734, June 7. Friday. I waited on S<sup>r</sup> Charles Wager, and went with him to Richmond, where I was presented to and kissed the hands of the King and Queen, and was very graciously received by their Majestys. I then dined with Lord Harrington at Petersham, and lay at S<sup>r</sup> Charles Wager's at Parson's Green."

2. Correspondence of Lord Forbes with Lord Harrington

1733-1734 folio. The first letter is dated from "Lowes-toffe at the Noar," 11 May 1733. Of the other letters one is from Copenhagen, and the remainder from Petersburg, the latest being No. 56, dated 4 May 1734.

4. Traduction Française de la Relation Russienne que le Capt. Bering a présenté au secret, touchant l'expédition qu'il a entreprise l'an 1725, jusqu'à la dernière province de la Russie dans l'Asie, nommé Kamtschatka, pour examiner si l'Asie est jointe à l'Amérique; d'où il est revenu, l'an 1730.

5. Mémoire commençant as follows:—"Sire, comme il m'a été enjoint de faire l'histoire anecdote de l'élection du Czar Pierre second sur le trône de la Russie, et d'y insérer les particularités de choses qui à cette occasion ont été manœuvrées par moi-même; je viens ici en très humble soumission, obéissance et fidélité de communiquer cette histoire anecdote à votre majesté telle qu'elle s'est passée en effet." At the end is the following memorandum:—"Monsieur Westphalen, auteur de cet écrit, avait résidé en qualité d'Envoyé de la cour de Dannemarek et celle de Peterbourg près de vingt années, étant mort dans la sudite ville le 11 de Decembre, 1733."

6. Account of Russia, the extent, population, produce, revenues, forces, government, court manners, &c., collected from his own observations by George, third earl of Granard 1734. Folio, incomplete.

7. Political Arithmetick in 1736. By George, third earl of Granard. Folio.

8. "What is riches?" By George, third earl Granard, in 1736. Folio.

9. Journal des marches de l'armée Impériale dans l'état de Gènes et de ce que s'est passé depuis le 10 d'Avril 1747, auquel sont joints mémoires concernant la cessation du siège de Gènes. Au mois de Juillet 1747. Folio.

10. 1742. Orders given by General Wolfe in America.

11. Book of town of Johnstown: "Vill' et burg' de Johnstown.—The book for entering the records of the said town and borough commencing the 30th day of June Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred thirty and five; William Robertson Esqre being then sovereign of the said town and borough and Thomas Hanly, Recorder."

The latest entry in this book is of the 29th of June 1812, recording the election of Samuel Crawford as sovereign for the borough for the ensuing year.

12. Memoirs of the house of Forbes, earls of Granard in Ireland, by Admiral the hon<sup>ble</sup> John Forbes, dated London 1770, dedicated to his great nephew George Forbes, grandson to his brother George, fourth earl of Granard. Published by the Earl of Granard, 1868.

13. A description of the genealogy of the house of Forbes, by Mr. Matthew Lunsden of Tulliekeirn.

In addition to the preceding, the following, printed in Lord Granard's volume, are extant at Castle Forbes:

Sir Arthur Forbes to duke of Ormonde, giving account of part which Lord Mountrath and others took in 1659, for restoration of Charles II.

1660, March 16—Brussels. Charles II. to Lord Mountrath.

The humble petition of James Murne, and some poore persons in the north of Ireland.—Undated.

1660, January 21—Whitehall. Letter of Charles II. issue of patent for general pardon and indemnity for Charles earl of Mountrath and others.

1663, May 11—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1666, February 17—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1669-70, February 22—Whitehall. Instructions for John Lord Berkeley, appointed Lieut. of Kingdom of Ireland.

1671, May 29—Dublin. Instruction from Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for Michael Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Arthur Forbess, Baro<sup>l</sup>, Marshall Generall of Ireland, Lords Justices of said Kingdom.

1673, July 8—Clarendon House. Duke of Ormonde to Lord Granard.

1675, December 7—London. Earl of Essex to Lord Granard.

1678, February 18—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Lord Granard.

1679, January 17—Dublin. Instructions by Duke of Ormonde to Arthur Viscount Granard, Marshall, for quartering the army.

1683, March 27. Instructions from James II. for Michael Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Chancellor of Ireland, and Arthur earl of Granard, appointed justices and Commissioners of said Kingdom.

The returns to his Majesty's instructions for y<sup>e</sup> Primate

and 37 cards of Granard Lord Justices, sent to the earl of Sunderland in Ireland.

1663, July 9.—Witchall. Lord Sunderland to the Lord Justices informing them of defeat of the duke of Monmouth, and concerning troops from Ireland.

1663, August 22.—Wooler. Earl of Sunderland to Primate and Lord Granard, Lord Justices; the King has appointed the earl of Clarendon Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Heads to be discussed between Lord Tyconnell and Lord Granard.

1664, August 17.—Dublin. Lord Justices empowers Lord Granard to grant protection in Leitrim.

1664, July 3.—Athlone. Lord General Bunkell authorizes earl of Granard to grant protection in Leitrim and Roscommon.

1664, July 20.—Camp of Athlone. General Bunkell to Lord Granard, sending proclamations and instructions as to proceedings.

1664, July 20.—Dublin. Authority from Lord Justices to earl of Granard, to grant protection in Leitrim and Westmeath.

1664, August 12.—London. Queen Mary orders Lord Justices to invest an civil list of Ireland an annual bounty for 1664 for Protestant ministers.

Queen Anne to Queen of Spain, in favor of Lord Forbes, whose family third earl of Granard.—Undated.

1710, June 10.—Barcelona. Queen of Spain to Lord Forbes to raise two German regiments of war.

1719, August 17.—Vienna. Marquis de Balpe proposes to Lord Forbes to enter the Emperor's service as Vice-admiral.

1719, September 20. Reply of Lord Forbes to Marquis de Balpe of 21st of August accepting offer of Emperor.

1719, November 10.—Vienna. Marquis de Balpe informs Lord Forbes that the Emperor approves of his coming to Vienna on business of the war.

1719, November 20. Leave from Dublin to Lord Forbes to go to Vienna.

1719, November 24.—Paris. James I. to the Emperor as Lord Forbes entering into service of the Emperor and Catholic Majesty.

1719, December 9.—London. Lord Forbes writes to 2. second of prince's letter to the Emperor, now reaching Lord Forbes.

1719-19, February 13.—Witchall. Lord Montague certifying Lord Forbes against one Capt. Gledke "a sea officer and great drunkard." &c.

1719, February 13.—London. Lord Forbes to Lord Rochester, giving an account of his reception by Count Zinzendorf.

1719, July 6.—Hanover. Lord Forbes to Lord Forbes, certifying the King's leave for him to join the Emperor's service.

1719, Vienna 5. From Lord Forbes certifying of his not being able to do as willing in the interest of the State.

1719, November 24.—Dublin. Lord Forbes to Marquis de Balpe.

1719, December 6.—Marquis de Balpe to Lord Forbes in England, giving account of his application to the Emperor on the business of the war.

1719, December 15.—Vienna. Marquis de Balpe to Lord Forbes in Ireland, encouraging him to return to Emperor's service.

1720, January 10.—Vienna. Count H. Althen to Lord Forbes, informing him that the Emperor will reward him to be made an English Admiral.

1720, February 26.—Vienna. Marquis de Balpe to Lord Forbes in England, informing him of the Emperor having assented to proposals made by him.

1720, September 27. Lord Forbes to Marquis de Balpe desiring Emperor's permission to retire from his service.

1721, March 11.—Vienna. Marquis de Balpe to Lord Forbes, recalling him to Vienna and informing him of the Emperor's having appointed him Vice-admiral.

1721, April 16. Lord Carter intimates to the King's leave for Lord Forbes to return to Vienna.

1721, June 6.—London. Secretary Burrett to Lord Forbes, leave of the Admiralty for his going to Vienna.

1721, June 12.—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1721, July 24.—Petersburg. Lord Forbes to Duchess of Courland at Dantzic.

1723, September 21.—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1723, December 25.—Petersburg. Lord Forbes to Duchess of Courland at Dantzic, in answer to preceding letter.

1724, January 14.—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1725, August 18. Letter from Frederick the Great, with his autograph, dated a Wednesday, addressed "Au Comte de Granard, Pair d'Irlande, à Breslau."

I hope hereafter to report on the MSS. Huntington, and other documents in the archives of the Earl of Granard at Castle Forbes and at his Lordship's castle at Johnston, Co. Westmeath.

J. T. GILBERT

Dublin.

# COLLECTION OF THE EARL OF ROSS, BISHOP CASTLE, PATRONS. (ROSS HENRY)

The documents referred to in my first report\* on this collection, as comprised in the volume there designated No. 2, include many unique papers elucidating affairs from 1611 to 1664. Amongst them are letters from some of the Irish leaders of 1611, several records of daily transactions of Captain William Parsons in Leith, 1614-5; one of the rare original indentures under the Act of Settlement, 1612; papers connected with the surrender of Sir Castle in 1642 and 1664, and with the trial, condemnation, and receipt of Sir Lawrence Parsons under the government of James II.

The contents of the volume are as follow, in order of date—

1610, May 15. Order of James I. to Deputy and Chancery of Ireland, to confirm grants to Sir Richard Harcourt in Ireland.

1611. King's letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, directing grant to John Walsingham of Mary's Abbey near Dublin.

1613. Agreement between Richard Blake Pitt David and Sir Lawrence Parsons, for lands of Shanagh in county of Cork.

1623, October 23. Acquittance from Sir Smith & John Keady to Lawrence Parsons for eighty-four pounds English for the redemption of two plowlands in White's Island, which again went to him on 24 October 1625.

1624, July 5.—Dublin. Order by Lord Deputy Falkland and Council on petition of Henry of Lifford in the King's county, and assignment three of lands to John MacArthur, as a native.

1624, January 14. Indenture between Lady Anne Parsons of Fawcett, alias Hurr, and Hugh O'Kennedy of Thurston, in the county Tipperary, and Edmund O'Kennedy of Portlathan, in said county, her son and heir, with respect to town and lands of Lackenboy in Lower Ossney.

1625. And so Dublin. Indenture on continuation between Sir Anne Parsons and Commissioners, on defective Wales, signed by Adam Cusack and James Ware.

1626. Certificate of Sir Samuel Mayart, Justice of the King's Bench, with reference to acknowledgment of Henry MacArthur of Ballinacorney, in Armagh, for fifty pounds due by him to Anne Parsons, 24 June 1624.

1626. Order to William Parsons for him and other lands in the King's county. Signed H. Bolton, dated Trinity term, 1626.

1627. Certificate signed H. Bolton, with respect to lands of Dublin house and Ballywilliam in the territory of Fercall.

1633. Chancery order to William Parsons, for Newtown and other lands in King's county.

1634. A schedule of the lands and hereditaments for which William Parsons, Esq., complained with Commissioners for remedying of defective titles, with order thereon, and autographs of Wentworth, Adam Loftus, Gerard Lowther, H. Bolton, Christopher Waulkerford, Robt. Meredith, James Ware, and Adam Cusack. Dublin Castle, 15 June 1634.

1637, November 14.—Dublin. Order by Lord Justices and Council to Captain William Bevely and William Parsons, for the securing of the house of John O'Carroll of Clonish.

1639, December 16. Examination of Hugh Gilbane, Mr. John O'Carroll's kinsman.

1640, March 25. Acquittance from Donnell MacCallum O'Malley to the Lady Anne Parsons, for one hundred pounds in redemption of mortgage by Arthur Coghlan.

1641, July 12. Statement of payment of the second subsidy of the four entire subsidies within the King's county.

1641, November 12.—Dublin. Commission from the Lord Justices and Council to William Parsons, for raising footmen and horsemen within the county of Ely O'Carroll, giving him the command in chief of all the said forces.

\* See First Report of Royal Commission on Historical MSS., 1917, p. 121.

Rothe with reference to the document issued by him on the 18th of August 1646, commanding a "general cessation of divine offices throughout all the city and suburbs of Kilkenny, in all churches, monasteries, and houses in them whatsoever." The present paper, consisting of two small leaves, is much injured. The contents, divided into eight sections, include the following, which are of interest in connection with David Rothe, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, a learned writer,\* of whom but meagre personal details have come down to us.

"1. In regarde of his unworthy undervaluing at the first notice given him of this intended censure; by deceiving him to the ministeriall office of a single notary to authenticat copies of certaine declarations præambulatory to the censure, wherein he had no hand eyther as counsellour, consenter, or witness: and that don, at the instance and (as it were) command of an alien subdelegat (knowne to be most eager to worke this feate), reserving to himself the secret and absolute contriving of the maine plott; and casting on his hetters the oppen and odious exequution thereof.

"3. For having permitted him self to be drawne by certaine hotspurs, still keeping them selves stiff on horsback, for such carriers; to inflict, yeers ago, the like censure; for a cause of more importance, and in itself more censurable then now is offered, which just infiction within his proper jurisdiction was suddainly cald back and annuld by supreme ecclesiasticall power, the cause thereof still persisting; leaving him to the wrath and indignation of the woorthely so censured by him, without regard had of his authority, credit, and zeale in that action.

"4. For being now made a particular butt for donouncing with extreame rigour this præsent censure after formall appellation from it; to the lamentable desolation of his flock, no other prelate being required to do the like in their respectivo cities; he being the weakest, for age, and continuall dangerous infirmities,† of all the rest, and skareo hable in privat to performo his dayly devotions.

"5. For that it is not without fear and danger that his forwardness in giving way to deserte the use of his churches lately acquired with the countenance and assistance of those that are now principally declard unworthy to enjoy the benefit and comfort of them will occasion their unwillingness to put them againe into our hands when most we shall desyre it; and when the prime authors of this turmoyle will be farr of from succoring us in woord or deede, which will become the more greivouse to us and ominouse to the generall state of religion with us, that our cathedrall being the first that was of late reduced to its ancient use should be also the first that of our owne accorde should be turned as it were to waste and profanation." \* \* \*  
"Hec solus soli, salvo meliori iudicio."

1647, 21st December. Boud of Reginald, Marquis of Antrim, to Peter Slee of the city of Kilkenny, Alderman, for fifty pounds, to be paid by the Receiver-General or other public officer in the province of Leinster out of the yearly pension of one thousand pounds sterling voted by the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics of Ireland at Kilkenny, twelfth of November 1647, for the maintenance of the Marquis, to be levied from the receivers of the respective provinces of this kingdom.

1648, October 7—Kilkenny. "By the General Assembly of the Confederate Catholiques of Ireland. Whereas the necessity of maintaining an army in the field within the province of Leinster requireth a present supply of money which by an applotment cannot be seasonably or speedily brought in. Therefore it is ordered that you, James Archdeacon of Kilkenny, shall by way of loane to the use of the publique pay ymedyately unto Richard Nettervill, Esqre., receiver of the publique dues within the province of Leinster, the sum of sixty-five pounds sterling. And for repayment of that sum it is further ordered that the said Richard Nettervill shall out of the first monyes coming to his hands of any publique dues from the province of Leinster satisfie and repay unto the said James Archdeacon, the same of sixty-five pounds sterling. In affording whereof you the said James Archdeacon, may not faile at your highest perill and in pursuance hereof the Councell are with-

out delay causing all necessary compulssories.—Ex per Phil O'Kearnye, Gen. Controul. Cler."

1650, August 24.—Rosce. Letter of Richard Della-hoyde, concerning shipment of wines and merchandize from France, through favour of Lord Deputy Ireton.

1652. Articles of agreement concerning the rendition and surrender of the town of Galloway. This MS. contains, as Article 7, the following which does not appear in the copy printed by Hardiman in his "History of Galway": "7. It is concluded and agreed upon by and between the said parties that the Governor, garrison, and inhabitants of the isles of Aren upon their surrender, shall have the same conditions as are granted to the town and garrison of Galwaic, that particular of the five thousand pounds composition for the personall estates being excludet. Provided that the said isles of Aren be surrendered to the L. President or whom he shall appoint within ten daies after he or any authorized by him shall demande the same, otherwise this particular act to be void and of noe effect." The signatures here set down do not correspond with those printed by Hardiman, and to them the following, not given by him, is appended:—"I doe approve, ratifio, and confirm these articles granted and agreed upon by my commissioners. Witness my hand and seal, 1st day of April 1652. Char. Coote."

1655. March 15.—"Kilkennic. By the Commissioners for tryall of transplantable persons:—Whereas Mr. James Archdeacon hath been lately apprehended as a person transplantable for default of transplantation, and having upon strict examination found that he was not in arms against his Highness and the Commonwealth, and that he was noe proprietor of any lands, nor any way included in the qualifications for transplantation, Wee doe hereby acquitt and discharge the said James Archdeacon untill further evidence shall appear against him."

1688. Petition of John Pape of the city of Kilkenny to his Excellency, Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy, praying to be relieved from soldiers or officers in the army being quartered upon him.—Petition referred by Tyrconnell to Mayor and Sheriffs of city of Kilkenny to do the petitioner justice, as has been directed by a former order in the like case. Chappelized, 3rd of August, 1688.

1689. Letter addressed "to the Sheriffs of the city of Kilkenny, or either of them." "Kilkenny Castle, 18th April 1689. Sr, It is my Lord Duke of Tyrconnell's command that Mr. Haskins and Mr. Carrole be taken out of the dnngeon, and that they be kept only in the common prison without having any irons on them: I am Sr your humble servant W<sup>m</sup> Ellis."

1689. July 20.—Dublin. Letter from Leonard Bayton to Alderman John Archdeacon, Kilkenny, requesting for his cousin Hackett, a rent-roll of Kilkenny city, and liberties that a power may be sent to receive the rents:—"Here was a plott lately discovered and intended by Sir John Davies, Robert FitzGerald, Esq., and a greate many other protestants to seizo the Castle and the city of Dublin, and that they had ten thousand men in readiness to performe this which they thought the more easily to compas, seeing the most of the army away from hence. The said Sir John Davies, FitzGerald, and a great many of them, are clapt up for it."

1689. Instrument with seal and sign manual of James II., declaring James Phelan to be Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, under Act of the Parliament held in Dublin in 1689:—

"James R.,  
"In pursuance of an Act of Parliament intituled, an Act concerning appropriatt tythes and other duties payable to ecclesiasticall dignitaries, we doe hereby signifie and declare that James Lord Bishopp of Osserie, who at the tyme of passing the said Act was a Roman Catholic Bishop; is and shal be hereafter reputed, taken and deemed the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocess of Osserie within our kingdome of Ireland, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act, and of another Act of Parliament intituled, an Act concerning tythes and other ecclesiasticall duties. Given at our Courte at our Castle of Dublin, the 23<sup>th</sup> day of July in the yeare of our Lord God, 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

(Endorsed.)

"Ord"

"Lord B'pp of Ossery."

"By his Ma'ties command,

MELFORT.

1689. July 30.—Kilkenny. Warrants signed by John Rothe, John Grace, and Cms. Coleclough, for summoning

\* Chiefly known as author of "Arachta sacra nova et infra de rebus Catholicis in Hibernia pro Ede et religioso pacis. . . . Relation et collection T.N. 1640-1649."  
† This subject formed part of the controversy between "Philopater Isaacus" and Paul Kierkegaard "Vindictarum Catholicorum Hibernie" Liber II. p. 144-5. Paris, 1650.

all persons of city and liberties of Kilkenny, from age of 16 to 60, to appear before them at the parade on Thursday next, between the hours of nine and ten of the clock in the morning, armed with their best arms and horses, and if thereof disinclined to come afoot—Much totem.

1693. Letter of Thomas Oway, Protestant Bishop of Oway, to John Archdekin, Mayor of Kilkenny—holograph.

"Mr Mayor.

"Octob. 8. 1693

"I have that you send y<sup>r</sup> officers into the Irish towns (of Kilkenny) to take the customers. I wish you had not commenced y<sup>r</sup> Majesty with such a palpable act of injustice, w<sup>ch</sup> you can not but know to be so, in regard none of y<sup>r</sup> predecessors ever enjoyed the customers but either by order from the Chief Governor, or by farming them from the place, neither of w<sup>ch</sup> you have. I can not see any w<sup>ch</sup> wrong and say nothing, but shall take the same course w<sup>th</sup> my predecessors have done, and address my self to his Majesty, who I will not will give me the same relief w<sup>ch</sup> his Royal predecessors have given other Bishops. If you please to send any to me that understands himself, I can show several where it is declared in Chancery that the customers of the Irish towns are part of the Temporality of the See of Oway. I cannot think that your Grace Bishop or any of y<sup>r</sup> clergy will allow you to what you are go by about. I am told that you have warrants out for some persons to be seized there. I shall desire you not to put them to trouble or charge, and I will take order that they shall not hinder you. I shall say no more but that there is a command in w<sup>ch</sup> exceptions, and how that made it will be in your hands if broken, especially in things concerned to himself and estate. So I remaine, &c.

"To his humble servant,

"Thos Oway

"By the Word, Mr Mayor

"of Kilkenny &c."

1693 December 15—Kilkenny. Letter of Attorney General George to John Archdekin, with instructions on making and delivering bond for the army.

1694 June 23 Order of Colonel Walter Butler, Governor of the castle and town of Waterford, Lord Lieutenant of the said county, and Captain General of the county of Waterford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Down's County, commanding all those of Protestant religion within the said counties within ten days after publication thereof to deliver into the hands of the respective High Sheriffs of the said several counties, what arms of what kind were in every of them lawfully in his possession or otherwise.

1699 June 2—Dublin. Instructions for leaving and determining the articles of Limerick and Galway. Having seen and witnessed on the petition of Matthew Power of Limerick, merchant, his Commissioners certify that he was in Limerick on the 2nd of October 1691; hath since submitted to his Majesty's Government, and taken the oath of fidelity, and therefore is adjudged to be comprehended within the articles made for surrender of that place, and to be thereby entitled to all the benefits and advantages thereof.

Some of the foregoing papers are the only originals of their classes, yet brought to light in connection with the public affairs to which they refer.

Dublin.

J. T. GURNEY.

"Account of the War and Rebellion in Ireland since the Year 1641," AScribed to NICHOLAS PICKETT. MS. in Possession of the Right Hon. Major-General FRANCIS PICKETT DUNNE, BARRIS, Queen's County.

To this manuscript, which is written on paper of small folio size, its present owner has prefixed the following notice:—

"This volume consists, as may be seen by the character of the handwriting and other differences, of two parts, one being much more ancient than the other. The more ancient portion commencing with the page numbered 910 had been long in the possession of my family, but no more was known of it than that it came to us through undermarriage with the Plunkets of Anaghly. A family I am now the representative of, knowing their name, and some portion of the estates formerly owned, particularly the Castle and lands at Donoghly, in the County of Dublin. It was considered by us as a curious relic, and we were unwilling

to have it bound lest we should thereby detract from its character of antiquity, and accordingly suffered it to remain without the protection it would have had from proper binding, to the damage of the paper. I should have observed, however, that it was never, within my memory, anything else but the imperfect fragment it now is, nor have I ever heard how, or when, the earlier and larger portion of the work was lost. On showing it however, in the present year (1838) to Mr. John P. Branderquet, author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," he informed me that it was certainly either the original, or a nearly contemporaneous copy of a work mentioned with high commendation by Carte under the title of "Plunket's Memoirs," and frequently cited in his "Life of James Duke of Ormond," inasmuch as he had seen a pretty full abstract of the entire work in Carte's own hand in the great collection styled "The Carte MSS." in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and that he found by the paging and other marks of some extracts he had himself made from this abstract that it corresponded perfectly with the fragment in my possession. I accordingly entrusted it to him to compare with the abstract at Oxford, and requested him if he found it to be what he believed, to have a copy made of as much of Carte's abstract as related to the deficient pages of my MS., which has accordingly been done, and the copy thus made now forms the first and power portion of this volume. Mr Branderquet has made a careful comparison of my old MS. with Carte's abstract (to be found in the LXIVth volume of the Carte papers), and so informs me that he believes my fragment is part of the original work described by Carte, as it not only agrees with the paging of the volume used by Carte, but that the very rap in the present MS. from page 1049 to page 1109 is noticed by him in his abstract as being in the volume he used. And as further evidence of its identity the abstract concludes with page 1235, as does the present MS., seven pages being still wanting.

"To the objection that some of the earlier portion of my old MS. is in a copying clerk's writing, it is to be observed that the work is stated to be a collection by de Forest Land, and this will account not only for the variety of the handwriting, but also for some other discrepancies as to time to be found in the concluding pages of the work, as at page 1121, where the writer speaks of James Duke of York being king, and at page 1128 "our present brave and magnanimous king," plainly meaning King William III., and at page 1140 he speaks of "Queen Anne now upon the throne." But that the writer of the concluding part commencing at page 1017, was actually the author or compiler of that portion and a more copying clerk, is plain by his altering and correcting the phraseology of the opening passage which connects it with the foregoing part.

"It would thus appear that we have here a portion of the original work which Carte saw entire in the year 1733 except the deficiencies he then noticed, but since his day two thirds have been lost, a loss which may be estimated by the following testimony to the character of the work given by Carte in his preface to his "Life of James Duke of Ormond." "Another [work] was communicated to me by Mr. Henry Plunket of the county of North, whose uncle was the compiler thereof. It would make a very large volume in folio, and is a collection of a vast number of relations of passages that happened in the Irish Wars, made by a society of gentlemen who lived in that time and were eye-witnesses of many of these passages. It is not digested into a proper order, but is wrote with great temper, modesty, candour, and regard to truth; the compiler upon all occasions taking care to distinguish what was the result of his own knowledge from what he heard by common report, in his relation from others, that the reader might make his own judgment of the measure of credit which each relation in his book deserved. And I must do the author the justice to say, that wherever he asserts anything of his own knowledge, I have found him still confirmed by the relation I met with in the Duke of Ormond's papers. I have borrowed from this collection several parts of the characters of the principal persons concerned in the rebellion, and some other passages mentioned in this history and quoted from thence under the title of Plunket's Memoirs."

Having thus supplied the loss suffered by this work as well as I can, I must only hope that the missing part may yet be found, however faint may be the chance of its recovery, considering the length of time during which we have no trace of its place of deposit.

1st August 1838

FRANCIS PICKETT DUNNE.

The manuscript now commences as follows:—the present first page being numbered 910 at head, and 507 at foot:—

"But he [Preston] as unpollitick in the conduct of war as treaty of peace was utterly routed at a place called Dungan's Hill on the 8th of August 1647 and lost there at least 6,000 men, and this happen'd that very day twelvemonth, the Nuncio and clergy at Waterford had broken the peace of 1646, and about 4 months after the Lord Taaf, general in Munster, was routed by Inchiquin. This now that would make another man sensible of his folly was far from having that effect on the Nuncio, for he instead of that caused Owen O'Neile to be on the defensive parte, and rejoiced that the overthrow of these two gave him way and occasion to use O'Neil as Generalissimo over the whole kingdom. These losses were returned in a small measure on Jones by O'Neile, for he taking his advantage when the Ulster Scotch were return'd and Jones unable to cope w<sup>th</sup> him in number, destroy'd and burnt a great parte of the County of Dublin called Fingall, and marched hence in quiet againe, w<sup>ch</sup> served to shew the folly of Preston who might have easily don the same by encamping in security and distressing Jones w<sup>th</sup> small parties who had not much provision to subsist above a very few days, and by the want of provisions must have been necessitated to return home without anything material performed. However the Catholicks in general found themselves extremely weaken'd and unable to hold out the war against so many enemies in each province. The natives of the kingdom began now, when too late, to see their miseries in their mistakes, though still obduratum est cor Rinucini. The king was prisoner for the Parliament, and none admitted to come at him; to see their application must be to the Queen and so to England in France, and one of their instructions Prince of Wales, Catholick Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. was to have a Marquis of Anthrim, the Viscount Their agents the Marquess of Downe, they made undoubtedly Muskry, & Geofrey Barons of Anthrim as the king as ill a choice of the Marquess as the king did of Glamorgan, and the sequell will show it. At the same time they sent the Bishop of Fernes and Nicholas Plunket to the Pope who by his holines was mad a knight. Anthrim, Muskry and Browne found the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and their Court at St. Germain in France, where these gentlemen at one and the same time received a severe reprimand for their delaying and breakeing the peace, the occasion of so much misfortune and misery, & now however a welcome for their repentance and willingness to remedy by their future undertakings what the former actions did mischief and ruin, & after some days spent in consultation they were comanded back againe w<sup>th</sup> instructions to prepare their people hereafter to obedience and loyalty, and to expect a Viceroy as soon as they would make choice of one and dispatch him away for Ireland. Here now appear'd the strange weakness of Anthrim, for the Queen and Prince not declaring who should be Lord Lieut. this man fancies to himself (who was neither statesman nor soldier in the least) that he should be the person, and accordingly sett up for a faction upon his return, and closes w<sup>th</sup> those of the Nuncios party, then w<sup>th</sup> nothing could be more absurd, when he knew already whilst he was in France how justly odious those people were to her Majesty."

At pages 604-5 [1007-8], we read as follows:—

"In a little time after this Cromwell landed, the garrisons in Munster revolted, Drogheda and Wexford were taken, and most of them all put to the sword, and it is remarkable that few or none escaped out of the former, but amongst these few Dick Talbot was, one, and he at this time so young, as he got away in woemens apparell, to be afterwards very unfortunate to his own king and country, by the great and even wonderfull power he had over the Duke of York, w<sup>ch</sup> miserable country wanted not all along above these 50 years past some eminent man or other, that by seeming kindness or friendship to Ireland, proved the ruin at last of those that most admired and obey'd them."

Between the last above-named pages the following is inserted, written on two leaves, marked at head, "to come in in page 1008."

"Now I have mentioned Dick Talbot, and how he made his escape, I will give you an exact account as I can of his advancement in the Duke's favour afterwards. When the King and his two brethren banished from France, to comply with the rebellious Government of Engl<sup>d</sup>,

his Maj<sup>ty</sup> was forced to joine himself with the Spanish Govern<sup>ment</sup> in the Low Countreys, upon which the Lord of Muskery's eldest son, then called Coll<sup>l</sup> Muskery, drew his reg<sup>iment</sup> from France to the Low Countreys. But the place of Lieut<sup>ant</sup> Coll<sup>l</sup> in the regim<sup>ent</sup> being vacant, Coll<sup>l</sup> Muskery designed the same for some of his re<sup>giment</sup> or countrymen of Munster, in which province lay his ancestors estate, doubted not but the king would not see much as scruple such a thing. . . . when he had brought his regim<sup>ent</sup> from the French service to the Spania . . . happened that Dick Talbot had 3 brothers with him at the same time . . . Gilbert & Thomas, Peter was then in the number of the Jesuits, and . . . gained by his smooth & industrious deportm<sup>ent</sup>, some favours from the Sp<sup>anish</sup> Governours, w<sup>ch</sup> gave him encouragem<sup>ent</sup> to put his brother Dick upon . . . employm<sup>ent</sup> of Lieut<sup>ant</sup> Coll<sup>l</sup>, and the Duke of York was gained upon to pr<sup>ovide</sup> the same, the dispute & contest occasioned a duell between Muskery & T. . . . but the Duke shewed so much kindness to Talbot as very much displeas<sup>ed</sup> three eminent persons at that time, for Coll<sup>l</sup> Muskery's father (afterwar<sup>ds</sup> of Clancarty), was descended from amongst the chief princes of Munster before it be<sup>came</sup> subject to the English Monarchy, and since that was eminent all along . . . person, & his family before him from that time of the English Governm<sup>ent</sup> constantly loyal to the crowne. . . . According to the best intelligence I have, hee marry'd the sister of the D. of Ormond, and these were the father & mo<sup>ther</sup>. . . . Coll<sup>l</sup> Muskery. Now Talbot was, as I believe, the 7th son of S<sup>ir</sup> W<sup>illiam</sup> Talbot . . . whose industry . . . and his eldest son S<sup>ir</sup> Robert was a worthy, honest, loyall, gentleman, hee marry'd the Lord Baltimore's daughter, and by her had S<sup>ir</sup> W<sup>illiam</sup> & other children. His estate was in Leinster, not far from Dublin, neither could I find what estate S<sup>ir</sup> W<sup>illiam</sup> the lawyer had before this time. Now Muskery's estate being 100 miles distant from S<sup>ir</sup> William's, and in a different province, the thing seem'd more strange, that a private gentleman of Leinster should get himself preferred before so many of Munster, and that soe contrary to the inclin<sup>ation</sup> & intention of the Coll<sup>l</sup> which appeared very dissolig<sup>ing</sup> to these 2 great noblemen, father & uncle, and all much condemn'd for the unpollitick contrivance and violence of this action by the then Chan<sup>cellor</sup>, afterwards Earl of Clarindon. By this unfortunate action the Duke gave a jealousy to the English & Protestants, then banished men with the king, and soe rooted that they carry'd the venom thereof afterwards into Engl<sup>d</sup>, when K. Charles was restored, for they saw the little regard that was shewed herein to Ormond and the Chan<sup>cellor</sup>, both Protestants. And we may say that this was a perfid<sup>ious</sup> [sic] beginning of those miseries that afterwards ensued in the remaining part of K. Charles's reigne, whome they suspected to be a parcell Papist, as they were certain the Duke was, and these Talbots was soe vain on one side to set themselves up that they made it their busines to magnify their brother in the esteeme of the Duke, but extremely injurious even to the highest degree to the Duke himself, for severall of the Irish Catholicks finding what favour Dick Talbot had with the Duke, did very unpollitickly countenance all they could the said Talbot, and at the same time by severall wayes. Dick Talbot was a very proper, seemly, stout gentleman, and had too much of confidence upon any occasion, whereas, had he really kindly & gratefully made use of his Royall Highnesses favour and friendship, he should rather have withdrawn himself to a more moderate way . . . attendance than hee did. But hence came on those fatal quarrolls between the King & Parl<sup>ty</sup>, to this we must attribute the mock bloody plott set on foot and executed by as very a monster out of a dunghill as nonsensical a fop as could be gotten in the nation; I mean Dr. Oates, who insensible of any cruelty or murder, swore such things as could not be match'd, or at least undone by Ovid's Metamorphoses, and after this preamble of a continual perjury in this vile monster, whome at that time the people was brought to call blasphemously the saviour of the nation, and presently of this bloody mock prologue ensued the horrid stratagem of Rye House . . . had it succeeded, I question much whither the massacre of Paris or Uls[ter] would have exceeded it. And as to the subsequent history of the Catholicks . . . Irel<sup>d</sup>, and in some measure to those in Engl<sup>d</sup>, I leave to the perusal of . . . Act of Settlement, and to the progresse & managem<sup>ent</sup> of K. James, and fatal ruine of himself, and those that joyned with him, as you may . . . in the constant intelligence & history of the times by severall people. I am of this





tending to papery. But in coming to perform that service were lately chaced away, and put in danger of their lives, and can find no redres or protection upon sundry complaints made to both Houses in these particulars, and dare not sit in the House until his Ma<sup>y</sup> secure them from all affronts, indignities, and dangers in the premises; that they were thus absent from the 27th of 10br 1641. And humbly beseechd that the Clerk of the House of Peers might enter this their petition and protestation amongst the records. Givo me leave hero to resemble this passage to the condition of the Irish Catholicks in Ireland upon the first breaking out of the Ulster rebellion. The parliament before this was represented as you have it formerly sett downe under the loyalest charracter that pen could express, and in this parliament were almost, if not fully, as many Catholicks as Protestants. The parliament that sate in November at Dnblin declared against the Ulster men, but soone after yon find it difficult if not impossible, for any of that religion to gett thither with safety. In this extreame some of the nobility and gentry signe a petition to the king, and entrust the same to Sr. John Reade. The governing Justices instead of permitting him to attend his Ma<sup>y</sup> therewith, seizo upon this gentleman, rack him contrary to law, and also Barnwall of Kilbrew, and the whole substance of their queries was to aspers the king with the Ulster rebellion. The Lord Dillon and Taaf who gott into England upon the same account of addressing and petitioning the king, were taken and robd of their papers and themselves imprisond, they having these papers and petitions if any thing therein savord of rebellion, why were they not printed and published no—?

From internal literary evidence, I would conclude that the oldest portion of the manuscript now under notice was not originally compiled earlier than the close of the 7th century.

Carte's tendencies, no doubt, caused him to regard it as he, as he described it, "wrote with great temper, modesty, candour, and regard to truth."

This character appears, however, scarcely reconcilable with the violent and opprobrious language applied throughout the pages at present before us to the Nuncio Rinuccini, the native Irish, their bishops, clergy; and others who acted in opposition to the Marquis of Ormondo and his party.

The nature of the contents of the now missing portions of the manuscript may be gathered from the following extracts from Carte's unpublished abstract:

"A Treatise or Account of the War and Rebellion in Ireland since the year 1641.

"Lib. I., p. 1. A few friends join together to make a collection of the most material passages since 1641, of which some of us have been eye-witnesses.

"Pp. 6, 15, 20. He makes K. James's attaining Tyrone and his adherents, and dividing six counties in Ulster among British inhabitants (except some small parts reserved to gratify well-affected natives), confiscating the estates of the natives one cause of the rebellion.

"See Nalson's collections, fol. 48. Introd., and fol. 61. Vol. i., f. 197, 277. Introd., fol. 63. Whitlock, fol. 35, p. 209, 231; the council all Prot. (23 March, 1639), and Declaration of Parlt. with the subsidies fol. 344, 376.

"P. 40. They drew the factious heads of all parties to carry on their design against the E. of Strafford, whose letter of April 1 and 2, 1639 had exasperated the Scots. Sir H. Vane communicated all to them.

"P. 47. The Parliament of 1639 promiscuously composed of Catholics and Protestants.

"P. 48. They soon after corrupted the P[ri]vy C[oun]cil and brought over to their faction Sir W. Parsons, Sir C. Coote, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir J. Borlace, and Sir Robert Meredith, and brought not only Protestants but some Catholics (irritated on the execution of the search after Defective Titles) to join against E[arl] of S[trafford].

"Nalson, vol. 2, fol. 1, p. 4, 15, 23, 70, 79 (vol. 1, p. 509).

"P. 73. See Whitlock for Strafford's coming to Parliament on the King's assurances. See his character, ib.

"P. 93. Nalson, vol. 2, p. 80.

"P. 110. The Irish army disbanded, none of them of any trade but that of the sword, the King intending to send them abroad obstructed by the contrivance of the Puritans. Then the provocations of the Puritan faction by petitions and papers. Success of the Scots. Seeing how even Protestant bishops were prosecuted.

"P. 111. He thinks the truth of the Ulster rebellion set forth by Lord Macguire, as in Nalson, v. 2, p. 543.

"P. 140. Mr. Roger Moore the first that laid the foundation of the rebellion & Tyrone to recover his estate heark'ned to it, and when he was dead his place supplied by Owon Roo O'Neile. Moore laid the foundation, and speaking to one Fleming his brother-in-law who asked whence the rebellion sprang & who begun it, said, to deal ingenuously with you, I was the man that began it. Fleming said then, by God I was mistaken for I thought the devil had begun it, and yet if the Pale were concerned nobody was so likely to know as Fleming.

"P. 141. Sir J. Temple makes Col. Plunket and Capt. Fox concerned; the latter unknown, but Col. Plunket was a younger son of Sir Chr. Plunket of Dunsoghly. Sir Nic. Bagnal, Knt., Marshal of Ulster, commanding the province, had several daughters, one married to Loftus Archbp of Dublin, of whom Sir Adam Loftus P[ri]vy C[oun]cillor & a Puritan. Another to Plunket, Lord of Lowth; a third to Barnwell of Turvy, after Lord Barnwell of Kingsland; a fourth to this Sir Chr. Plunket; a fifth to Tyrone, died s[ing]le p[ro]le. The rest had numerous issues. Sir Chr.'s mother was daughter to FitzWilliams, Lord of Morriog, which daughter after her first husband Plunket's death married Preston Lord Gormanston, by whom a numerous issue.

"P. 142. Sir Christopher who was related to the best families of the Pale, was himself descended from Plunket, Lord of Killeeno, afterwards E[arl] of Fingall. Luko E. of Fingal after his first wife's death married a niece of Sir Christopher Plunket's. Besides which, Plunket Lord of Dunsany and Plunket of Rathmore were branches of the house of Fingall; whereby Col. Richard Plunket had a numerous relation in Leinster, and the fittest man Roger Moore could pitch on for his purpose. When Sir Chr. Plunket was sent agent out of Ireland to the King he carried with him this son of his; & after he had bestowed upon him what breeding the English court could afford, he got him a command in Flanders. There in a short time he was advanced from his first post, being a man of singular good parts, and those accompanied with a suitable conversation and pleasant affability. Moor's advantages were no less than the other; his extraction honourable & ancient, his ancestors very considerable before the English Government, well spoken in English and Irish, affable and courteous, but far beyond Plunket in that of design and policy, & one of the most handsome, comely, and proper persons of his time. He married a sister of Nic. Barnewall, late Lord of Kingsland, and had by her several children; his oldest son lived till the time of K. James 2.

"P. 143. One of his daughters he married to Sarsfield, whose son Patrick lately deceased was afterwards Lord Lucan, another daughter to Col. H. O'Neile a popular man in Ulster, not Sir Harry, father of Sir Neale O'Neale. And so generally was he taking among the Irish that in a song they made a few words thereof were these: *God and our Lady be our assistance and Roger Moore.* His wife was cousin german to Plunket, & so allied to his many relations, so as this helped to close those two in friendship, and indeed two more fit could not be found but for this fatal design. Moore was piqued by the loss of his ancient patrimony, & tho' Plunket was a younger brother a meer man of fortune; yet besides his expectations of improving himself, he wanted not some provocations on account of his eldest brother heir to Sir Chr. Plunket, who married one of the daughters and heirs of Fr. Trogeon of Goldin in Cornwall, and he in Q. Eliz.'s time lost his whole estate which was very considerable on account of his religion. Many years was he a prisoner besides, & at last got to Portugal & died poor at Lisbon. His son-in-law Plunket set up for the recovery of his estate, but in prosecution of it ran in debt, so that his brother Col. Plunket found him on his coming out of Flanders a prisoner on that account, and sickly besides. Moore was much the more politick man, & seeing into Col. Plunket and finding him a great bigot, used the same spur & cheat of religion which you find in Macguire's declaration as he did to others; & also fixed Barnwell the clergyman in his interest, who being no less ambitious and covetous than y<sup>e</sup> laity made himself a tool fit for Moore's contrivance.—144.

"Whatever Sir I[ohn] T[emple] says, Plunket and Fox were the most considerable men in the Pale, at least the rest would have been known, and Plunket in his vanity might boast more than he was certain of, & was as certainly deluded by Moore and Sir Phel. O'Neale with that false pretence of acting herein for the King against the Covenanters. (See Nalson; v. 2, f. 545.)

"P. 145. The foundation of the rebellion laid many years before by injuries to the Irish, by K. James's first's giving away their estates, & inquisition into defective titles, drove on impolitically by Lord Strafford irritat-

ing, such as suffered thereby, their friends and relations (many legally possessed of estates having lost their writings & suffering by the enquiry) who were prevailed on by 3<sup>d</sup> Persons to join in prosecuting Lord Strafford. Imitated by petitions and rumours industriously spread by the Parliamentarians. The Irish in Ulster swallowed the bait, & commenced the work with the correspondence and concurrence of some, though very few, in the other provinces, as this Moore and Burn and Cavanagh in Leitrim, and the design was also urged on by the emissaries of U. Hon O'Neale, as *several ways* to the family of the Earl, choosing rather this horrid design of Ulster apart from the rest and to execute revenge on K. James's planters, then to join in assisting the K. against the English and Scotch rebels. The rest were brought in gradually necessitated on one side by the preposterous and designed severity of the Lords Justices, and headed in on the other by the persuasions of the Irish clergy of Ulster.

"P. 189. Sir Nic. Plunket writ a narrative of his own life in his own hand; & says, Christ Lord Baron of Kilkenny and Jane Dillon his wife, sister to the Earl of Roscommon had issue Nic. Plunket, their 3<sup>d</sup> son, born Dec. 1602, who was 10 years old at his father's death, and chose Knight of the shire for the C. of Meath in 1634, with Patrick Hussey of Glaltrim, and afterwards in another Parliament with Sir R. Barnwell, during the session of which Parliament, he was with others deputed into Eng., whence returning with several gracious concessions from the King at the latter end of Aug. 1641; the Parliament was adjourned then to Nov., to whom they were to give an account of their commission; and when it met was soon prorogued, Mich. Term put off, and the Lords Justices, by Proclamation, ordered all who had dwellings in the country to repair to their country houses. But N. Plunket did so till he found it necessary to repair to Dublin to avoid being engaged in arms. For this end he sent his wife thither in Feb. 1641, to procure the Lords Justices' pass and protection for his repair thither, where she was told by some person of quality that it was not safe for the said N. P. to come thither. All the Roman Catholics that had been employed as agents being suspected of having had a hand in raising the rebellion, and if he were there he would be racked to find out the ground of this suspicion. In this condition his hurried and all that he had in the country for his livelihood was in Aug., or Sept., 1642, taken away by the King and Irish, his house burnt, and he forced to arrive into an island for the safety of his person. There, being informed of a general meeting of the nation at Kilkenny to employ agents to the King's Majesty, he went thither with his family, about the latter end of Oct., 1642. He was chosen chairman of that assembly, and at the end of it one of the Supreme Council, which gained valour to himself and family.

"P. 192. Col. Bagnal was one of the hostages in 1632, given for performance of articles of Kilkenny, but though Astel hated him, and he was advised to escape, he refused, trusting to his innocence, having done no murder, nor put any man to death, but one N. Stone, a spy, whilst he was Governor of the county of Cathalagh.

"P. 193. When he was by the Supreme Council made Governor of the county of Cathalagh, Mr. James Butler of Tyndach, brother to the Lord Mountgarret, was competitor with him for the place, and taking his aim, advised him to write a warrant to put this Stone to death; Bagnal, then just turned of 30 (Butler above 40), ordered it. Butler advised the wife of the man who had Bagnal's order to keep it carefully for preventing future danger. Bagnal when hostage ten years after, was arraigned for this and other murders in Lady Butler's Deposition (Sir J. Temple, fol. 224), who announced to give witness against him, though the whole story was but hearsay from one Dorothy Reynolds, wife to a native of the country, enemy to Bagnal on account of his estate. Nor does she charge Bagnal with the murder of the 35; and in her evidence she deposed nothing of consequence against B. at his trial, so that he had been acquitted if they had not arraigned the wife of the man, as signing Bagnal thereto, who by B.'s orders executed Stone. Also heroically sent for a friend of Bagnal's & told him: Sir, your friend Col. B. will be tried for the death of Stone, and I am imprisoned for it; all they aim at from me is to get the warrant my husband had for his execution, thereby to charge Bagnal. Here take the warrant, carry it to B., my life is not worthy to be saved where he is in danger, if he thinks it will injure him let him burn it. I'll leave myself to God, if it will do him no hurt, bring it to me again. B., after persuading, returned it. 'Twas this.—Whereas proof is made before me that W. Stone a late convert hath lately and often resorted

to the garrison of Duncannon with intelligence as a spy. These are therefore to will and require you to apprehend the said W. Stone, and him so apprehended to hang till he be dead, or work to this purpose. Bagnal tho' an hostage, was tried and shot to death at Kilkenny, tho' he apprehended no guilt, either on evidence of the warrant, or rather his own confession, and yet so ill an opinion of their sentence, that they sent in vain to Loghin bridge for intelligence of Sir J. Temple's 33 murdered persons. As to Sir J. T.'s charge of designs against Lady Butler, &c., they needed only have left them to the rabble, and it had been done.

"P. 200, 1. He does not believe what is said of Lord Mountgarret, who was known to be a lover of the English, lived mostly among them before the rebellion, and with his own hands killed one of the Irish that attempted to plunder some of the English in Kilkenny.

"P. 202. He supposes Owen O'Connelly a spy of Sir W. Parsons, and Sir J. Clotworthy on whom he was a dependent or servant, as Ludlow owns in his memoirs (f. 17), and had he not pretended to be a Roman Catholic, they would hardly have trusted him in such a business. See Sir J. Temple, f. 132.

In addition to the details already given, I may add that in 1741, printed proposals as follow, were issued for the publication of Plunket's Manuscript:—

"Proposals for printing by subscription, a faithful History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, from its beginning in the year 1611 to its conclusion. With an introductory account of the true state and condition of that kingdom before the year 1641, and the most material passages and actions which since that time have contributed to the calamities it hath undergone. Written by Nicholas Plunkett, Esq., and communicated to Mr. Dryden, who revised, corrected, and approved it. Published from the author's original manuscripts by his grandson, Henry Plunkett, Esq. Conditions: 1. This work will contain about 150 sheets, printed on a great letter, and good paper. 2. The price to subscribers will be one guinea, viz. one half to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of a perfect book in sheets. 3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis. 4. The work will be put to press as soon as 200 copies shall be subscribed for. N. B.—A few will be printed on a large paper for the curious at a guinea and half each. Specimens may be seen, and subscriptions are taken in by the undertaker, Thomas Mighan, in Drury Lane, London, by George Faulkner, printer hereof, and J. Kelly, bookseller in Mary's-lane [Dublin]."

Warr's editor in 1745 refers to Plunket's work, as then remaining in manuscript, and mentions that it had been proposed to be printed by subscription by the author's grandson.

Dublin

J. T. GILBERT

CORRECTION AND PATEA OF WILLIAM KING, ARCHBISHOP OF DERRY, SCRIBED BY ROBERT D. LLOYD, Esq., M. D. IN 1719.

This collection consists of papers and letters addressed to, written by, or connected with William King, from 1681 to 1729.

King, born in 1650, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied under the learned Henry Dodwell. In 1679 King was appointed Chancellor of St. Patrick's and Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin.

He published tracts in 1697-8 against the arguments put forward by Peter Manby, Dean of Derry, who had renounced the Protestant religion.

King in 1689 obtained the Dracery of St. Patrick's, but for his complicity with the revolutionary party was imprisoned by the Jacobite Government in Dublin. He preached before William III. in St. Patrick's, in 1690, and in the same year was appointed Bishop of Derry.

In 1691, he published at London "The state of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's government, in which their carriage towards him is justified, and the absolute necessity of their endeavouring to be freed from his government, and of submitting to their present Majesties is demonstrated."

This work was found so serviceable to King's party, that within one year three editions of it were issued under government licence, dated White-hall, October 15, 1691.

The publication at London was superintended by Sir Robert Southwell, King William's Secretary of State for Ireland, and the present collection contains letters in connexion with it from him and its publisher, Robert Clavel—at the Peacock at the West end St. Paul's; Appendix I.





by E. Hardinge for establishing school at Dublin to be exemplary to all the rest and to be endowed out of Irish forfeited estates.—Proposed by Bishop Foy of method for future selection of bishops for Ireland (considerations on pluralities and their consequences. Pluralities and non-residence, "the very pests of the church, arise from appropriation of most of the parochial endowments."—"Dioceses which have suffered most by appropriations, Meath, Kildare, and Lismore to the east, of 59 rectories, 42 are inoperative, and 24 of them to one man.—Proposed legislation on impropriate tithes and purchase of them by Government, partly out of taxes and partly out of incomes of future bishops.—Plan for supplying curates and vicars with books.—Intrigues for bishopric of Rajahmundry the candidates satirized by "J. Reakr, a great pluralist,"—Republication of *State of Prisons*).

17th.—Lord Capel's conference with George Story and Bishop King.—Question on right of remuneration to clergy of St. Patrick's, Dublin.—Irish prayer books for Highlanders in diocese of Kerry.—Hawks presented by Bishop King to Lord Lacanish at Sydney.—Correspondence with James Bonnell, accountant-general. Affair of Bishop King with Colonel Murray.—High character of Ezekiel Burleigh.

1874.—State of Protestant Church in Ireland; the churches out of repair, many of them uncovered, roofs now fall.—Clergy, where pastors of the poor will let them, decay that they may not be under the necessity of maintaining *capotes*.—Dean Ward's litigation concerning his jurisdiction in Georgia.—Bishop King's discourse to Presbyterians invited to his by their writers. More and more continuance shown to Dissenters by Government.—Bishop Fay's complaints of typhus fever in his diocese of Waterford, &c., said to be controlled through episcopal courts.—Publication of Boyce's remarks on Bishop King's discourse to the soldiers.—Laid a copy to Boyce.

104—Affairs of Sir John Lubbock and his wife Mary, grand daughter to Parker, Archbishop of Troy.

1606—Successor of Bishop King by Lloyd, Bishop of  
Lichfield.

1877.—Bishop Fay notified by family of Dean Synges for supposed protection of abductment of latter in Europe—Lord Chichester objects to breach of public faith in infangement in articles of 1. 1877.

1868.—His High King's law, and with the Leominster Society respecting lands in Kerry: petition of Society against proceedings of Peers in Ireland; address to the Crown to send for His High King; the respondent-at-law, his deputy, and the lieutenant of Kerry all in custody. The Peers in England resolve to overthrow all jurisdiction in the Peerage of Ireland—Parliament in Ireland alleged to be in the hands of three men.—Suggestion of Francis Ardenale to reject money bills in Ireland for "lacks" which are a platform for arbitrary power.—English legislation against Irish woollen manufacture.—Andrew Hamilton's answer to Crazehead's book.

1869.—Complaints to Ireland that she is run down in England upon every occasion, whether as to property or jurisdiction, and is now sought to be controlled in laws framed in England.—View of Sir Robert Peel well that the dependence of Ireland on England is to be preserved only by cherishing and not crushing the English Protestants there "who have nothing on this side of the Atlantic but the English Constitution." One-tenth more decree in favour of Lord Ward of Dudley in a paucity of

[illegible]

our most obedient humble servant,

\* For the Right Road, father in God.

\* William, L.<sup>d</sup> Bishop of Exeter, ad.

[Enclosure] } Landbirds very  
= } from Barro Colorado, 1971. H. 1971

<sup>2</sup> Donat Brynne, Jett. U. 1872.

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \alpha \leq 1$

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Tipperary. Interposition of Bishop of Salisbury  
 in behalf of Bishop King in House of Lords, London  
 Jurisdiction of House of Peers in Ireland reprobated  
 England. Progress in English Parliament of bill for  
 resumption of Irish forfeitures and impropriate tithe  
 debates on their clauses.—Proceedings of trustees  
 Irish forfeitures.—Bill passed in House of Lords, Eng-  
 land, against Papists; Duke of Ormonde and 16 lords  
 speak against it.—Necessity for a Parliament in Ireland  
 to support and give supplies to army, and yet the vote  
 of that Parliament already in a manner overthrown  
 —Representations of Dean of Derry to Chancellor  
 England, concerning alleged violence of Bishop King  
 —Quarrel between Lady Estuence, Sir Thomas New-  
 comen's daughter, and Colonel Luttrell, creates "two  
 very furious parties amongst Papists"—Sir Richard  
 Baskeler's proposal to endow a college on his estate  
 Maynard, 20 miles from Dublin, Appendix IV.  
 Illness and death of Shillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester  
 his library worth between 4,000*l* and 5,000*l*.—Case  
 Archbishop Matthews of Lichurn, who had six distinc-  
 tures in his archiepiscopacy and prebend, and never dis-  
 tinguished the office of a minister in any of them.—Death  
 James Bonnell.—Correspondence with his widow con-  
 cerning his monument, biography, and writings  
 Account of Henry B prepared by Styrpe, cousin of Mr.  
 Bonnell.

1700. — Mrs. Hago's claims on trustees of forfeitures — Bishop King in London. — Prosecution of Rev. Mr. Kirkwood in court of Bishop of Clogher — Bishops appointed Lord Lieutenant — Visit of Lord Galway Clogher — Death of Dr. John Lecky. — Correspondence with Peter Browne, Provost of Trinity College, relative to work on "Origin of Evil." Appendix V. — Charge against Mr. Connolly before trustees of forfeitures. — Mrs. Russell's importance. Bishop King to carry out his promise of writing her husband's biography. — Protest against representation to appointment of David McClelland. — Protest of Bishops, as he has a strong party of Presbyterians, and discourages people who go to Church. — Affairs of Sir Robert Acland. — Proceedings on claims of Irish forfeitures. — Report of trustees brought to England by Mr. Annesley of the county Kildare. — Henry Dodder on independence of Parliament in Ireland and on schism with church in England in connection with case of Bishop Sheridan of Kildare. Appendix VI.

1791—*Letters of the Most Rev. Peter Browne on the King's work, "On origin of evil"*—*Biography of Horrell's letters to his wife*—*Divisions in Convocation in England*—*Extremum of time for Communion in Irish fortresses*—*Darwin's Discourse on redemption of Irish fortresses*—*Remarks of H. Burdett on anonymous publication entitled "Jus Regium," concerning Irish fortresses*—*"It sets forth the King's title as the hardships of the redemption it has made a great noise, and they expect to find the author, there a very odd thing in it, and it has stung some people."*—*Proceedings in London Parliament on a Levy of ten per cent and sevenmen*—*Parrell in Trinity College, Dublin*—*Completion of treatise "De origi- ni" msa*—*Alia of Established Church Proposal*—*Collect Crown and Parliament to take off incumbents from forfeited impropriations*—*Arrangements for publishing treatise "De originibus" in Dublin and London*—*Life of Bishop Heber sent to Bishop Duce's friend Sir Richard Buxley, now in England*

1702.—Accession of Queen Anne,—appointment  
of new bishops.—Appendix VII.—Proposed union with Scotland  
very severe to create necessity of union with Ireland  
considerations on those subjects.—Addresses from  
clergy in Ireland to Queen.—Quarrel between John  
Faulx, Bishop of Cloyne, and Bishop King.—Petition  
in opposition to Bishop King's proceedings against  
Matthews in diocese of Down.—Competition between  
Clavel and Tooke, London booksellers, for treatise "E  
origano mah." Appendix VIII.—Publication of Bo  
nelli's life by Archdeacon Hamilton.—Negotiations fo  
part of major in Colonel Stanhope's regiment fo  
Irene, brother-in-law of Bishop King.—Death o  
Michael Boyle, Patriarch of Ireland.—Efforts of St.  
Robert Hazleton to obtain the primacy for Bishop  
King.—Convocation of clergy in London.—Forfeitu  
impropriations settled on Church through exortions  
Bishop Poy of Waterford and Bishop Lawley of Ki  
lmore.—Too numerous addresses from Clergy in Ireland  
to Queen Anne.—Collections in Ireland for Vaudais  
Scottish Clergy.—Retirement of Sir R. Southwell fro  
office; succeeded by his son Edward.—Objections o  
Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, to Bishop King's  
scheme of subscription for general fund for Church  
purposes, and their promotion in Parliament.—K

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appointed Archbishop of Dublin.—Correspondence with Charles Hickman, his successor in see of Derry.—Affairs of Mrs. Warren, who had endeavoured to procure liberation of Dr. King from prison in 1689.—Bishop Hickman's arrangements of dispute in the London Society connected with lands in Derry.—Henry Dodwell on schism in Protestant Church: Case of William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, deposed for refusing to take oaths to William and Mary; Appendix VI.—Turbulence and indiscretion in Convocation in Ireland.—Proceedings in Parliament of Scotland.—Presbyterian interest there has become weakened.—Independence of Parliament in Ireland not admitted in England.—Correspondence with Samuel Leeson, Mayor of Derry, respecting prosecution of Edward MacColgan, a Popish priest who had solemnized several marriages.—Priests in county Derry have all refused the abjuration oath.—Warrant issued against James O'Hegarty, a regular, in the county Donegal.—Some gentlemen in Donegal very vigorous on behalf of priests; particularly one, who at sessions there said publicly that, if he could not have the priest released, "he would get it done in spite of us."—Preparations for Convocation.—Bishop of London apprises Archbishop King that the great fouds between the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland make it difficult for the English to serve this Church, give great scandal, and much lessen the credit and interest of the Church of Ireland to the last degree.—John Lovett's candidature for representation of county of Dublin.—Affairs of Derry magistracy; dissenters in town council.

1704-5.—Convocation of Established Church in Ireland.—Letters of Archbishop King from London.—Litigation there on his claims on Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin.—His preaching so well liked in London that he has customers enough from all parts to beg sermons; preaches before the Queen in her chapel, and to a great auditory at St. Margaret's Westminster.—Recovery of lands of Seatown for see of Dublin.—Proceedings in Parliament of Scotland.—Protestant Church in Rotterdam, South Carolina, and Plantations.—Plans for conversion of Irish Roman Catholics.—French Protestant Church in Ireland; Appendix IX.

1706.—Dealings with forfeited estates.—Francis Annesley on union with Scotland and Ireland; Appendix X.

1707.—English Convocation.—Conference of Francis Higgins with Archbishop of Canterbury; Appendix XI.—Affairs of Derry.—Scheme for the more effectual preventing growth of Popery, and speedy conversion of the Irish.—State of livings of Narraghmore and Moone, co. Kildare.

1708.—Poverty of Bishop Sheridan; Appendix XII.

1709.—Election of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Affairs of Church in diocese of Dublin.—Proceedings in Irish convocation.—Collections for Palatines.—Contentious in municipal corporation of Dublin.

1710.—Altercation between Bishops at consecration of Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork; Appendix XIII.—Legal formularies for Roman Catholic converts.—Accession of George I.—Plot sworn by Dominic Langton, a Dominican friar, pretending to be a convert to the Established Church.—Riots in Limerick and affairs of that town.—Letter of George Berkeley on his ordination; Appendix XIV.—Death of Barbier, minister of French Church.—Anxiety of Bishop of Worcester to repress Dr. Lesley, who has been writing in London these many years; Appendix XV.—Unrequited services of Lord Limerick to Crown of England.

1712.—Erection of St. Anne's church, Dublin.—Palatines in Ireland.—Correspondence with Bishop of Edinburgh on contributions from Irish Protestants to church in Scotland.

1713.—Addison's tragedy of Cato.—R. Moleworth on parliamentary arrangements in Ireland; Appendix XVI.—Swift installed in Deanery of St. Patrick's.—Affairs of Trinity College, Dublin.—New buildings at St. Sepulchre's.—Disensions in Trinity College and between Dublin Mayor and aldermen.—Sickness and death of Sir Patrick Dun, M.D.

1714.—Proposed parliamentary reward for discovery of longitude.—Dutton and Whiston.—Archbishop King appointed Lord Justice.—Budget's demand on Dawson for Government documents.—Appointments to Irish bishoprics.—Jurisdiction of King's Bench offered Sir Richard Levinge.—Decision at London against Sir C. Phipps and his party.—Letters of R. Moleworth; Appendix XVI.—Sunderland appointed Lord Lieutenant.—Addison, his secretary.—Protestant interest may now "be secured in that kingdom."—Letters from Sunderland to Archbishop King; Appendix XVII.—Addresses to King George from dissenting clergy of Ireland.—Con-

dition of Dromore diocese.—Letters of S. Molyneux from Antwerp, Havre, and London; he is appointed secretary to Prince of Wales.—His obligations to Archbishop King; Appendix XVIII.—Legislation against Rapparees.—Parties of Sir C. Phipps and Lord Anglesey.—Irish troops in service of France computed at 17,000 men.—Arrival of George I. in London.—Renewal of Sir E. Southwell's patent as Secretary of State.

1715.—Flight of Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford.—Raising of a regiment by Sir Marcus Beresford and Frederick Hamilton.—Affairs of Trinity College, Dublin, and election of George Prince of Wales as chancellor of that university in place of Duke of Ormond.—Affairs of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford.—Buildings of palace of St. Sepulchre, Dublin.—Recompense to Sir Richard Levinge and his son for sufferings under administration of Duke of Shrewsbury.—Disturbances in London; proceedings on impeachment of Lord Bolingbroke.—Correspondence of Charles Delafaye, secretary to Lord Sunderland.—Alterations of form of prayer to those used in England.—New peers for Ireland proposed.—Seizure of Jacobite papers addressed to Dean Swift; Appendix XIX.—Susanna Nugent and title of Riverston.—Disturbances in Trinity College, Dublin.—Proposed publication at Oxford of Dr. Aungier's MS.—Riot at Oxford.—Letters of Addison; Appendix XX.—Lord Sunderland appointed Privy Seal.—Lord Galway and Duke of Grafton, Lords Justices.—Attainder of Duke of Ormond.—Apprehensions of invasion; preparations against it.—Outcry of Tories and Jacobites.—Array of militia.—State of feeling in North of Ireland; Appendix XXI.—Case of Richard Fitzgerald condemned unjustly as a Tory, robber, and rapparee; Appendix XXII.—Projected purchase of Bishop of Ely's library for Trinity College, Dublin.—Plans for inducing Provost Pratt to resign.—Archbishop King in London.

1715-16.—Dr. Robert Howard's negotiations for Prince George's acceptance of chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin; ceremonial on his investiture; Appendix XXIII.

1716.—Military operations in Scotland.—Rev. Owen Doilo convicted for using seditious words; his execution at Wexford respited.—Opposition to Test Act.—Affairs of See of Tuam.—Confederation in England of those called Tories.—Grants expected towards library of Trinity College, Dublin, on choosing Prince George as Chancellor.—Candidate for honorary degree recommended by the latter; Appendix XXIII.—Differences between Provost Pratt and Fellows.—Application from clergy of Gloucester respecting family of late Judge Lyndon in Ireland.—Government of Lord Galway.—Increase of disaffection in Trinity College, Dublin; characters of Drs. Richard Baldwin, Claudius Gilbert, and John Elwood.

1717.—Abatement of party spirit in Trinity College.—Provost Pratt nominated to deanery of Down.—Baldwin appointed Provost of Trinity College.—Bonfires on birthnight of Duke of Ormonde.—Trial of Lord Oxford, Bishop of Bangor's answer to Dr. Snape.—Dangers to established church from writings of Sir J. Steele and Bishop Hoadley.—Ex-provost Pratt's benefactions to Trinity College.—Negotiations with Dean of St. Patrick's for church livings.—Restrictions on Dissenters.—Letter of Sir Richard Levinge on case of Dean Francis, grandfather of Sir Philip Francis; Appendix XXIV.—Encouragement of Palatines in Ireland.—Deficiency of silver coin.—Judgment of House of Lords in London on case of Annesley and Sherlock.—Affairs of Kilkenny Corporation.—difficulties of Archbishop Wake, of Canterbury, with his Majesty, who is advised by ministers looking only to promotion of their political interest.—Clergy of England infected with loose opinions both as to doctrines and government.—Dr. A. Charlett on characters of J. C. Pflaff and Grabe.—Projected Oxford publication of Hebrew MSS. of Dr. Aungier of Dublin, under editorship of Gagnier; difficulties of publishing works at Oxford, except through booksellers; subscription system of Hearne; censure on his preface to Camden's Elizabeth; Appendix XXV.

1718.—Archbishop of Canterbury assures Dr. King that when consulted on Irish promotions he will consider nobody's schemes, but give his own opinion according to his own judgment. He never was so complaisant to his governors as to do as he was bid, and hopes his friends will not expect it from him.—Legislation on Rasmus Smith's charities.—Opposition to toleration of Dissenters.—William Nicholson appointed Bishop of Derry.—Setting of proclaimed Tories in Mounghan, Cavan, and Louth; Appendix XXVI.—Sir Marcus Beresford desires titles Baron Beresford, Viscount Curraghmore, and Earl of Tyrone.—Eustace Budget removed from Accountant-

Generalship.—Disputes between Bishops of Waterford, and military there.—Affairs of diocese of Ossory and of Waterford town.

1719.—Opposition to repeal of test act and occasional conformity bill.—Dangers to Church of England from Dissenters.—Alleged adherence of Presbyterians in North of Ireland to solemn league and covenant.—Archbishop King's look on Convocation of Churches.—Angels and Bangerists very open and insistent.—Archbishop King's opposition in Parliament of Ireland to toleration bill.—The Dissenters.—"A busy and industrious generation, and our Court in England seems to be very fond of favoring them."—The bishops in Ireland firm and unanimous in support of the Established Church.—New fashion in London of "flying off hoops" and straw, and other flapping hats worn by women.—Bill of Peenage rejected by the Commons.—In one of the fullest houses that ever was known.—Controversies of Dissenters in Aran points.—Bishop Waterford's week.—Murmurs of enemies to Revolution, favorites of Arminian, hatred of episcopacy and universities.

1720.—Distribution of the property of John Forster, late Chief Justice of Common Pleas.—South Sea Bubble.—Archbishop King's papers of queries about the South Sea bubble.—Letters from Lord Aberdeen on this subject.—Expectation of the Tories as to what will be their turn in London.—Clergymen for Jamaica and Antigua.—Obstacles to planting Dr. Augustus M.S.S.—Professors for Virginia.—Contraventions between Dissenters in North of Ireland and in England.—Efforts to check growth of Atheism, Deism, and indifference in faith in England.—English officials "find there a free and welcome place" in Ireland.

1721.—Mural effects of South Sea project on many in Ireland.—Dispute between Isaac Leck and Rev. Mr. Andrews.

1722.—Charge of treason against Augustine Noyce.—Questionable character of witnesses on part of Government.—Bishop appointed Bishop of Caid.—Archbishop King in England.—Instruction respecting the "Will Trees."—Information of Daniel Malahy, sold before Government by Chief Justice Whitshed.—The remedy resolved to acquit all that came before them.—Difficulties with witnesses.—Personal conduct of Lady (Margaret) Gormanstown, widow of James Viscount Gormanstown.—Business of the "Will Trees," and what depends thereon, a very unpleasant sort.—Difficulty in North and South of Ireland about rents.

1723.—Content respecting episcopal jurisdiction, in Isle of Man.—Suggestion for employing jur in Ireland.—Letter of Archbishop King to Duke of Gordon, Lord Lieutenant, respecting patent for Kingwood chapel.—Supply of clergyman for West Irish and Church in the plantation.—Irish bills before Privy Council in London.

1724.—Continuation of candidates for bishoprics.—Ground jury of the Republic and supply of water.—Lord Carleton declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Majesty "told him that if he had anything better to have" given him he should have had it.—Viceroy's patent for copper money.—Proceedings respecting the Secretary Southwell's account of assay at the Tower by Sir Isaac Newton.—Appendix XXV.—Difficulties in settling the patent.—Bishop Boulter, of Bristol, intended for primacy of Ireland.—Memorial of Luke Sethuwill.

1725.—Letter from Francis Hutcheson.—Appendix XXVIII.—Proposed marriage of the heirs of Falkland to heir of Selkirk.—Recapitulation of Bishop of Elphin.—Action of Irish bishops in Parliament in opposing the interest of King of England not conducive to having acts filled by Irish.

1726.—Archbishop King at Bath.—Death of Bishop of Cloyne.—Conjectures as to ecclesiastical preferments in consequence.—Duke of Wharton's proposal to Bishop of Clogher for endowment of preachers on divine right of episcopacy.—the first sermon to be preached on Hebrews, chap. v, verse 4.—Dr. Robert Howard recommended for bishopric of Cloyne.—Nothing can make "it fall among us (in Ireland) but the great weight" which is on it, which is above 2,000l.—Repair of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.—Preaching at St. Michael's Church.

1727.—Roman Catholic addresses well received in England, and will be of good use abroad.—Bill from Ireland for qualifying converted Roman Catholic lawyers stopped at English council, as having originated from council board in Ireland, who are His Majesty's immediate servants.—Rapid conclusion of Westminster Election.—Open bargaining and buying.—Arrangements for coronation—medals, anthem, &c.—Gundition of Ireland, had as possible, all the gold coming away in specie in great quantities every day.—Carteret declared Lord Lieutenant.

—Proceeding of George II. in selection of officials.—Colony of Palatines on lands of Ballingarrane, part of jointure of Lady Dowager Southwell; contrary to custom of England or Ireland that any tenant should offer to vote but as their landlord directs.—Account by Nat. Whaley of his appeal case in London.—English lawyers in London: Prayers, Sergeant Hawkins, Mr. Hoyle, the most arrogant man and the greatest deceiver of Irish lawyers, whether judges or counsel.—Loss wrangling or debates in English Parliament than ever known in any session.

1728.—Accounts of Robert Adair with Bishop of Raphoe.—Erection of charity school at Castleknock.—Answer of Archbishop Thomas Wall, vicar of Castleknock, to Thomas Crofton.

1729.—Affairs of Archbishop of Raphoe and his daughter Mary and Donatella Forster.

The papers in the collection include the following:—1688.—The present state of the Protestant Church in Ireland: 1 Her discipline admitting members, 2 Admitting clergymen, 3 Calling offenders of the laity to account and punishing them, 4 Calling offending clergymen to account and punishing them, 5 Her tithes and revenues, 6 Doem, 7 Difficulty in collecting, 8 Government, 4 Service.—Observations addressed to Sir R. Southwell on Serjeant O'Connell's motion, 6th November 1690.—Serjeant O'Connell moved in the King's Bench "that court to give in charge to the grand jury then assembled that all persons whatsoever who acted as justices of the peace in this kingdom since the abolition of King James might be found and executed guilty of treason and the day before declared in chancery that all Protestants who acted in any civil employment here during the late Government were guilty of high treason."

Depositions on behalf of the aldermen and burgesses of Londonderry and on behalf of Mr. Warden Jemmet and the mayor, 1691.—Reasons for the jurisdiction of the lords in Ireland.

Memoirandum for his Grace the Duke of Ormonde concerning the appeal of the Bishop of Derry.

Note concerning the Act prohibiting the sending out of clerk.

Case on opposition of Bishop of Kildare, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin, in citation issued by Archbishop King to appear before him in Chapter House there on 24 April 1704, to undergo visitation, and to show their letters of office, their elections and dignities.—Report of proceedings in House of Commons on impeachment of Bohingbroke, 1715, Appendix XXX.

Some observations on the taxes paid by Ireland to support the Government, 1719, Appendix XXX.

Letters and extracts from these papers are appended in their original orthography. Through them and the foregoing synopsis the novel light thrown by this collection on many points of English and Irish history will be successively shown, with more lengthened details elsewhere.

When submitted for my inspection, the collection was entirely unarranged and portions of it were found to have been irreparably injured by damp.

It was presented by its late owner in 1852 to Dr. Lyons, who, however, does not possess any details in connexion with its descent or history.

I have reason to believe that this collection, after the death of Archbishop King, came into the hands of his relative the Rev. Robert Spence, rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Down, diocese of Derry, and that it remained with the Spence family till about 1810, in which year George Spence, Esq., was resident in Donaghmore House, near Castleham. I may add that there are in Ireland other collections of Archbishop King's papers, on which I purport hereafter to report to your Commission.

Dublin

J. T. GILBERT.

## APPENDIX.\*

### APPENDIX I.—PUBLICATION OF "STATE OF PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND."

I.

My Lord, London, 8 Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1691. I don't not but Mr Tolet did let y<sup>r</sup> lord p<sup>r</sup> know when it was he put the manuscript into my hands. I lost no time to attend my Lord Nottingham for his promise of licence. But because he could not possibly examine the work, he wish't I could prevail on the

\* All the letters in the Appendix, with the exception of App. VI. 3, were written to King, whose address, however, does not appear on some of them.

Bishop of Worcester to doe it. I went to him and there found the Bishop of Salisbury. I discoursed to their lo'pps the value I had thereof by reading only the extract. My Lord of Worcester was involv'd in other things, but the Bishop of Sarum sayd that if I would lett him carry it next morning to his house at Windsor, he would goe through it and give his opinion. Yesterday I had a letter from him whereof the enclosed \* is copy. I shew'd it at night to my Lord Nottingham who bid me send for the writings, as I did this morning; but by noone I found them sent to my house, and have since been with my Lord Nottingham, who having look'd over the extract and read the preamble, tells me his licence shall be ready when call'd for. And of this I now give Mr Tollet notice and send the manuscript back unto him.

\* \* \* \* \*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

Lord Bishop of Derry.

2.

My Lord, London, 6<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1692.  
I did already acknowledge your lordpp's of the 13<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup>, and I was in hopes to have had opportunity of writing to your lordpp at large upon what I have so long since lodged in my Lord of Canterbury's hands; but winter and Parliament, and my constant attendance at the Custom House, makes it hard to gett anything to say, and when I was once at Lambeth, it was early days with his Grace, who was but newly settled in that place, so that now my cheif occasion of writing to your lordpp is at Mr. Clavell's request who is reprinting your lordpp's book in a lesser volume. He shewed mee a preface that a friend of his had prepared for it, but I advised him to send it your lordpp, as the only hand that could turn those materials to best advantage, the design of them being to shew that whatever was fulfilled in Ireland was intended also for this side. He would have had mee putt my Lord Salisbury on this work, but hee is so filled with his own concerns and the long session of Parliament, that 'tis easy to foresee his lordpp would have exclud'd it tho' he may be glad to read whatever shall have past your lordship's hand. There is one point in your lordpp's book and but one that I ever heard off which is envilled at, and that is the ill condition of the English Fleet under K. James, so that perhaps if it be reprinted as it was, it may deserve a large marginall note signifying that altho' in fact this of y<sup>e</sup> fleet were otherwise, yett was it so discours'd by K. James, and perhaps to animate his friends on that side to the easier regaining of England. It is certain that the fleet of England was for a long time in a ruinous condition, but in the 2 last years of K. James's reign, there was very great care and expence to restore them. I know not how to entertain your lordpp with publick affairs or with those in particular y<sup>e</sup> refer to Ireland. It is generally beleived my L<sup>d</sup> Sidney will forthwith go over to Ireland Lord L<sup>d</sup> and there is a bill now preparing by the Commons to vest y<sup>e</sup> forfeitures there for the payment of debts. There is a clause in it to save all Protestants, but such as continued in arms soon after Duke Schomberg's landing, and altho' no man was opposite to this, yett was there very much opposition as to the other part by some who would have garbled the Protestants. I am sorry to observe that some of us in this place have held a conduct so contrary to the sense of the Court, as I can hardly think when the resentment of it will be wiped off. Our good friend Mr. Trench may tell you part hereof, but it is much worse than when he went hence. Your lordpp was long since pleased to recomend unto mee Coll. Fletcher for the government of Kinsale. I had from my friends in that place who had tasted of him, such farther accounts of his vertue, as I never more earnestly solicited anything then this concern, and it had been a blessing able to repair the calamitys past, and what at this very day, we still there undergo. But as to him, the effect is much better for his virtues being published, he is appointed to go Governor to New York, which may be very honestly worth him a 1,000<sup>l</sup>. p. ann. I wish your lordship all sort of prosperity, and shall over be, my lord,

Your L<sup>rd</sup>pp's most faithfull & most  
obedyent servant,  
ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

3.

My Lord, London, 29<sup>th</sup> March 1692.  
I have the honour of your lo'pp's of the 2<sup>d</sup>. The first part whereof refers to the amending that passage in the

\* Now missing.

State of Ireland which concerns the navy. Mr Tollet and I had long since agreed upon a marginall note, which was soone printed off, and I hope it will be to your liking, for we thought best to leave the original as it was. My Lord Chief Justice Reynell had given Mr Clavell two long letters writ by S<sup>r</sup> Theob. Buttler to be added to the Appendix, which he desiring me to read; I thought they would confirme the former vouchers, as falling much into the measures of Bishop Mullony, and I offer'd him another letter of the same hand and to the like intents; but I was soon inform'd by one at Court that Buttler had notice of these intended additions, and that he made loud complaints against a new paper war, when it was promis'd them at signing the Articles that all should be forgott; but in ease he were provok't he wnl alsoe write, and would make appeare that your lo'pp was never in prison but at y<sup>e</sup> owne request, and that you had your liberty to goe forth when ever you desir'd it. The party who told me these things beleiv'd that what he said was calumny; however, thought it best that the book come out as it was before, and upon discourse hereof, and of another preface which Mr. Clavell shew'd me, we thought it best to leave all new things alone till they give provocation, as they menace by answering the book. I gness this preface was writt by the Archbishop of Tuam, because a great part of it, though very long, was of his Grace's owne case as a thing omitted in the book. But having scene what your lo'pp wrote to Mr Tollet concerning a preface, I may long wish before I see one that is fitt, for I never read anything with more delight then the modell you prescribe, which ought in every title to be fulfilled to make a preface as it ought to be; superiour to the book. And if ever any provocation be given by the adverse party; it may then be fitt to write and to pursue those instructions if wee can find the man.

\* \* \* \* \*

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

APPENDIX II.—BISHOP KING'S MEMORANDA ON LESLIE'S ANSWER to his "STATE OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND."

[The pages referred to are those of Leslie's book.]

- p. 43. Holland never begun a warre.
- p. 44. Ireland ruined by submission not struggling for liberty. Compare absolute governments with [oblit.] where most rebellious.
- p. 45. Falsified from the title.
- p. 46. It is the principle of the Papists to [oblit.] those that they cannot convert.
- p. 47. The author never said the government by the abdication was dissolved. Declaration before y<sup>e</sup> of King William at Finglass. None submitted on G<sup>th</sup> Ginkle's proclamation.
- p. 49. Falsification about Derry. Queen Mary's parlement well urged. Falsification about Irish protestants.
- p. 50. The B<sup>p</sup> of Galway [Galloway], a papist, never went in clergymens habite.
- p. 105. Quere, the order of the House of L<sup>ds</sup>. Most false, y<sup>e</sup> the author owes his life to merey. Most false, y<sup>e</sup> he was accused of correspond [oblit.] Knows no such man as Sherman.
- p. 106. Most false, y<sup>e</sup> the author ever spoke to King James. Judge Nugent accused the author of preaching treason. Chanceller Herbert answered, y<sup>e</sup> he [oblit.] and was assured of the contrary.
- p. 107. Consider the letter. Give an account of praying for the Prince of Wales.
- p. 108. Give an account of proving the French league. Prayer for King James.
- p. 109. Not one prayed for King James in y<sup>e</sup> prayer. Charges all the protestants with the parlement address. Thought him not their lawfull [sic]; refused to pray against the Prince of Orange.
- p. 111. False, y<sup>e</sup> the clergy was first to make y<sup>e</sup> court. Quere if the L<sup>d</sup> Primate advised the B<sup>p</sup> of Chester to take Clogher. B<sup>p</sup> of Meath did not print his speech. Quere was the proctor commanded to print his speech. Proctor dyed with hardships in King James's time. Dublin clergy never met about the Prince of Wales.

- p. 112. The parliament took away the declaration because misinterpreted.  
False, y<sup>e</sup> preach against it.
- p. 113. The y<sup>e</sup> wonder, & curse their hard fate; false (sic) falsehood about the author.
- p. 114. Did not see C<sup>o</sup> Cork.  
How could he speak of foreign force.  
Reason why I did not visit H<sup>p</sup> Sheridan.  
Mr. Hudson required no such thing; give an account of Mr. Dowdell.
- p. 116. Disingenuous quoth y<sup>e</sup>.
- p. 117. Passage of the preface to H<sup>p</sup> Sheridan.
- p. 119. Religion y<sup>e</sup> leads to despise y<sup>e</sup> word destroys salvation.  
Quere the H<sup>p</sup>s sermon on Matt. 23, 46.  
Quere sermon on Bern. 13, 4 by H. Sarum.  
Consider the rhetoric of the H<sup>p</sup> of Meath.  
Falsehood concerning the clergy.  
If King James had prevailed we expected no such questions.
- p. 123. False aspersions on the clergy.  
The number of soldiers small, those y<sup>e</sup> don't see Jacobites still picks up all the malicious stories against the clergy.
- p. 124. Contempt of religion greater in King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup>.  
Putting papists in power greater than in King James' administration.
- p. 128. No popish principles allowed by us.
- p. 129. Quere how many non-jurors.
- p. 130. Quere Judge Nugent's military.
- p. 131. All noblemen had y<sup>e</sup> outlaws reversed.  
Is Clarendon omitted.
- p. 132. St. Charles Porter credited more y<sup>e</sup> Fenton.
- p. 133. Sermon in St. C<sup>o</sup> Cork.
- p. 134. St. John Davis rejected.  
Quere the ancient customs of Ireland.  
Quere Alderman Pierce's case.
- p. 135. Henry Talbot not commissioner of the revenue.
- p. 137. Charles Murray, quere.
- p. 138. Protestant leaders false.
- p. 139. Many protestants died before Cherry.  
Quere about y<sup>e</sup> Charles.  
Falsification about the 13c.  
Several slanders.
- p. 143. Falsification, p. 127, of state, &c.  
Quere if Clarendon's testimony.
- p. 140. Quere the language of Westford.
- p. 142. Quere Brown's language.  
Direct act of treason.  
No pardon.  
How is it was to exchange.
- p. 143. Fear from contradiction.  
Quere the suggestions 22<sup>d</sup>.  
Reflect on the use K. J. made of positive obedience.
- p. 144. Reconcile contradictions.
- p. 145. K. J. did not put it out of his own power designally.
- p. 147. Who destroyed y<sup>e</sup> country?  
Quere restoration of abominable goals.
- p. 149. Quere the language of Youghill.  
James McCarty's answer to the commissioners held in the exchequer.
- p. 150. Quere the language of the ships at Belfast.
- p. 150. Quere the story of the merchantmen.  
Quere the story of the foxwood & ivory that came w<sup>th</sup> Croasby of Cape Corker.
- p. 151. General Hamilton marched in on articles.  
Quere the protection from Gen<sup>l</sup> for Belfast.  
Quere the breach of protection.
- p. 160. Quere Major Callaghan's treatment to Mrs. Hankins.
- p. 161. Quere the fort of Culmore.  
Quere what was done in the articles Carrig-forgus.  
Quere the breach of capitulation at Drogheda.
- p. 162. Quere the usage of the prisoners at Cork.  
Quere whether 19 shot between Cork & Clonmell by Cap<sup>t</sup> Lanthier.
- p. 162. Quere whether any killed in cold blood.  
Quere about the 1<sup>st</sup> Galway.  
Quere the number of rapparees killed.
- p. 164. Quere the King's proclamation & the outlawry.
- p. 166. King J<sup>r</sup> promised the people of Galway reprisal.  
List of ships lost by storms & warre.
- p. 163. Quere the act about the fleet.
- p. 170. Condition of the fleet not printed with the fleet.  
Quere did King James expend millions.
- p. 171. Quere w<sup>th</sup> the King had from the parliament.  
King James's words misrepresented.  
Quere the names of the Commissioners of the Navy from Apr<sup>l</sup> 79 till May '81, and w<sup>th</sup> probability of K. J. influencing y<sup>e</sup>.
- p. 174. 16 burroughs in the enemy's hand; those in England as much as in England (sic).
- p. 175. Falsification.
- p. 177. Falsification.
- p. 178. Observe the dissimilarity about oaths.
- p. 179. False, the author never took any new oath till the law required.
- p. 180. Enquire what oath put the Protestants in Cork.  
Quere the number of the women & children sent into Connought, &c.
- p. 181. Enquire about proclamation.  
Great falsehood.  
Difference between enemies & subjects.
- p. 185. Quere in w<sup>th</sup> condition the women went over the Shannon.
- p. 184. Falsification by leaving out the excuse; consult Sir James Osburn about the prerogative.
- p. 183. Misrepresentation of the authors sense.
- p. 189. No associations to carry on their war.
- p. 191. Those y<sup>e</sup> were w<sup>th</sup> (sic) seizing 1<sup>st</sup> Tirconnell went to England.
- p. 191. The King of France used the Hugonots, as he did sufficient to make y<sup>e</sup> submit to another King y<sup>e</sup> would protect y<sup>e</sup>.
- p. 192. Falsehood in matter of fact the Protestants y<sup>e</sup> lived under King did not drive y<sup>e</sup> out of the Kingdom.  
Observe his sense of destroying.  
King never lost by his clemency.
- p. 193. Quere y<sup>e</sup> French prisoners; examine.
- p. 194. Falsehood about deserved.

## APPENDIX III.—SIGNS OF BALLYMORE AND ATHLONE, 1691.

1.

From y<sup>e</sup> Camp near Ballymore, June 24<sup>th</sup> 91.

Right Honourable Father,

I have Mr. Jemmett an ace<sup>t</sup> it was universally concluded by our gen<sup>ls</sup> (sic) y<sup>e</sup> the enemy would desert Ballymore, but on Sunday when we sat down before it they played us w<sup>th</sup> 4-pounders, having in the garrison 2 small drakes, y<sup>e</sup> evening we played them w<sup>th</sup> 3 or 4 small fell pieces, & at night raised 4 batteries, 3 for cannon & one for mortar pieces; we planted twelve or 14 greater guns beside the small pieces I mentioned, & 3 mortar pieces for bombs, w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>th</sup> we played they enemy. Y<sup>e</sup> morning y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> ordered a parley, & twist asked them if they would surrender the place & refer y<sup>e</sup> selves to his mercy, w<sup>th</sup> they refused unless they might march out w<sup>th</sup> their arms, flying colours, & w<sup>th</sup> morses they could carry on their backs. About twelve o'clock, diametrically opposit to their fortification, in a lough y<sup>e</sup> joins to it, we launched 4 boats, w<sup>th</sup> wonderfully scard them y<sup>m</sup> they held out a white cloth & beat a parley, but my colonel, who commanded ordered the greater guns to play, having no inclination to give y<sup>m</sup> quarters, & so o<sup>r</sup> guns continued firing till the evening, & almost levelled several parties of their outworks. Then they beat another parley & hung out a white flag, on w<sup>th</sup> the Gen<sup>l</sup> sent an Aducan to treat with them; we sent in a Lieut. Col<sup>l</sup> as hostage for their Govern<sup>r</sup> who came out to treat w<sup>th</sup> the Gen<sup>l</sup>. They soon concluded to accept of the proposals given them in the morning, only Bourk, their Govern<sup>r</sup>, has liberty to go to Athlone, if he thinks convenient. Their fortification was really verie strong & regular, only their bastions were too small. We lost some 5 or 6 men, one whereof was a gunner, & had only 4 wounded, one of them being likewise a gunner. Y<sup>e</sup> night had they not surrendered, the place had certainly been stormed, & they all put to the sword. They had in the garrison 17 hundred, 7 or 800 whereof were women & children. I suppose we killed y<sup>e</sup> day w<sup>th</sup> o<sup>r</sup> greater guns, bombs, & small shot about some 50 or 60 of them. One Bourk, their gunner, had his head shot off. We got a greater number of sheep, & near one hundred black cattle. O<sup>r</sup> bombs had undoubtedly done more execution, but the place was so soft that they sunk into it, & killed but few of them. The shot is just going, so y<sup>e</sup> I have scarce time to tell y<sup>e</sup> I add y<sup>e</sup> I am

Y<sup>e</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>,  
W<sup>th</sup> HANLARD.



One Bourton, theiro ongiener, who was married to B<sup>p</sup> Joneses daughter, had his braines dash'd out.

The day wee came before Ballymore wee tooke in an old castle a serj<sup>t</sup> & 14 or 16 men; the serj<sup>t</sup> was hanged next morning in the enemys view.

All the prisoners positively affirm y<sup>t</sup> Sarsfield will give us battle, but I suppose he will scarce run y<sup>t</sup> hazard; however I am p<sup>s</sup>uaded he designs. to use his utmost endeav<sup>rs</sup> to stop o<sup>r</sup> passing the Shannon. The postmaster is not pleased I delayn him.

for the Right Rever<sup>d</sup>

Father in God W<sup>m</sup> L<sup>d</sup>

B<sup>p</sup> of Derry.

2.

My Lord,

Dublin, 4<sup>th</sup> July 1691.

I am sorry to find by your lord<sup>ps</sup> of the 30<sup>th</sup> of the last month that the prayers and proclamations did not come to your hands as they were intended, but upon inquiry after the reason thereof the postm<sup>r</sup> here tells me that the bundle was too big to send them altogether, that he was under some necessity of dividing them for the horses carriage, but that they went the following packett; soe that I presume that they are before this come safe to your l<sup>d</sup>s hands.

The defence of Athlone continued very obstinate for some time, but the last attempt of our men was soe brave y<sup>t</sup> upon a thorow assault soon made themselves masters of the place, the particulars of w<sup>ch</sup> action as they came this day to me from the camp at Athlone beareing date the 2<sup>nd</sup> of this instant are as follows: the enemy haveing constant intelligonce of our proceedings, by the great number of boggars & other spies in our camp, prevented our design on Sunday, the Gen<sup>l</sup> having promis'd a gyny to every granadeer, & 2 to every serjeant, that day for their service, made them impatient & a little troublesome till effected, & on Monday night the same party at six at the ringing of the church bell went into the river at each side of the bridge, & our cannon and small shott firing into their trenches made an easy passage to our party, who in less than halfe an hour made themselves m<sup>rs</sup> of the towne & all y<sup>e</sup> out works. As soon as our men were entred, the enemy run, & 2 of their battalions being ready to enter the towne run as fast as the other; hundreds were slain, for the trenches that were by the river of each side of the towne were full of the enemy who, pressing towards a bog, their old retreat, were ernelly gald by our cannon. Wee tooke Major-Gen<sup>l</sup> Maxwell, his nephew, 6 cap<sup>ts</sup>, about as many snabalterns, & 95 men, with the loss of about ten men & 30 wounded. Lt Col<sup>l</sup> Columbine shot thro<sup>t</sup> the body. The action was very extraordinary brave in the face of an enemy of 30,000 men, who decamp'd that night, & were last night 5 milo towards Galway, in extreame want, & the horse threaten to enter Leinster; the foot its believed will goe into garrysens. We have few deserters yet. Yesterday was our thanksgiving day; 3 volleys & 42 cannon thrice discharg'd. Here lauded about 2 dayes since my Lord Portland's gallant rogit<sup>t</sup> of horse, w<sup>ch</sup> consisted of 700.

Since the taking of Athlone, Lanesborough is likewise deserted by the enemy, soe that now we have passes enough over the Shannon. I have noe further to trouble your lord<sup>p</sup> at present. I pray God bless us all, & send us heaven.

I am, my Lord,

Your lord<sup>ps</sup> very affect. brother  
& humblo servant,  
MICH. ARMACH.

APPENDIX IV.—SIR RICHARD BULKELEY'S PROPOSAL TO  
ENDOW A COLLEGE.

1.

[Coo]k Street, Dublin,  
Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> [16]99.

My Lord,

The regard w<sup>ch</sup> I have for y<sup>or</sup> lord<sup>ps</sup> thoughts, w<sup>ch</sup> I take not to be at y<sup>e</sup> common rate of other mens, has occasioned my giving you this trouble at this time, & w<sup>ch</sup> I trust to y<sup>or</sup> candor to pardon. My great Lord & Master has now put me upon a triall of giving a poor testimony of my inclination to his service; indeed I my self think it so poor a one, y<sup>t</sup> hardly can I allow it to be any at all, since either y<sup>e</sup> way of a mans education or ones naturall temper or constitution may incline him to be uneasy w<sup>th</sup> a great expence or to comiserate & relieve any thing y<sup>t</sup> is in misery, nothing being more certain than y<sup>t</sup> almsgiving & charity may greatly differ.

\* Michael Boyle, Protestant Primate of Ireland.

By y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>t</sup> excellent man my brother w<sup>th</sup>out sons, my estate is now at my own disposall; I have been for some months past debating upon y<sup>e</sup> nature of y<sup>e</sup> severall kinds of charity y<sup>t</sup> have come under my thoughts, & I am so far determin'd, y<sup>t</sup> those y<sup>t</sup> are to y<sup>e</sup> soul are most preferable, how frequent or pressing soever outward distresses may be at some time in a nation, tho<sup>t</sup> they by being much more various than those y<sup>t</sup> can be exercised to y<sup>e</sup> body, do leave me in some measure undetermined in my choise of them. I have considered of divers of them, both of such as tend to y<sup>e</sup> improvement of mens intellectuall & of their moralls; & I am almost inclined to believe y<sup>t</sup> as y<sup>e</sup> present state of our churches is, y<sup>e</sup> founding of another college would be of as publiek & universall use & benefit, as any other sort of good y<sup>t</sup> one could effect for mankind. It were too much in this place to give my reasons, beside y<sup>t</sup> I believe there are divers obvious to every thinking man. Now supposing yo<sup>r</sup> concurrence w<sup>th</sup> mo in this first article, viz., yo<sup>r</sup> approbation & preference of a college (tho<sup>t</sup> if you do not, I earnestly desire yo<sup>r</sup> reasons, w<sup>ch</sup> probably may be of use to me) I take it for granted: 2<sup>dy</sup>, y<sup>t</sup> you approve not of Dnbliz for y<sup>e</sup> place. In y<sup>e</sup> next place, then, I come to request yo<sup>r</sup> lordships thoughts for some materials for a scheme of such an undertaking. W<sup>e</sup>ver you would say upon y<sup>t</sup> subject cannot be amiss to me. Moreover, I pray yo<sup>r</sup> opinion whether another college (at Kilkenny, suppose) should be of y<sup>e</sup> University of Dublin; & consequently y<sup>t</sup> all who are to take degrees should go thither to p<sup>r</sup>form their exercises & acts. I have heard y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> old Duke of Ormond, upon some superficiall discourse of a college, was of opinion y<sup>t</sup> (upon y<sup>e</sup> supposall of all y<sup>t</sup> I have now said) it would be of advantage so to be, in begetting emulation between y<sup>e</sup> schollars of y<sup>e</sup> severall colleges, & y<sup>t</sup> they who were to perform exercises in a strange college, would take more care of what they did so perform. But I think y<sup>e</sup> argument will ly as strong on y<sup>e</sup> other side, y<sup>t</sup> young men will take more care of doing best what they do before those with whom they daily converse & before their tutor or y<sup>e</sup> fellows of their own house, who will also more concern themselves to be present at y<sup>e</sup> exercises of such as are of their own house, to see what progress they make in their studies. Whereas, on y<sup>e</sup> other hand, when a lad comes out of y<sup>e</sup> country to p<sup>r</sup>form his exercises, tho<sup>t</sup> a little curiosity at an idle hour sometimes might, yet not any concern, would move any of this (Dublin) College to go out of their studies to y<sup>e</sup> hall to hear it; & so in fact we see y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> exercises perform'd at Oxford at y<sup>e</sup> publiek scholes are mere trifles, at w<sup>ch</sup> sometimes onely y<sup>e</sup> doorkeeper is present. Upon this I desire yo<sup>r</sup> thoughts, & whatever more upon this subject you shall think fit to impart to me, especially y<sup>e</sup> seamarks, y<sup>e</sup> methods, customs, or practices y<sup>t</sup> are to be laid aside and avoided; as for y<sup>e</sup> landmarks, y<sup>e</sup> guides y<sup>t</sup> are to be followd, beside w<sup>t</sup> I hope I may receive from yo<sup>r</sup> lordship, I believe I shall consult y<sup>e</sup> statutes of many colleges. I further pray yo<sup>r</sup> fatherly advice in general, but especially yo<sup>r</sup> prayers, y<sup>t</sup> while I am in my narrow sphere endeavouring y<sup>e</sup> salvation of others, I may not myself become a castaway.

I remain,

Yo<sup>r</sup> lord<sup>ps</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>,

For y<sup>e</sup> Right Rev<sup>d</sup> the  
Lord Bishop of Derry,  
at Londonderry.

2.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> 1699.

In yo<sup>r</sup>s of Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>, you seem to suppose y<sup>t</sup> a college built out of Dublin, unless it were of a distinct university, would be but in y<sup>e</sup> nature of an hall. Now that purely in it self I take to be no objection; for in relation to y<sup>e</sup> University at Oxford there is no difference between y<sup>e</sup> colleges & y<sup>e</sup> halls; y<sup>e</sup> schollars of each promiscuously have precedence according to y<sup>e</sup> date of their matricula, and so proceed on to their degrees, prestitis prius omnibus ad id requisitis, & having a certificate from their respective house, of their performances therein. But further, if one college founded at Kilkenny might reasonably expect to have a university established there, why might not y<sup>e</sup> college y<sup>t</sup> was like to be erected (or one y<sup>t</sup> hereafter may be erected) at Abby Boyl as reasonably expect y<sup>e</sup> same, & another p<sup>h</sup>aps at Galway, & another at Derry, when any person shall be disposed to found a college at any of y<sup>e</sup> said places? So y<sup>t</sup> I cannot see how reasonably one may expect a single college to be of any other University than of Dublin. I wold therefore, if you please to

favour me so far, hear yo<sup>r</sup> objections, if any you shall have, ag<sup>t</sup> founding a college at y<sup>e</sup> town of Dunlavin, 20 miles from Dublin, upon y<sup>e</sup> Kilkenny road, in a pleastifull, healthfull, & very pleasant country, a good market, & a large colony of English, & to be of y<sup>e</sup> University of Dublin. I propose it there because it is y<sup>e</sup> centre of that lord's<sup>r</sup> will be its maintenance, & w<sup>ch</sup> probably will thereby be y<sup>e</sup> better paid. I must endow it with 4200 p<sup>r</sup> ann<sup>l</sup> rent charge, beside 800 p<sup>r</sup> an<sup>l</sup> & a school house & school-masters house for a public Latin school in y<sup>e</sup> same town for a nursery for y<sup>e</sup> same, & out of which it shall be of y<sup>e</sup> house to be chosen, as y<sup>e</sup> students of Christ Church, Oxford, are, out of y<sup>e</sup> scholars of Westminster School. I believe I shall not need fear a scarcity of scholars to such college, for its discipline shall be most strict, even whatever relating to that y<sup>e</sup> statutes of every college in Ox<sup>f</sup> or Cambridge can hint to me; for I take discipline to be y<sup>e</sup> life of a society y<sup>e</sup> consists of subordinate ranks. In y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> you say y<sup>e</sup> as to y<sup>e</sup> farming of it there need be no last; it is true indeed in all matters of moment feeling lenite is good advice; but, however, in this thing y<sup>e</sup> emphasis must be upon y<sup>e</sup> fortia, for since it has but y<sup>e</sup> duration of my crazy life for its formation, it is possible my survivors may one day say y<sup>e</sup> cocando perdimus rem, if I should be taken away re infecta, & an heir at law carry off all. Therefore I beseech yo<sup>r</sup> lord's<sup>r</sup> as much as your business will permit, vouchsafe a correspondence w<sup>th</sup> me on this subject til it come to some maturity, for I find all full of their own business y<sup>e</sup> I had thought to have discours'd w<sup>th</sup> here about it, so true is it in relation to everybody, y<sup>e</sup> sufficient to y<sup>e</sup> day is y<sup>e</sup> evil thereof.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> Lord's<sup>r</sup> most humble ser<sup>vt</sup>.

RICH<sup>d</sup> BELKELLY.

For y<sup>e</sup> Right Rev<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
L<sup>o</sup> Bishop of Derry,  
at Londonderry.

3.

Dublin, Dec. 23<sup>rd</sup> 99

My Lord,  
By yo<sup>r</sup> lord's<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> ins<sup>t</sup> I find I have 2 objections to answer, w<sup>ch</sup> arise . . . merely from my not sufficiently explaining myself in my last. You say that if you . . . college w<sup>th</sup> out power of degrees, then unless may be a proper place, &c. & but if I . . . right y<sup>e</sup> great use of another college would be to stir up an emulation to w<sup>ch</sup> emul<sup>r</sup> would not answer. I have enquired & do not find y<sup>e</sup> halls in Ox<sup>f</sup> are so . . . ceteris paribus as y<sup>e</sup> colleges. In answer to this, I say I y<sup>e</sup> no college has y<sup>e</sup> power . . . conferring degrees, not in Ox<sup>f</sup> I am sure, say, nor this in Dublin, tho' by reason . . . it but one college that w<sup>ch</sup> I assert does not so plainly appear. You say y<sup>e</sup> all masters . . . y<sup>e</sup> ever have been members of this university have votes in y<sup>e</sup> Regent house . . . give you my further thoughts of yo<sup>r</sup> proposition I take it y<sup>e</sup> you have . . . an idea of another sort of college, if I may call it one, a gymnasium . . . school, such as Manchester, Eaton, & Winchester, in each of w<sup>ch</sup> are provosts (& W. . . Blanchy), & fellows & scholars, y<sup>e</sup> is to say schoolboys. Here indeed are no degrees . . . no capacity for them; & as for y<sup>e</sup> fellows, they are so much remnant of Popery . . . tainted as drons, neither serviceable in y<sup>e</sup> church nor in y<sup>e</sup> foundation to w<sup>ch</sup> they . . . (except as they have opportunity to enrich their minds by study & spiritualize . . . their retirement from y<sup>e</sup> world. But it is not a gymnasium y<sup>e</sup> I intend, but such . . . as any in Ox<sup>f</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> if any of y<sup>e</sup> singly & at home w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> selves do confer degrees (w<sup>ch</sup> . . . sure none of them do), mine should do so too. 2<sup>o</sup>, I say (in answer also to . . . paragraph) y<sup>e</sup> I do not take y<sup>e</sup> use of another college to be to stir up emul<sup>r</sup> . . . (tho' if it were so mine would answer y<sup>e</sup> end, since I suppose it every way eq<sup>l</sup> . . . this or any other college), but I take y<sup>e</sup> use of a second college in this . . . be y<sup>e</sup> same w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> first vizt to give mankind a politer education to diffuse . . . y<sup>e</sup> relic of many blessings, but especially (as I intend it) to send forth more labourers . . . Lords harvest. It matters not much whether it cause emulation or no in yo<sup>r</sup> sense . . . poss<sup>l</sup> it, y<sup>e</sup> is, between y<sup>e</sup> colleges y<sup>e</sup> perhaps it is better otherwise, it is a thousand to 1, y<sup>e</sup> sublimation, y<sup>e</sup> refining of virtues, makes y<sup>e</sup> sour y<sup>e</sup> sencer. Zealots too often hear those y<sup>e</sup> differ from y<sup>e</sup> in things about w<sup>ch</sup> perhaps y<sup>e</sup> zeal was not raised or exercised . . . for virtuous actions is too likely to go on even to other actions of y<sup>e</sup> same person y<sup>e</sup> claim not so . . . mutin, & so does treasie into flattery, & emulation between distinct colleges . . . naturally beget animosities, & those will produce worse effects, but as far as . . . between particular persons as

capable of producing good effects, & restrainable . . . daring any ill ones, this college may encourage it as much as any other . . . Scholars of y<sup>e</sup> same class & under y<sup>e</sup> same discipline for restraining . . . In y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> place I am to speak a word of halls, w<sup>ch</sup> may be underr<sup>d</sup> . . . 2 sorts, y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>o</sup> I describe to be such as are only y<sup>e</sup> out-houses of some colleges . . . they are truly a part of w<sup>ch</sup> college make y<sup>e</sup> master & fellows for discipline . . . because y<sup>e</sup> scholars of y<sup>e</sup> being w<sup>th</sup>out y<sup>e</sup> college gates would otherwise be w<sup>th</sup>out God . . . These then can scarce be call'd distinct foundations from y<sup>e</sup> colleges they belong . . . are no more y<sup>e</sup> as another quadrangle w<sup>th</sup>out y<sup>e</sup> gates, buildings erected & bestowed by . . . grateful persons who have had their education in those colleges, so y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> scholars of . . . halls are in some sense to be reckoned as scholars of y<sup>e</sup> Mother College; & so Mag<sup>r</sup> . . . Hall, w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> largest hall in Ox<sup>f</sup>, not being yet arrived to y<sup>e</sup> convenience of having . . . chappell of its own they all attend constantly at y<sup>e</sup> chappell of Magdalen College to . . . gate it joins, as if Clancarty house were one & adjoining to our College gate, & so was . . . to Queen's College in my remembrance, tho now it have a very pretty chappell. There are another sort of halls, w<sup>ch</sup> are independent of any College, & only differ from colleges in degree of wealth; they are not endowed w<sup>th</sup> lands or rents, or perhaps very little. y<sup>e</sup> founder purchased y<sup>e</sup> lands, y<sup>e</sup> site thereof, & built y<sup>e</sup> lodgings & perhaps chappell . . . and library, & y<sup>e</sup> by licence in Mortmain gave yo<sup>r</sup> fabric in sum literam . . . also some statutes for its government, so y<sup>e</sup> it is a sort of a family in w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> master . . . by y<sup>e</sup> rents of y<sup>e</sup> lodgings (perhaps he has pupils himself) y<sup>e</sup> fellows assist either . . . selves or by intorgo, & y<sup>e</sup> pupils are there in y<sup>e</sup> same manner as in any other . . . & according to their matriculation & doing y<sup>e</sup> University Acts in their proper terms . . . 12<sup>th</sup> term proceed to their degree, as in y<sup>e</sup> Colleges. Now these do but nomi . . . from Colleges. The convocation of heads of houses does comprehend those . . . as well as Colleges, & they take place of each other only according to y<sup>e</sup> seniority of taking their degrees . . . there is in Ox<sup>f</sup> no other difference, & in Cambridge y<sup>e</sup> halls are much more consi . . . good foundations some of y<sup>e</sup> . . . & if you were in y<sup>e</sup> you would not imagine y<sup>e</sup> to be halls unless . . . heard y<sup>e</sup> called so. So much for y<sup>e</sup> halls. As to scholars coming to Dublin from . . . to perform their acts, y<sup>e</sup> lying in an inn, or rather at a friends house, or even hiring . . . lodgings for 3 or 4 days at a time, is not so mighty an inconvenience since y<sup>e</sup> other occasions . . . a poor scholar may sometimes have at Dublin may render y<sup>e</sup> expense y<sup>e</sup> easier. We are . . . by all y<sup>e</sup> authors of y<sup>e</sup> best repute y<sup>e</sup> writs of China, y<sup>e</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> scholars in every of . . . Universities do come to y<sup>e</sup> Court to Peking to take their degrees . . . thing I consider is yo<sup>r</sup> advice concerning Mortmain, but you need not be apprehen . . . difficulties thereof, for y<sup>e</sup> is done to our hand by y<sup>e</sup> Statute for pious uses, 12<sup>th</sup> Car<sup>l</sup> in . . . consented able council, & y<sup>e</sup> thing is without dispute I shall however want a charter . . . it a body politick, or rather to procure some privileges & immunities necessary for its well being, & these . . . y<sup>e</sup> interest w<sup>ch</sup> my dear friend y<sup>e</sup> Bp. of Worcester has w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> King I hardly doubt of . . . tho if there be occasion I could make use also of y<sup>e</sup> Bp. of Salisbury's my singular friend. You make some difficulty of its not being present, but I cannot alter y<sup>e</sup> . . . of things. When Providence sees best to make future things present, it will make . . . my part I have never had quiet in my mind till I became possessed of y<sup>e</sup> belief y<sup>e</sup> . . . y<sup>e</sup> is best, y<sup>e</sup> nothing is amiss (y<sup>e</sup> is where a man's sloth or inconsiderateness is not an . . . ) y<sup>e</sup> perhaps it is not yet fit in relation to myself or to y<sup>e</sup> nation, or to y<sup>e</sup> Government . . . flandy & that brings in yo<sup>r</sup> next objection, to blow away which I must . . . you y<sup>e</sup> by ear at law I meant no more y<sup>e</sup> such person as by being next of . . . have y<sup>e</sup> fairest claim if I should dy intestate & such heir at law every . . . is not by a long way, for it is well known among all my relations y<sup>e</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> death of my brother w<sup>th</sup>out sons my estate is all of it intirely at my disposal, & I . . . since his death ley'd a fine w<sup>ch</sup> bars my own issue from any right by settlement . . . here is no disinheriting in y<sup>e</sup> case, & even y<sup>e</sup> groundless prospect of an estate probably can . . . in this case have any ill effect upon yo<sup>r</sup> imagination of y<sup>e</sup> person next of kin, w<sup>ch</sup> is a girl, my brother's daughter, virtuously and religiously educated, y<sup>e</sup> at almost 17 years of age never saw play, & I believe never read one, & who may be worth after y<sup>e</sup> death of my Lady Bulkeley near 2,000l., so y<sup>e</sup> she may be married comfortably & suitably to her rank, w<sup>th</sup>out being ex . . . ed to be run away withal

\* Letter in bad condition; obliterations are denoted thus . . .



for an heiress, & fall into ill hands. Not but y<sup>e</sup> probably if she deserve not ill of me, I may give her y<sup>e</sup> estate; for I formerly acquainted you . . . y<sup>e</sup> ascertaining y<sup>e</sup> allowance of maintenance to y<sup>e</sup> College, Publick Schole, Hospital. I intended not to give y<sup>e</sup> land, but onely to charge it w<sup>th</sup> abt 2 thirds of its value in charge, but beside overplus of rents there will remain two as noble . . . (& one of y<sup>m</sup> polite & in exact order) as, tho' I say it, I have seen in this . . . or y<sup>e</sup> next, of w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> whole estate of Dunlavan is in y<sup>e</sup> summer a paradise. You see, my L<sup>d</sup>, I take great freedom to trouble you with this long letter, & . . . mestick concerns, & break into yo<sup>r</sup> own business; but I can hardly make apology . . . so much do I think it w<sup>th</sup> submission y<sup>e</sup> duty of those who have their sight to . . . hand to a blind man y<sup>e</sup> earnestly requests it. Therefore I continue to request . . . favour me w<sup>th</sup> whatever occurs to you, either for materialls for y<sup>e</sup> building or for . . . either for y<sup>e</sup> K<sup>s</sup> charter, or my statutes, & especially whatever may strengthen . . . pline.

I remain, yo<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>sh</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>,  
RICH<sup>d</sup>. BULKELEY.

For y<sup>e</sup> Right Rev<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Bishop  
of Derry, at  
Londonderry.

APPENDIX V.—PETER BROWNE, PROVOST OF TRINITY  
COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

My Lord, Tr. Coll. Dub., Jan. 28, 1700.

I am much obliged to y<sup>e</sup> lordship for putting mo in mind of an oversight to which I am very subject, y<sup>e</sup> letter comes very seasonably, it will make me more cautious hereafter, & I will never send away letters again w<sup>th</sup> out reading them over after they are written, w<sup>ch</sup> I often do tho' I always write them in haste. To put one in mind of any imperfection he can't help is to upbraid him, but to tell him of w<sup>t</sup> is easily mended is y<sup>e</sup> greatest act of kindness in this world & nothing leaves so lasting a sence of gratitude in my mind as a kindness of this nature. I am heartily sorry y<sup>e</sup> lordship dos not see all y<sup>e</sup> imperfections of my soul as easily as my slips in y<sup>e</sup> letter, since I now find I shoud not fail to hear of y<sup>m</sup> all; if y<sup>e</sup> lordship could perform this as well, I wou'd call you my gardian angel & bless you for being severe. But y<sup>e</sup> it may be some excuse for me to y<sup>e</sup> lordship for my inadvertencies I beg leave to take notice of something of y<sup>e</sup> like nature in y<sup>e</sup> lordship's last letter to me, such as *humor for humour*, w<sup>ch</sup> signify 2 very different things; *afraid for afraid*, *transgress* y<sup>e</sup> participle for *transgress'd*, y<sup>e</sup> verb in y<sup>e</sup> lordship's remarks on mine; *farro for far*, inadvertency for inadvertencies, y<sup>e</sup> singular for y<sup>e</sup> plurall, *busyness* for *business*, co'n for even, a contraction in no use. Several words in y<sup>e</sup> letter with capitalis in y<sup>e</sup> middle of sentences where there is no stress, such as *H*, &c.; such forms of speaking as these, *Good example will goe a good way*, do not take it ill y<sup>e</sup> I put you upon taking—w<sup>ch</sup> are carefully avoided in all languages. If such mistakes as these could slip y<sup>e</sup> lordship's pen at a time when it was in your thoughts to be exact you will be y<sup>e</sup> easier inclin'd to pardon those committed by me when I was off my gard. One design of y<sup>e</sup> lordship's criticisms I believe was to prepare me for a review of y<sup>e</sup> discourse De Malo, and therefore, I begg y<sup>e</sup> lordship not to take it ill if I begin with it, now I fear it is too long for y<sup>e</sup> subject, especially with those great additions you mention in y<sup>e</sup> former letter, if y<sup>e</sup> whole strength and substance of it could be contracted into a narrower compass it were y<sup>e</sup> better, for few men care for going along w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> third of a metaphisicall discours if it be anything tedious. I am mistaken if y<sup>e</sup> origin of morall evill be not to be accounted for by a shorter and easier method, and is at last to be resolv'd into y<sup>e</sup> freewill of intelligent creatures; whereas on y<sup>e</sup> contrary y<sup>e</sup> lordship goes about to establish liberty from y<sup>e</sup> origin of evill; I can't speak w<sup>th</sup> any assurance of this matter till I consider y<sup>e</sup> discours again and read it easily in a fayr hand, but I have some apprehensions y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> arguments on y<sup>e</sup> subject do all run in this circle. I speak this as my first thought of y<sup>e</sup> matter w<sup>th</sup>out any consideration, & do hope to recant it upon y<sup>e</sup> reading y<sup>e</sup> discours more attentively, & then I will give y<sup>e</sup> lordship my thoughts of this matter more fully.

I am y<sup>e</sup> Lordship's  
obliged & faithfull ser<sup>t</sup>.

P<sup>er</sup> BROWNE.

I am not yet sending anything to y<sup>e</sup> press, before I do y<sup>e</sup> lordship shall have notice of it, & I shall be happy in to impartial a judge.

To the Right Reverend William,  
Lord Bishop of Derry, in Derry.

APPENDIX VI.—HENRY DODWELL.\*

1.

Worthy S<sup>r</sup>,

When you sent me your observations on my book against Grotius you were pleased to put me in hopes of the like observations on my Diss. on St. Cyprian. I hear a new edition of the Oxf. Cyprian is designed, and perhaps on that occasion they may think of a new edit. of my Diss. If so, your observations will now come seasonably to correct what has been mistaken in them. I got and read your answer to my old chamberfellow Mr. Manby. I am sorry he has given you the occasion, but could wish some of the tartness of your style had been spared. It has taken well here in England, where, if you could conveniently, perhaps it would be the best place to print what you publish for the future. Your press there does not afford a constant number of saleable copies for the bookseller's trade of exchanging copies for copies, and the selling them here, for money, hinders the vent of them. So that they hardly come to be known here, unless they be reprinted here. This advice I offer, presuming that though this be the first, yet it will not be the last work of my good and worthy friend. As I doubt not but you remember in your prayers our dear mothers the Church and University, so be pleased also in them to remember

Your aff. friend and brother,

St Asaph, Feb. 9.  
1687.

HENRY DODWELL.

You may be pleased to return your answer by this bearer my cozen. I think of removing towards Shrewsbury. My service to our old friend Dr. Acton.

For my honoured friend

M<sup>r</sup> William King, minister of  
St Warburgh's parish in Dublin.

2.

Honoured Sir,

It is not without great regret that I cannot own the character of my old friend. If good will to your person could have inclined me to it without any culpable partiality, you needed not have doubted of my favour both to your character and to your cause. I should have heartily congratulated your honour as well as the merit that qualified you for it if I had thought the conditions on which you have it really reconcilable to your greatest interests. But till I can think so you must excuse my freedom. I am apt to think your self would not desire me to prefer your person to our late common mother the Church of Ireland. But, for my own part, I think I cannot better shew my affection to your person than by my freedom in a cause which I conceive to be as pernicious to your person as to the publick. And I shall very readily comply with your desires when I shall be convinced that my doing so is really reconcilable with that hearty love and veneration which I have those many years since our acquaintance in the college entertained for your person. I do withall thank you for your observations on the book you had from Dr. Madden. Words, I think them useless, because they do not satisfy me. It inclines me to believe that the cause it self must be very bad indeed when so able an advocate cannot better defend it. Though the oaths were the occasion, yet they are not the cause of the schism. I was very well satisfied of my communion with the Publick so long as they kept true to the principles of communion, till they erected altars against altars, no otherwise vacated than by . . . And the book you were pleased to peruse managed the question of schism independently on that of the oaths. But since you . . . to bring that . . . were not pleased to produce what you . . . think you should not have forgotten to do it in your book in . . . of private persons none of them skilled in our . . . you rightly . . . of our constitution that it is not arbitrary, like the Eastern governments, but limited by the coronation oaths and the many oaths of ancestors to Magna Charta for themselves and their successors. But this is only with regard to conscience, not so as to give authority to subjects to resist. I grant withall that there are such places where subjects are allowed resistance upon breach of articles. So it was by the coronation oath in Hungary till very lately. So the German lawyers assured Luther that it was in Germany. So, perhaps, it is still in Poland. So it was in England in the times of K. John and Henry 3rd, so far as the constitution

\* The persons and subjects connected with Ireland referred to in these letters are not noticed in the memoirs of Dodwell by Thomas Brackenbury, D.D.

tion of the trustees for the liberties of the people, & the cautionary garrisons and arms commanded by them were legal, if indeed they ever were so. But I know nothing in our present constitution that can be preteypled for it. The Militia Act both disarms it and disproves it. And I believe it would puzzle the ablest lawyer in our dominions to frame an hypothesis of a predicable resistance against the King for the time being that should not have many things in it which would be fairly condemnable of high treason in our legal courts, proceeding on the laws in favour of our constitution. This if it were not true you might (now at least) that resistance is so much defended) persuade some learned in our laws to undertake, and I am apt to think you will hardly find any lawyer so unadvised to shew how subjects may subvert our present government without acting against the law. That is not, that I know, ever allowed but where some other . . . besides the Prince, has a legal power of the sword. And I believe you will never be able to prove that any besides him has that power by our constitution. This is all I think fit to say to this first dispute at present; In the 2d I am very glad to find you agreed with me in owning the independency of the pure spiritual jurisdiction of the church. I could say many things to what you have suggested in defence of our Ch. of Ireland in relation to the case of Bp. Sheridan. But finding you favourably affected to the Church's rights, I would rather spend the little time that can now be allowed on a more delightful subject,—the healing, rather than the settling, the schism. Our whole dispute with you here is only to assert the independency of your episcopal rights against your persons. This, methinks, should rather oblige you than displease you. You are more concerned in it than we of the laity, and as much as Bishop Sheridan himself. You seem desirous of an opportunity for vindicating those rights. And here you have it if you and your brethren, our old common friends of our unhappy country will be pleased to make use of it. That is, to propose to him such honourable terms as may satisfy him that he may yield his rights without any ill precedent that may turn to the Church's disadvantage. Of those terms he is to judge whether . . . his right. The better the terms are and the more publicly the . . . the more effectually they will secure you from the like invasions for the future. If you will heal the schism, you will have reason to bless God for those . . . which have given you a fair occasion for it. You have already brought this good out of this evil, that the rights of the Church have been better understood than formerly. Now, therefore, you have the best opportunity for asserting . . . better than in the late reign, when the difference did not come to a schism. We were not then under those obligations of conscience to oppose as now, when we do not think it consistent with the safety of our souls to join in a schismatical communion. And certainly our agreement in the doctrine concerning the Church's rights is a better expedient for asserting them than that agreement of money in an animosity against Popery, who had either none, or very ill, notions of the Church's rights. If you can agree among yourselves to do yourselves, as well as Bishop Sheridan, justice, you will thereby ease us of our greatest grief of all, that of not owning your character and your communion. The other dispute, we doubt not, will fall in cause together with the concerns of those who have occasioned it. We shall, in the mean time, more contentedly bear with the delay of the glory of our Church, if we may, with safety to our souls, enjoy the communion of our old friends and brethren. And I shall be enabled, by your agreement, to subscribe myself most heartily,

Yours in all filial duty.

HERVEY DODWELL.

Shottishbrook, Dec. 7, 1700:

Bp. Sheridan knows nothing of what I write. My absence from London made me a stranger to him ever since the schism.

For the Right Reverend  
William, Bishop of London.  
derry in Ireland.

Honoured Sir,

I return you my hearty thanks for your MS. in defence of our Irish liberties. I perceive it was written after the xth of K. Charles I., before any invasion thought of that were made by Engl. Parliaments. The opinions of Hussy and my L<sup>d</sup> Cook were those that gave the author occasion to write it. I have mislaid your former letter, and therefore am not very sure that it

was Sr Richard Bolton who was the author of it, nor whether it were your design to part with it. I think you there signified that you intended it as a gift. If I mistake in either point, be pleased to correct me. I am, however, very much obliged to you for the sight of it. I design to let Mr. Lesley see it if I can without going to London. God has already made him an instrument of great things, and such a one as all our countrymen are obliged to favour. However I find our friend Mr. Molyneux has exceedingly improved his author and added many excellent things not observed by him. I have also received Bp. King's observations on the book you sent him. I have made bold to inscribe my reply to himself, which is more than he was pleased to do in his answer. However, I have sent my letter open, as he did his, purposely that you may read it before you send it to him. When you have done so, be pleased to seal it, and send it forward. Finding him of my mind in the main point, I have laid hold on the occasion to put him upon laying out the talents God has given him for healing the schism that, if it should please God ever to restore me to my native country, I may be able to communicate with you. This I thought a better employment of the little time I have now to spare for it, than to enter into a dispute with him wherein his interest may very much incline him to be partial. I wish all our old friends in the college, who are now dignified, would second him in so . . . on at least. If you have any interest in any of them, God will reward you if you will be pleased to serve him herein. We also of the laity ought to employ what opportunities God is pleased to put into our hands for the good of souls and of religion, that we may be able to give him an account with comfort. My old friend, Bp. Foy, was pleased to give me a visit, and I believe designed it longer if our little villy could have afforded entertainment. My wife asked him blessing, mistaking him for Bp. Sheridan, whom she never saw. My hearty service to him, and tell him that I would have shewn her the example, if the schism would have given me leave, and that I am still ready to do it if they will and the schism in the way here proposed to him and my old friend. Again I return my hearty thanks for all your kindnesses, and remain

Your very much obliged friend  
and humble servant,

HERVEY DODWELL.

Shottishbrook, Dec. 7, 1700.

For Dr. John Madden, in  
St. Brides St. in Dublin,  
Ireland.

Honoured S<sup>r</sup>,

I return you many thanks for your favour to the proposals made for healing the schism and asserting the rights of our Church of Ireland. Yet for the spiritual part, I hope you will find it more for your own interest than that of my L<sup>d</sup> of Kilmore. The temporal favour in his lordship was indeed a kindness, and a great one. But it had almost prejudged him against the whole transaction. However, I do not think it fit it should be made an article. And if you would make him amends for it in the advantageousness of your spiritual grants, it would add to his reward in heaven, and that I believe would be more satisfactory, even to him. Yet I doubt not but he wants it, if you can pray for him to accept of when the main design is first attained. In order herewith I send you this form, I suppose, according to his lordship's mind, for the proposal to be made to him from you and your brethren. It would be convenient that it might have all your hands, that it may be the act of the whole communion and Church of Ireland. That will add more authority to it. And it is equally the interest of every individual bishop as making for the interests of the episcopal authority in general. The best way of notifying your claim to the rights of your function, in perpetuum rei memoriam, will be by ordering it to be printed with your subscriptions. When you have done your parts, he is then to have a form to be also subscribed by him at your desire, which will do you also the more service by how much the fuller it is in asserting his own rights, and should be subscribed and printed with yours. I know not when you can do it more effectually than in the beginning of a reign favourable to the Church, and when it is once done, it may be a precedent for ever. If God will favour your good designs herein and bless them with a suitable success, it must needs be a satisfaction to each of you that shall have most contributed to it; and then, most especially, when you are to make your final accounts, it will be withal a great joy to me that I shall be hereby





grace refused to consent to its re-uniting with St. Mary, and there's no likelihood he would accept it, and suppose he would, the breaking his word would incense the dissenters, rather than to bring them to us to hear his preachings. I can assure your grace that Mr. Barbier and Mr. Quartier have quite forgotten all manner of resentments, and as faithful ministers of Christ, peace and union will be always the main object of their wishes and the subject of their application, but as you know very well charity must be always attended with prudence, and grounded upon good order. We hope to see soon your grace here, and that your affairs will be ended to your satisfaction, and then seeing how affairs go, you may take such measures as your wonted prudence shall think fit; I shall spare no labour to see that every thing be so managed as to give no cause of complaint to our enemies. I wish your grace all prosperity and good health, and I beg of you to continue me the honour of your friendship, who am, with all respect, my lord, your grace's

Most humble and obedient servant,

AUG. LASPOIS.

Dublin, September the 4<sup>th</sup> 1705.

To his Grace the most Reverend  
Father in God William Lord  
Archbishop of Dublin.

APPENDIX X.—UNION of ENGLAND with SCOTLAND and IRELAND, 1706.

I have your honour of your grace's of your 17<sup>th</sup> ultimo. As to your intended union it is most certain that Scotland is to have, according to the your present terms agreed on, 45 common<sup>ers</sup> and 16 lords, which as so many dead votes one way will be a great stroke in your legislature. It is much to me that no one step is taken by the people of Ireland, to be admitted into your union, where are all your mighty patriots? Sleeping, when they should be or at least offer at doing good for your poor nation; those who would have served you must not stir, they are so much under their displeasure, & those who ought to be active, only are so for their private interest, not for any good to your kingdom. Your thoughts about your linen of Scotland interfering with your of Ireland are very truly grounded, & as certain it is your 45 & your 16 will endeavour to curb your trade therein, when your union takes place, whereas now, England looks upon Ireland to be nearer and dearer to you, than Scotland; but I take it your all your produce of Scotland, when part of Great Britain will infallibly have a preference to anything your relates to Ireland. Can it be doubted your those of the established religion of Scotland will not have all imaginable countenance in Ireland, as well as in England, after your union, have they not now; & will they not your have at least as much? The articles of your treaty is yet kept a secret; but now soon we will have your, & as soon as I have your, your grace may expect a copy. Our victors at home make some men presume on anything. Your court is gone to Newmarket; & University of C. is to be visited, & your lett my kinsman look to it. There are some remarkable things with respect to one Mr. Tudway, of C., and one Mr. Hart, of Oxford, which in time your grace shall see.

I am,

Your grace's most obedient & most  
humble servant,

FRA. ANNESLEY.

To his Grace your Lord Archbishop  
of Dublin in Ireland.

APPENDIX XI.—"NOTES OF MR. [FRANCIS] HIGGINS' CONFERENCE WITH ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1707."

H.—I understand from his grace the Archbishop of Dublin that your grace had stories told of me long ago.

A'bp.—I assure you his grace never said anything ill of you, but rather justified you.

H.—My lord, I don't say that his grace accused me; but that I understood by his grace that other people had prejudiced me in your grace's opinion.

A'bp.—Why the A'bp himself (tho' I believe in the main a good man and a good scholar) said odd, strange things here at my table; tho' I advised him to keep such things to himself; but he would not, and I assure you made himself a great many enemies; he had like to have lost his business in Parliament by it; tho' I made all the friends I could for him in it.

H.—My lord, I dare say his grace spoke his mind, and was able to justify what he said, his cause in Parliament was for the interest of the Church, and the just rights of his see; it had been hard had that suffered in

an house where so many bishops sat, for my lord archbishop's freedom of speech [\*] other matters at your grace's table.

A.—No, no, he did not lose [\*] it, the list was very like [\*] it; men don't know what mischief they do, who talk.

To his Grace the Archbishop of  
Dublin, Ireland.

APPENDIX XII.—WILLIAM SHERIDAN, NON-JURING BISHOP OF KILMORE.†

1.

My Lord,

London, Jan. 31<sup>st</sup> 1705.

This comes to your lordship under your and my friend's cover, which would have waited upon your lordship much sooner, had I known before he acquainted me last night, with my particular obligations to you, and now, my lord, after such a pressure one would expect I should say some great things; but alas, my lord, I can only give your lordship (and I heartily do it) my unfeigned thanks, and do entreat you to desire my lord bishop to accept of your like, in return of his charity to me, I did in a letter to himself directed to his son in St. Georges Lane, this time 12 months, acknowledge his favor; whether he received your letter or not I cannot tell; but I owe myself truly obliged to him, and in witness your I am so to your lordship, I subscribe myself, as I really am,

My lord,

Your lordship's aff<sup>r</sup> brother and  
obliged humble servant

WM. KILMORE,

To the R<sup>re</sup> Reverend William  
Lord Bishop of Derry.

dispossest.

2.

11<sup>th</sup> of September 1708.

I went yesterday to pay a visit to Bpp. Sheridan, whom I found in a very languishing condition; he thinks he shall not recover; but your which occasions my mentioning him to your grace is your poor distressed circumstances he is in, destitute of all manner of necessities; he told me your Bpp. Whetenbal has not sent him one penny since last Midsummer was a year, & then but ten guineas. Is it not a reproach to your hierarchy of Ireland to lett your only one of your kingdom, under your character, want bread? He owns your grace & your archbishop of Tuam his chief benefactors on your side your water. It will be a great hit of charity in your Bpp of Killmore to send him some support, I had almost called it something like an act of justice; if anything could be got from there, it must be by your Grace's influence & mediation with your Bpps, and lett it be by bill sent to his niece Mrs. Sheridan; he protested to me he had not one penny to bury him; sure not one bishop in Ireland would refuse to contribute something to make a certain annual income for him.

FRA. ANNESLEY.

To Archbishop King.

3.

London, March the 18<sup>th</sup> 1709.

May it please your Grace,

I am still confined to my chamber, and the doctor tells me the little or no hopes of my recovery, for my weakness daily increases, and the more because I am fallen into a looseness; give me, therefore, leave (since this is the last I shall ever write to your grace) to give you my hearty thanks for the many instances you have given me of your great charity, for which I beseech God to reward you both in this and a better life. My lord, I find by this my approach to death that it is dreadful to be taken unprepared, but hope your God will accept of my repentance, and will for the merits of Christ have mercy upon me, and will not repay my former neglect of his many calls to amendment by refusing to hear me in this time of my greatest need, or suffer my son to go down upon his wrath; but grant my pardon before I go hence, and further beg the assistance of your prayers & of the bishop of Killmore's. My lord, my poor niece, with her concern for me and toiling about me is fallen very ill, and tied to her bed, and if the bishop would be so charitable as to send me in this my extreme want a little relief, it is the last I shall ever desire or trouble him for; what his lordship does must be out of hand, if at all; I owe your I have had from him to your grace, therefore shall add no more, but leave it to you to do

\* Original torn.

† Of Bishop Sheridan and his relations with Dodwell (Appendix VI.) no notices appear in the works hitherto published on the history of the Non-jurors.

‡ Edward Wetenhall, Bishop of Killmore.

for me and w<sup>h</sup> me what he pleased; my lord, I have tired my self, and am afraid y<sup>e</sup> grace will be soon too, before you have read this, and therefore will add no more than that I am sincerely,

May it please y<sup>e</sup> grace,  
Y<sup>e</sup> grace's most faithful, most obliged,  
and most humble serv<sup>t</sup> and unworthy  
brother,

W. KILMORE.

For The most Reverend Father  
in God, William Lord Arch-  
bishop of Dublin, his grace  
at Bath.

APPENDIX XIII.—CONSECRATION OF PETER BROWNE,  
BISHOP OF CORK, 1710.

1.

[April 4, 1710.]

Y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>h</sup> obliged me to trouble y<sup>e</sup> grace by this request y<sup>e</sup> opposition w<sup>h</sup> was publicly given to y<sup>e</sup> consecration of y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Cork. The B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe appeared in his lawn, & desired y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup>s not to be hasty in laying on their hands upon him, he thought him unworthy to be admitted into y<sup>e</sup> order, he objected ag<sup>t</sup> him y<sup>e</sup> he had calumniated him & made him no reparation (in w<sup>h</sup> he was thought impolitic, because y<sup>e</sup> might give y<sup>e</sup> world reason to believe y<sup>e</sup> his other objections were y<sup>e</sup> effects of his resentment of private injuries) y<sup>e</sup> he had him unfaithful in y<sup>e</sup> govern<sup>t</sup> of the college, y<sup>e</sup> he had misbehaved himself in y<sup>e</sup> convocation, y<sup>e</sup> he had bin unjust to Mr. Forbes & Mr. Whiteway, and y<sup>e</sup> he was ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> hereditary right of y<sup>e</sup> Queen, he evened himself for turning his back upon y<sup>e</sup> sacram<sup>t</sup>, & desired y<sup>e</sup> people to believe y<sup>e</sup> it was not for want of charity, for he had a great & some even for Dr. Br.; but y<sup>e</sup> he could not join in y<sup>e</sup> consecration of one he thought unworthy of y<sup>e</sup> office, nor communicate w<sup>h</sup> persons whom y<sup>e</sup> Apostle commands him not to eat w<sup>h</sup>.

Letter of John Stearne (Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin), to Archbishop King.

2.

I have inclosed a paper w<sup>h</sup> pretends to be a true copy of a paper given ab<sup>t</sup> by the B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe or his brother, and I am well assured y<sup>e</sup> a great part of y<sup>e</sup> contents is what he actually spoke on y<sup>e</sup> occasion.  
Letter from Stearne, dated 18 April 1710.

3.

What passed in Trinity College near Balduh, Ap<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1710, before Dr. Brown was consecrated.

(When y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe came into y<sup>e</sup> chappell y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Charlem<sup>e</sup> pointed to y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> to see by y<sup>e</sup> A<sup>d</sup> & B<sup>p</sup>-elect. The B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe said he was too high him (Dr. Browne) where he was. Dean Marsh gave y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe his place. The B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe put his hand over his to Dean Marsh several salutes in y<sup>e</sup> sermon.)

Dr. Synge's sermon ended, y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe said to y<sup>e</sup> Abp of Cashel: May it please y<sup>e</sup> grace, & you my rev<sup>d</sup> brethren who are to lay hands on this person, consider what y<sup>e</sup> preacher has pray'd for, that B<sup>p</sup> may lay hands suddenly on no man, nor be partakers of others sins. Praying without doing accordingly is vain (here y<sup>e</sup> Abp & Brown went up to y<sup>e</sup> altar, B<sup>p</sup> of Kilmore & Ash followed). In stewards of y<sup>e</sup> mysteries of God faithfulness is y<sup>e</sup> main requisite. Moreover 'tis required in stewards that a man be found faithful. Requir'd especially above all things. This person ye are going to consecrate is unfaithful in sundry instances. In y<sup>e</sup> consecration he hasely betray'd his trust. He calumniated me, he slander'd my doctrine, hinder'd me of y<sup>e</sup> pulpit, when I wou'd have told him of his unfaithfulness & others too (Here y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe called to y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Meath, & had him not go to y<sup>e</sup> altar till he heard w<sup>h</sup> he wou'd say. B<sup>p</sup> of Meath said I do say: note yesternight y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe told y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Meath w<sup>h</sup> he s<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> consecration was to be to-morrow, I'd not lay hands on him for y<sup>e</sup> world). My L<sup>d</sup>, laying on hands suddenly is a grievous crime, be not guilty. The Queen's title by birth has been question'd & tax'd by him. He was partial in y<sup>e</sup> College in many particulars. He was more arbitrary y<sup>e</sup> late King James in Whiteway's & Forbes's case. And being unfaithful in y<sup>e</sup> lower station he ought not to be advanced in y<sup>e</sup> higher. He that is unfaithful in little things who will commit to his charge great riches? The

B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe intending to go out, turn'd & said, Brethren, I hope ye will have so much charity as to think I turn not my back on y<sup>e</sup> altar on any dissatisfaction to any thing but y<sup>e</sup> impurity of him who is to be consecrated there. If a brother is false or walks disorderly have no fellowship with him, no not to eat, especially y<sup>e</sup> body of our L<sup>d</sup> Jesus Christ. The B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe then turning to y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Charlem<sup>e</sup> said; My lord, you had better come out than receive y<sup>e</sup> Communion with such an unfaithful person. In a degree you partake of his sin. M<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>p</sup> of Raphoe intended to mind A<sup>d</sup> P<sup>r</sup> Valser of w<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Abp of Dublin said to him when he propos'd a charity to him y<sup>e</sup> Abp of Cashel, who said, I will not be first, to w<sup>h</sup> Dublin replied, Were you ever first in a good thing in your life? Be not first in consecrating an unfaithful man; I suspend y<sup>e</sup> matter till he gives some publick satisfaction for his treacheries. W<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> abrupt, hasty & unbrotherly departure of y<sup>e</sup> Abp on Brown's speaking to his grace, hinder'd being delivered. As also that next to have B<sup>p</sup> hands in blood was to lay hands on an unfaithful minister. Young Ned will be old Ned.

APPENDIX XIV.—ORDINATION OF GEORGE BERKELEY.

Trin. Coll., April 18, 1710

May it please y<sup>e</sup> Grace,

It was with great concern and surprise that I understood my being fallen so far into the displeasure of y<sup>e</sup> grace, as that you should order me to be prosecuted in your grace's court, especially without any fault of mine that I knew of. For I do assure your grace, that if the manner of my ordination was in me a fault, it was a fault of ignorance, as will appear from the following account which I humbly submit to y<sup>e</sup> grace's consideration. The time drawing nigh at which I was oblig'd by the Statutes of the College to take on priest's orders, I resolv'd to make use of the first opportunity that shou'd offer, and being inform'd that a gentleman of my acquaintance had apply'd to the Bishop of Clogher to be ordain'd by him, I thought it proper for me likewise to address his lordship in my own behalf, and the rather for that his relation (as vicer-chancellor) to our society entitled me in a particular manner to expect that favour from him. But my lord, as I was a stranger to the nature and intent of y<sup>e</sup> grace's jurisdiction, I did not apprehend it was my business to examine how far your grace's licence may be necessary to his lordship's holding an ordination. Whether the B<sup>p</sup> of Clogher wou'd ordain me or no, or what licence he had to do it, I left entirely to his lordship's [\*] to determine, not thinking it became me to intermeddle in [\*] of that nature, since I was [\*], and his lordship might be present'd best to know on [\*] grounds he proceeded. But least of all did it enter into my thoughts that in case there had been any irregular act of his [\*], it wou'd bring me under the resentment of y<sup>e</sup> grace, or be interpreted in me an encroaching on y<sup>e</sup> grace's authority, which I never meant to lessen or dispute. This, my lord, is the true state of the matter, which I presume to lay before your grace, in hopes it may (if not justify me altogether) at least make my error appear the more pardonable. I have already engaged to the Dean of St. Patrick's (who has been pleas'd to suspend the prosecution), as I do now to y<sup>e</sup> grace, that I shall not exercise any ecclesiastical function in y<sup>e</sup> diocese untill I have first obtain'd licence from y<sup>e</sup> grace.

I am, my Lord, y<sup>e</sup> grace's  
Most dutiful & most obedient servant,  
GEORGE BERKELEY

To the Most Reverend Father in  
God, his Grace William, Lord  
Archbishop of Dublin, at his  
lodgings in the Mall near St  
James's, London.

APPENDIX XV.—SACHEVERELL AND REV CHARLES  
LESLEY.

May it please y<sup>e</sup> Grace, 1710, Jan. 30  
You cannot but be sensible of y<sup>e</sup> great danger we are brought into by y<sup>e</sup> turbulent preaching and practices of an impudent man, one Dr. Sacheverell y<sup>e</sup> having been judg'd guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors by y<sup>e</sup> Parl<sup>t</sup> of this kingdom is now riding in triumph over y<sup>e</sup> middle of England & every where

\* John Pooley,  
† Westbury & his  
‡ William Moreton

† William Palfrey  
§ St. George Ash, Bishop of Clogher.

stirring up y<sup>e</sup> people to address to Her Ma<sup>y</sup> for a new Parl<sup>t</sup>. The danger is so great y<sup>e</sup> I cannot but tremble to think of it, if Her Ma<sup>y</sup> should dissolve y<sup>e</sup> present Parl<sup>t</sup>, and change her ministry, w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> thing driven at by y<sup>e</sup> addressers. But withall it is so visible y<sup>e</sup> I hope Her Ma<sup>y</sup> cannot but see it through all y<sup>e</sup> false colors they put on it. I need not tell y<sup>e</sup> grace who they are by whom this work is carried on. The heads of them are such as have been formerly in y<sup>e</sup> ministry, & if they were so again, I should not be much concerned if they had taken a fitter time to try for it. But this is like to be y<sup>e</sup> overturning of all, in o<sup>r</sup> present circumstances. And it is surely so understood by all y<sup>e</sup> Papists & Nonjurors of this kingdom. They push for it with all their might. I could name sundry instances of this but at present I have not time. And yet I cannot forbear acquainting y<sup>e</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> one instance of this, w<sup>ch</sup> I guess will not seem very strange to you. It is of Mr. Lessley y<sup>e</sup> came hither out of Ireland & has been writing here these many years. I think, *ubi bene, nemo melius, ubi male, nemo pejus*. At present he is writing again ag<sup>t</sup> Dr. Sache's false brethren, against us, y<sup>e</sup> are not stark mad for y<sup>e</sup> doctrines of non-resistance & passive obedience. One would think he were surely so now by his writing. And yet y<sup>e</sup> grace remembers when he was otherwise, and gave I think over-great instances of it. Especially in his declaring against K. James in y<sup>e</sup> first beginninge of y<sup>e</sup> revolution in Ireland. I beg of y<sup>e</sup> grace y<sup>e</sup> you would get somebody to write me an account of y<sup>e</sup> matter, such as may be publisht without saying from whence I had y<sup>e</sup> information. I heartily pray for y<sup>e</sup> grace's good health & prosperity in all things.

Y<sup>e</sup> grace's most faithfull servant,  
W. WORCESTER.

For the most Reverend Father  
in God his Grace y<sup>e</sup> Lord  
Archbishop of Dublin.

#### APPENDIX XVI.—ROBERT MOLESWORTH

##### 1.

Edlington near Doncaster in  
May it please y<sup>e</sup> Grace, Yorkshire, Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>, 1713.  
Upon my hearing the newes of her Ma<sup>y</sup>'s intentions of havinge a Parl<sup>t</sup> called suddenly in Ireland, I order'd my Coz. Adair to wait upon you in my name & to desire y<sup>e</sup> favour & interest for Swords, w<sup>ch</sup> my cozen tells me y<sup>e</sup> grace is unwilling to give but upon a condition w<sup>ch</sup> 'tis utterly impossible for me to perform, w<sup>ch</sup> is that I woud bring in Mr. Parnel at Phillipston. I had really disposed absolutely of my interest there (in trust & confidence that I could not miss it in Swords) before I had y<sup>e</sup> least intimation that Mr. Parnel put in for Swords. I knew indeed of Mr. Plunket's pretensions but not of any body's else. Now, my lord, y<sup>e</sup> case is thus: I & my ancestors for about 7 score yeares & more have had & still have a very considerable estate in & about y<sup>e</sup> town of Swords, equivalent to that of the see of Dublin there, & ever since y<sup>e</sup> reformation (when ever Parl<sup>t</sup> mett) my ancestors have serv'd for Swords or recommended (at least one) member for it. My grandfather Byssie, then Chief Baron, immediately after (I mean y<sup>e</sup> first Parl<sup>t</sup> after y<sup>e</sup> Restoration) recommended his son-in-law S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Tichborne & at another time Coll. Forster, the present Recorder's father. When I serv'd for y<sup>e</sup> county of Dublin since y<sup>e</sup> Revolution I recommended my friend for Swords, & since that time I serv'd for it myself. All this I say to inform y<sup>e</sup> Grace that altho' I desire y<sup>e</sup> interest there, yet 'tis not without being sensible that my family allwayes had & I hope have (as I ought to have) a fixed interest there of my own, so that y<sup>e</sup> grace's proposal of changing Swords for Phillipston seems to me not to be grounded on a right notion of y<sup>e</sup> matter and is no equivalent. I own, indeed, that y<sup>e</sup> grace ought to have y<sup>e</sup> nomination of the other member, & Mr. Peppard is the person I took to have bin of y<sup>e</sup> nomination. I had no hand in his first coming in. Y<sup>e</sup> grace's predecessor & I think [myself] principally have contributed to raise up a third interest w<sup>ch</sup> now proves [stronger] than both oures, & this has bin done through a distrust of me, though livinge in another kingdom, & takinge out of my hands some tenements w<sup>ch</sup> my predecessors & I allwayes held by lease from y<sup>e</sup> See, in order to weaken me in Swords, w<sup>ch</sup> tenements & lands either directly or by mean assignments have since fallen under Mr. Peppard's disposal. So that now y<sup>e</sup> grace owes that he is too strong to be contended with, & any struggle must

be betweene me & y<sup>e</sup> other candidates. Whereas y<sup>e</sup> former Archbys chose rather to have y<sup>e</sup> freindship of a fixed family & to set their interest to one who woud make no ill use of any trust, that might be reposed in them. I do not deny but that Mr. Peppard is very worthy of his good fortune & has serv'd his country very faithfully & perhaps more effectually than I can pretend to do; but this I say to disculpate myself from havinge joyned with any interest in opposition to y<sup>e</sup> grace. I never did it, I seek only for myself, & if I must now give my votes to Mr. Peppard, 'tis only in order to deprive my antagonists of them, because it seems Mr. Peppard must be one. Now, my lord, Mr. Moor can inform y<sup>e</sup> grace that in my recommendations for Phillipston, I had no regard for my own sons, tho' I have two perhaps as deserving as most I see, but to the good & service of my country, & my present view is y<sup>e</sup> same, & if it should happen that I could have a reserve in that town, assure y<sup>e</sup>self it should be to secure some very usefull worthy person who meets with an unlooked-for disappointment in another place. I have one in my eye whose lott it may chance to be, & whom y<sup>e</sup> grace woud very unwillingly have out of y<sup>e</sup> house. Now Mr. Plunket has not only a borough of his own, but intends to make a fortune by sitting in y<sup>e</sup> House; he intends to bring in one at Grauard that honest men woud be afraid of keeping company with, one who keeps a diary & sets down people's words and notions that he may be afterwards an evidence against them; & in case he carries Swords will bring in another of y<sup>e</sup> like stamp. There might be other differences alledged between Mr. Plunket and me, but such as do not become me to make: all I can assure y<sup>e</sup> grace is, that in case I miss my election at Swords, I shall not sit in y<sup>e</sup> House, & I woud not urge this as an argument to any but to a person who both in Parl<sup>t</sup> & at Council board has allwayes bin of y<sup>e</sup> same sentiments in relation to the publick with me. I can easily spare myself y<sup>e</sup> charge, y<sup>e</sup> fatigue the vast struggles & quarrells w<sup>ch</sup> I foresee & after all perhaps y<sup>e</sup> disappointments of y<sup>e</sup> best endeavours we can use; but I shod not acquit myself of y<sup>e</sup> duty I owe my self & country did I not use my best endeavours to come in, & if they fail I have nothing to reproach my self with. The very suspending of letting y<sup>e</sup> grace's intentions (if they should be favourable for me) to be knowne puts me to great charges, w<sup>ch</sup> with a word of y<sup>e</sup> mouth to y<sup>e</sup> 2 divines & others under y<sup>e</sup> power may be avoyded; & indeed I think I cannot lose my election there unless y<sup>e</sup> grace has a mind I shoud, w<sup>ch</sup> I am not willing to beleive till further proof, havinge never done anything in my life to disoblige y<sup>e</sup>, but on y<sup>e</sup> contrary; & if y<sup>e</sup> 2 clergymen will do me justice, they can inform y<sup>e</sup> grace that I am at least as good a churelman & as constant at all religious offices as Mr. Plunket, this I add because y<sup>e</sup> interest of y<sup>e</sup> Church and religion is now so much insisted on. I am not ignorant that [\*] y<sup>e</sup> arbitrariness, foul play, violence, & makinge use of scoundrel sheriffs magistrates to make false returns will be put in use at this time before y<sup>e</sup> House meets, & afterwards. The hullyes, affronts, & hardships that honest men will meet with in the House must follow: I know by w<sup>t</sup> I see a doing here, for, beleive me, my lord, tho' we have lifted one hand we have not changed inaxims, & as long as you & one great man hard by you at y<sup>e</sup> Council board expect nothing from y<sup>e</sup> mildness of the other that shall do us any essentiall good. I have dono my lord, & now leave it freely to y<sup>e</sup> self to do w<sup>t</sup> you please: *Liberavi animam meam*. I grow old & infirm, a disappointment for aught I know may be best for me; I shall wait here till I know the result of this election, w<sup>ch</sup> [\*] woud be over did I resolve it otherwise before I could be [\*] tother side y<sup>e</sup> water, for they will call this Parl<sup>t</sup> precipitately to make use of y<sup>e</sup> present sherriffs & magistrates, then whom they think they can scarce find fitter.

I am, my Lord,  
Y<sup>e</sup> grace's most obediant humble serv<sup>t</sup>,  
R. MOLESWORTH.

To his Grace the Lord Archb<sup>p</sup>  
of Dublin.

##### 2.

My Lord, London, Sept. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1714.  
Being resolved to communicate my joy for the transaction of this day to some honourable friend who woud have as true a tast of it as I have, I presently





I shall always have the greatest deference to y<sup>r</sup> opinion & advice, & in particular I must now beg y<sup>r</sup> grace to lett me know y<sup>r</sup> thoughts in relation to what benefices are now vacant by the promotion of the new bishops, some of which, I am inform'd are in y<sup>r</sup> diocese, which I shall dispose of as you direct. I have had Dr. Lloyd recommended to me for St. Warburgh's, which is one of them; I know him to be an honest man, butt whither proper for that I submit to y<sup>r</sup> grace. I onely mention it to have y<sup>r</sup> opinion, for if you think any other properer I will dispose of it to that person; it is severall of y<sup>r</sup> grace's friends here that have mentioned Dr. Lloyd to me; but this is submitted to you. I should take it for a particular favour if y<sup>r</sup> grace would transmitt to me an account of the benefices during the vacaneyes that have been dispos'd of in preindice to his Maj<sup>ties</sup> title, with y<sup>r</sup> thoughts upon it. The king has been pleas'd to appoint my Lord Tyrawley generall & commander in chief of the troops in Ireland, in the room of Lieutenant Generall Stewart, & I carried him this day to kiss his Maj<sup>ties</sup> hand. I hope this nomination will meet with y<sup>r</sup> grace's approbation.

I am ever, with great truth & respect,

My Lord,

Y<sup>r</sup> grace's most obedient humble servant,  
SUNDERLAND.

3.

My Lord,

Bath, June 15th, 1715.

I received on Sunday the honour of your grace's letter of the 2d, and last night of the 4th instant. Your opinion, my lord, is certainly right, that making use of the Duke of Ormond's birthday as a pretext for treasonable meetings and setting up his name for a watchword to traiterous riots is the greatest disservice that can be done him at this time, and may make it necessary to act with greater severity towards him than was perhaps at first intended; but I am afraid his vanity and affectation of popularity have so blinded him that he is pleased with these extraordinary marks of respect from people by whom one would be ashamed to be owned, and who are sacrificing him without the least prospect of advantage to themselves. I have already told your grace my lord lieutenant's sentiments of what has been done by the lords justices for the suppressing of libels, riots, & other disaffected practises, and how well he is pleased with their diligenece in it, and particularly with your grace's care. His Ex<sup>ty</sup> hopes the same spirit and vigour will be shewn in punishing as has been in detecting, else the work is imperfect, and there can be no error in punishing misdemeanours, especially against the government, as severely as the law will allow. It is true, my lord, that where a single piece of wit or satire comes abroad, it is better policy to overlook and neglect it than by shewing too quick a sense of such injuries to encourage those to repeat them who would take a pleasure in galling & vexing you, when they can do you no other hurt. But where the endeavours to corrupt a nation are so general and have succeeded with so many that the enemy begin to put a confidence in their numbers and to appear barefaced and brave the Government, there the same end of shewing how despicable they appear is to be attained by a contrary method, of punishing with severity; for if once by a faint-hearted proceeding they were led to think you afraid of them the flame would burn more fierce and spread wider by the coming in to them of weak people that would joyn with that side that appeared the stronger. This I can assure your grace, that your proceeding briskly and with vigour in these matters is what my lord lieutenant approves and recommends to you in the most earnest manner as the most acceptable and effectual service that can be done to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. And I hope his Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s opinion and what his secretaries write by his command, besides their being a justification for what you shall do, will weigh more with your grace than any conjectures that can be made from the silence of a person who perhaps out of mere caution is unwilling to concern himself in matters that are not in his province. Your grace will be pleased to observe my lord lieutenant gives this caution *as far as the law will warrant*; but his meaning is not that one should hate them anything of it. By what I have heard, it will reach particular persons in the college; but y<sup>r</sup> purging of that foundation and putting upon a better foot must probably be the care of the Parliament. I am sure it very well deserves the consideration of every gentleman who has the least regard to posterity. Your grace has before this time received the King's letter about the forms of prayer. I do not find his Ma<sup>ty</sup> is very fond of having an anniversary kept for him; looking upon this honour paid to a prince as a kind

of prophanation of God's worship. My lord lieutenant intends to get those pensions continued which you grace mentions, and desires your advice about Lord Bellew's, how that should be settled. He is under age and his mother, tho' a good woman, is I fear so ill a manager that it should not be left entirely at her disposal. I believe that your grace may expect the establishment soon after my lord lieutenant's return to town, which is so near that it is not worth troubling the King for particular orders about those who want the payment of their salaries and pensions. I have made your grace's compliments to my Lady Sunderland, who is no stranger to your carater, and bid me to assure you of her esteem & respect.

I am, with the greatest deference,

My Lord,

Your grace's most dutiful and most obedient  
humble servant,

CH. DELAFAYE.

I forgot to mention to your grace that the delay we have met w<sup>th</sup> in relation to our examinations proceed merely from multiplicity of business, not from want of inclination to the measures I have been mentioning. My lord continues to improve in health.

#### APPENDIX XVIII.—SAMUEL MOLYNEUX TO ARCHBISHOP KING.

1.

My Lord,

[Endorsed: Sep<sup>r</sup> 23, 1714.]

I have the honour of y<sup>r</sup> grace's in relation to the present state of affairs in the city, which I have this moment communicated to my Lord Sunderland, who is named for our lord lieutenant, and who, I am sure, will give such assistance in that affair as will, I hope, put an end to that confusion you are in at present. I believe he will entirely alter the Privy Council, & I do not doubt but the kingdom will be well satisfied with his government, for he is an honest, upright, and understanding man, as I think on the honour of a personall acquaintance. Mr. Boyse, the Presbyterian minister, is here with an address from the dissenting clergy of Ireland. I believe y<sup>r</sup> grace will think it proper that the Established Church of Ireland should not be behind hand with them in the assurances of their duty to his Majesty, and I am sure if an address were transmitted hither from those of the lords, bishops, and clergy now in Dublin, congratulating his Majesty's accession, it would be most graciously & wellcomely received. Yesterday morning his royall highness the Prince did me the honour to nominate me for his secretary; but, as this is not yet publickly declared, y<sup>r</sup> grace will please not to speak of it. I send y<sup>r</sup> grace hereunder, a list of our changes as near as I can remember them.

I am, with great duty and respect,

Y<sup>r</sup> grace's most oblidgd & most

humble servant,

S. MOLYNEUX.

L<sup>d</sup> Marlborough, Captain Gen<sup>l</sup>.

L<sup>d</sup> Townsend & Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanhope, Secretaries of State.

Duke of Montross, Secretary in Scotland.

Duke of Roxborough, Privy Seall there.

L<sup>d</sup> Wharton, Privy Seall here.

L<sup>d</sup> Cowper, L<sup>d</sup> Chancellor.

L<sup>d</sup> Argile, Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

L<sup>ds</sup> Dorset & Berkeley, of the Bedchamber to the

King.

Duke of Devonshire, L<sup>d</sup> Steward.

L<sup>d</sup> Cholmondeley, L<sup>d</sup> Steward of the Household.

Mr Addison, secretary to L<sup>d</sup> Sunderland in Ireland.

I believe Brodrick will be Chaneellour, & Dean Forster & Whitchet judges.

2.

My Lord,

I have before me the honour of two of y<sup>r</sup> grace's letters, one of which brought me inclosed y<sup>r</sup> graces letters of recommendation to the Duke and Duchess of Shrewsbury, both which I have delivered, and am infinitely oblidgd to y<sup>r</sup> grace for y<sup>r</sup> favour & protection therein; y<sup>r</sup> grace was much in the right when you said in one of those letters that you looked on me no otherwise than as a son. My lord, I have always had great reason from y<sup>r</sup> tender concern of me to be convinced of this, and I shall always make it my best ambition to endeavour to deserve to esteem y<sup>r</sup> grace my father; I am satisfied whatever good fortune attends me in this world I shall owe it in a great measure to y<sup>r</sup> graces; and if I could be capable of becoming it, I am sure it will be due

to your grace's good instruction. In this view I shall think me self infinitely happy in receiving from your grace from time to time such instructions as you shall be pleased to give me. I have not yet the honour of being actually in office, because the Prince's family is not yet declared; but I am not without that employment under his highness which I mentioned in my last to your grace. Her Highness is kindly expected in town, the prince went the evening at 5 o'clock to Marpate to meet her. I am not present in town this day, I must beg your grace to excuse my being obliged to conclude soon.

I am, with great respect,  
Your grace's most dutiful & most obliged  
humble servant,

London, Octo. 12<sup>th</sup> 1711.

F. MORTIMER.

#### APPENDIX XIX.—DEAR SWIN.

My Lord,

I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Manley giving an account of the seizure of a parcel of transmissible papers with two letters directed to Mr. Swift. I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant with it, who was very well pleased with this fresh instance of your grace's zeal and diligence in the King's service, which cannot fail of being highly acceptable to His Majesty. His Ex<sup>ty</sup> commanded me to give you his thanks for it, and he hopes that, if there appears enough against the letter to justify it, he is to be in confinement, and Mr. Hougham also, but how far that may be justifiable your grace is best able to judge; I presume that are at least to be very good & without fault. If any thing can add to your grace's reputation, this application in the publick service will undoubtedly strengthen it in the esteem of all good men, who, like all other things that may happen to your advantage, will give a particular satisfaction to my Lord, your grace's most dutiful & most obliged humble servant,

Ch. HUGHAM.

Bath, May 25, 1715.

My Lord Lieutenant's Health is daily improving.

#### APPENDIX XX.—LETTERS OF ADVISE TO ADMIRAL RUSSELL.

My Lord,

May 24, 1715.

Mr. Delafay tells me that H. E. rec<sup>d</sup> leaves withing your grace's letter which I transmitted to him about a fortnight unanswer'd had order'd him to write to your grace by the cross road from Bath to Chester, so that I need not repeat his Ex<sup>ty</sup>'s sentiments upon the matters contained in it. As for the case of the Politicians, it has been often debated in the Treasury, and upon the death of my Lord Halifax a warrant was issued in his pocket ready drawn, but not sent, for the relief of those poor people. I am pleas'd that it shall be dispatched very suddenly. I am very that the petition relating to the parish of Warburg has been unfortunately mislaid, but upon the first receipt of an order it shall meet with all possible dispatch. Your grace knows that among a multiplicity of papers such in state will sometimes happen. I find that Mr. Giffert will be Chief Baron, and that our great men are residing at the early time to gratify Mr. Levinge, but this last circumstance I dare not mention to my last your grace. My Lord is as yet a stranger to it, but will hear of it by this post. I promise my self that our affairs in the Treasury will pass through that office sooner than formerly. My dear and ever-remember'd Lord Halifax was so busy in settling the funds and revenue here in England that he could not attend to other matters so much as he would have done at any other time, besides some other reasons which your grace may please.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your grace's most obedient and  
most humble servant,  
J. ADDISON.

My Lord,

July 2, 1715.

The letter which I had lately the honour to receive from your grace gave me a fresh opportunity of making my court to my Lord Lieut<sup>nt</sup>, who is always very much pleas'd to read your grace's opinion of things, especially since they so exactly concur with his own. Our establishment is now finish'd and agreed to by His Majesty, and will be sign'd as soon as it can be transcribed in a fair copy. My Lord is so kind as not to let me know the names of the persons added or left out,

that I may not be worried to death by solicitations and importunities, before it is actually sign'd. He has, I believe, made representations to the prime serjeant's salary, and to that of the masters in Chancery. He has likewise struck off about a dozen pensions, and made a separate list of some to be continued till further order, by which means it is hoped they will decrease them by their future behaviour. Mr. Knight's 400 l. p. an<sup>n</sup> is taken off, but the 1,000 l. continued. There are, I think, few regulars, and very near the same number of major-generals. Col. Creighton is among the former, and Major-General Wyne among the latter. I hope to send over the military commissions some time next week. They have bin sign'd by the King about a fortnight ago, but your grace is so full of business that it is very difficult to get any thing dispatch'd in his office. I do not remember the name of any one superseded but that of Major Champagne in Claxton, who has bin represented by very many as a person unworthy of such a trust. As soon as the report on the affairs of Warburg comes to my hands, I will for certain send an order to give it the utmost dispatch, since I know your grace has it so much at heart. My Lord Lieut<sup>nt</sup>, tho' perfectly cured of his clench joint, has frequent returns of his palpitations, which last a day or two together, and are very uneasy to him. I must beg leave to acquaint your grace that my secret service money is all expended, and must therefore beg your grace to order for a new supply if you shall think it proper.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,

Your grace's most obedient and  
most humble servant,  
J. ADDISON.

My Lord,

Aug. 25, 1715.

This evening my Lord Lieutenant tells me that His Majesty was pleas'd in the evening before he went to the review to declare the Duke of Grafton and Lord Galloway lords justices of Ireland, and I find Colonel Malton is to be their secretary. I was with his Ex<sup>ty</sup> (for so I must yet call him) at eight o'clock, when he had said nothing of this matter, but the Duke of Marlborough making him a visit whilst I was there informed him of what had pass'd. As I have heard nothing of it yet in town, I do not know whether the news will spread enough to be sent to Ireland by this night's post. I have every day hasten'd the warrant about the Starving, and found so many difficulties in it that I was forc'd to mention it in the letter to your grace. I was oblig'd to go into the country upon an inspection, when the warrant was drawn up and shown to my Lord Lieut<sup>nt</sup>, but I hope it will answer your grace's intentions. It comes to the Lords Justices by this post. Your lordships will likewise receive a warrant for making all the payments due upon the last establishment from the Queen's demesne to the commencement of the new establishment, which my lord hopes will turn to my advantage, having wond' the letter to your Ex<sup>ty</sup> in that view. As the Secretaries of State I see have drawn from me about a thousand pounds by the commissions which they have given out, so if I lose the benefit of the two quarters succeeding the Queen's death, my place will be quite starved by my Lord Lieut<sup>nt</sup>'s absence from the Government. I most humbly recommend myself to your grace's protection in particular of this nature, and shall ever remain, with the greatest gratitude and respect, my lord, your grace's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

My Lord Lieut<sup>nt</sup> will, I believe, be declar'd Privy Seal to-morrow.

My Lord,

Oct. 4, 1715.

The I have nothing to trouble your grace with at present, all matters relating to Ireland being now entirely pass'd into other hands. I cannot dispense with myself from repeating my humble thanks to your grace for the many favours you have bin pleas'd to shew me during the short continuance of my secretaryship. I am not without hopes of paying my duty to your grace in person very suddenly, and in the mean time cannot forbear taking all opportunities of expressing my sentiments born of the obligations His Majesty has to your grace for the services you have render'd him before and since his accession to the throne. I do not know but the vanity I have of being thought to have a share in your grace's good opinion may frequently put me upon

this subject, but at the same time I am sure nothing can be more for His Majesty's as well as our country's interest, than that such persons should on all occasions have justice done them who are best able to promote it. My Lord Galloway, set out for Ireland yesterday, and as his lordship's marches are but slow, it is probable the Duke of Grafton may overtake him before his arrival in that kingdom. Your grace has doubtless heard before this that Col. Bladen and Mr. Delafay are to be joint secretaries, and that the two secretaries' places are to be thrown together. Mr. Walpole is the patron of the first of these two gentlemen, who might have bin envoy to Switzerland if he had pleased: and I can not see how he can propose greater advantages to himself from halving the secretaries' post in Ireland. The Duke of Grafton is a perfectly good-humoured man, and would have bin too happy might he have learnt the arts of government under such an associate as I could have wished him. I was informed yesterday that overtures had bin made for the surrendry of St. W. Windham, who has this morning given up himself, and has bin under examination before the Cabinet. He has a good councillor in his father-in-law the Duke of Somerset. An expresse arrived yesterday from the Earle of Barelay, desiring a reinforcement at Bristol, for that he expected every moment a rising in that place. A colonel was sent into those parts to apprehend Mr. Colson, but miss'd him. Several others, as Kynaston and Forster, can not be met with. It seems very odd that none are yet discovered to have embarked in this hellish conspiracy but the inconsiderate, hot-headed men of the party. It is to be suspected that the ringleaders are more obliged to their caution than their innocence that they are not yet detected, since it is observed that none of 'em have taken this opportunity to wait on His Majesty, and expresse their abhorrence of such proceedings. The conduct of the University of Oxford is very unaccountable. They have not yet addressed H. M., nor intend to do it. One of the heads of colleges, who is a moderate Tory, told me they durst not propose an addresse in Convocation where there are so many violent young fellows as would certainly reject it. We expect every day to hear of Mr. Walpole's being at the head of the Treasury and a member of the Cabinet. His brother, is said, will be secretary to that board, who is now gone to hasten over the Dutch troupes. St. R. Onslow will be a peer and a teller, and the rest of the board either continued or provided for to their satisfaction. Our principal business in Parliament on Thursday next will I believe be to move for writs for new elections with respect to those who get places. Our ministers have letters from France that the Duke of Ormond was going towards Brest; but that upon the road he met with a message from his friends in England, upon which he returned to Paris. The good disposition of the Duke of Orleans, and the vigilance of our ministers who are busy'd day and night in the discovery of these dark designs, give us reason to hope that they will end in the perfect settlement of His Majesty's throne and the crushing of that sett of men who would make him uneasy in it. I beg your grace's pardon for such a confused news-letter, and am ever, with the utmost respect and gratitude, my lord, your grace's most obedient and most obliged humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

There is a talk of a battle in Scotland, but I believe it is Exchange news.

5.

My Lord,

Oct, 6, 1715,

When I had the honour to write to your grace on Tuesday I did not think I should have had occasion to have troubled you so soon with another letter. But His Majesty having bin pleased to bestow a mark of his royal favour upon me in augmenting the salary of my place in Ireland and granting it me for life in consideration of my services when I was secretary to the Lords of the Regency, and that affairs having bin dispatched through the Treasury much sooner than I expected, I make bold to apply to your grace for the continuance of your favour in this particular. My Lord Godolphin promised me in a letter under his own hand to move the late Queen for the same grant I have now obtained: the next time he should wait upon Her Majesty; but he was immediately after displaced before he met with an opportunity of doing me this kind office. During the late ministry I was under apprehensions every day of being removed, not having deserved the indulgence at their hands which they were pleased to shew me. This hindered

me from settling the office I have so long enjoy'd in the method prescribed me by the grant. This, with the obligation I am under to take the oaths, will I hope give me the honour of waiting on your grace in Ireland. In the meantime, by my Lord Sunderlands advice, I presume to send your grace and the present Lords Justices my warrant from the Treasury, which I have also communicated to the Duke of Grafton by his secretary. I should be glad to own my obligations to none but your grace for the giving this warrant its proper effect in Ireland, since I believe it will reach your grace's hands a few days before the arrival of the Duke of Grafton and the Lord Galloway. I am sorry that every letter I write to your grace should be either to acknowledge or aske your favour, but if it lay in my power to make any return of gratitude I should think it one of the happiest incidents in my life, being ever, with the most unfeigned respect, my lord, your grace's most obedient and most obliged humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

The H. of Commons met this morning, but promotions not being yet ripe we only ordered the Speaker's last speech to H. M. to be enter'd in y<sup>e</sup> journals & adjourn'd to this day fortnight. Letters are just come in from y<sup>e</sup> D. of Argyle who says he has nothing to fear. The L<sup>d</sup> Mar is but 3,000 strong.

6.

My Lord,

March 22<sup>d</sup>, 1713.

The affaires of Ireland being now entirely passed from my hands into those of others I can only thank your grace for the honour of your last letter and wish the scheme contained in it may take place, which our great men here being acquainted with, I question not but they will give that attention to it which everything deserves that comes from your grace. My Lord Lieutenant will, I believe, this evening, transmit to your grace a warrant that regards myself which never proceeded from any request or intimation of my own; but as I cannot but value such a mark of His Majesty's acceptance of my poor services I must entreat your grace's favour in giving the proper orders for its taking the designed effect. I should not presume to trouble your grace on this occasion had I not already received great instances of your favour, and were not I, with the most inviolable sincerity and respect, my lord,

Your grace's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

His Grace the Arch-Bp. of Dublin.

In addition to the foregoing, the collection contains letters of the following dates addressed from England by Addison to Archbishop King:—

1714, October 1.—New Chancellor and Chief Judges for Ireland desire their warrants may be immediately sent to the Lord Justices by express, it being their intention to follow them in a very few days. Letter to be delivered by Mr. Forster, written pursuant to a conference which his lordship has had with some of the principal gentlemen in Ireland now in this kingdom.

1714, October 8.—Addison recommends his kinsman whom he has appointed to act as his deputy, in room of Mr. Dawson, at solicitation of Irish gentlemen, and by particular direction of Lord Lieutenant.

1714, November 23.—Reply to Archbishop King's recommendation of Mr. Parnell. Promotion of Dr. Bolton. His Majesty recommends that Mr. Greenshields be provided for in Ireland.

"I hope Mr. Daniel's promotion to the archdeaconry of Killaloe will be agreeable to y<sup>or</sup> grace, and cannot but be the better pleased with any good fortune which may happen to him, since I have read a very handsome dedication, which he made to a very fine poem."

"My lord has left the case of the half-pay officers and pensioners to the consideration of the Lords Justices, that they may be relieved according to their exigencies, and the present stato of the Treasury. I am only to hint to your grace that St. T. Hanmör presses very much in behalf of Capt<sup>a</sup> Philips, and St. Thomas is a person whom his Ex<sup>ty</sup> would be desirous to oblige. Madame de Montandre has likewise great solicitations in her favour, and a very indigent gentleman, called L<sup>d</sup> Power, is starving for want of his customary relief. I have therefore any L<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant's particular directions to desire your Grace will take these three persons under your care, and order their payments in such proportion as you shall think proper. The last of them has a son, who is now in his travells, and has nothing I believe to subsist upon but his Irish pension."

1714-15, February 19.—Addison obliged to attend his election in the country.

1714-15, March 9.—The bearer, Mr. Sterlin, universally recommended by the gentlemen of Ireland to Lord Lieutenant, is proposed as barrack master of Waterford.

1714-15, March 12.—Candidates for barrack master's place at Dublin.

"I shall leave Mr. Badgell to lay before your grace what has bin usual as to the secret service money, and shall take care to put it to the proper use. I am forced often to advance money here to take out warrants for gentlemen in Ireland, to pay messengers, and sometimes to relieve such indigent petitioners as are not able to carry on a just pretension, not to mention the article of stationery ware, &c. And as I do not follow my predecessors in taking fees for recommendatory letters or any business done in England, the usual allowance on this head will be an ease to me. But this I submit entirely to your grace."

1715, March 29.—Lord Lieutenant hopes to get Mr. Mauley something upon the Post Office in England or upon the Irish establishment. The Prime of Ireland has written to Dr. Dering and Dr. Lancaster on altering the public prayers.

"I hope your grace will not be disappointed in your expectations from the British Parliament. Our great men seem determined to act with steadiness and unanimity, and on Monday next, if we may believe what is said, something will enter on preliminary to impeachments. There will be three more regiments sent over to Ireland, which will make up the complement of 12,000. These regiments are to be re-raised under Wills, Wade, and Borr, who were broke out of their turns, and will be officered by their respective officers now in half pay."

1715, April 12.—Mr. King to succeed Thornton as Stationer General.

"This post will, I fear, bring your grace the melancholy news of my Lord Wharton's death. He has more than once that the affairs of his son would break his heart, and I am afraid it has had too great a share in his sickness."

"As the Parliament takes up a great deal of my time, I am forced to write many of my letters there, so that I must beg your grace's pardon, as well for the haste they are written in, as the paper I am forced to make use of."

1715, May 5.—Affair of parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin. Letter to Lords Justices in favor of Mr. Taylor, at earnest recommendation of Mons<sup>r</sup> Kregenberg, His Majesty's resident in London, when Elector of Hanover. Lord Lieutenant indisposed at Bath.

"Mr. Secretary Stanhope will move His Majesty for his royal letters to make Mr. Caulfield a Judge, and Mr. Beate prime serjeant. I believe your grace will approve my L<sup>d</sup> Lieutenants over ruling several applications made in behalf of Councillor Stevens for a cushion. If, E. will, I believe, settle the new establishment at the Bath, and either bring it up with him or send it to me, in order to be signed."

1715, June 5.—Accounts of the kingdom. Affair of St. Werburgh's.

"I have several times solicited the Treasury, both by letter and word of mouth, upon the affairs of the Palatines, and find the counsellors and secretaries of that office can very difficultly persuade themselves of the reasonableness of what is proposed in the report on that subject; but yesterday I pressed them so far in it that they called for the papers, and gave an order to draw up such a warrant as is desired; w<sup>ch</sup> I hope to transmit some time next week. I am bound in justice, on this occasion, to acquaint your grace that Hutz, the agent of the Palatines, has bin an indefatigable solicitor, both at the Treasury and with my L<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant. I believe my L<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant has it in his thoughts to pair the loss sustained by so many lords who were in his interest, and in particular to recommend the two persons mentioned by your grace, to whom I believe I may add Mr. Moor."

"Upon the receipt of Mr. Badgell's letter yesterday in the afternoon, I very much pressed the Secretary to get an order for that post, to put off the election at Dublin College, but he told me it could not possibly be done before this day, when a Cabinet Council is to meet. I then gave into his hands some other memorandums relating to the dispersion of libels, &c. that they might be laid before the Cabinet at the same time, which he promised me to do. I have ordered an express to be in readiness upon occasion; since a very short delay or a contrary wind may render an order ineffectual, and it

will be now more than two days before the departure of the ordinary post."

1715, August 4 [Misdated 1705].—Payments to half-pay officers and pensioners. Recommendation of writer's kinsman, Captain Addison, who leaves for Ireland.

"I have found the advantage of your grace's putting Mr. Badgell in mind of the secret service money, for I have received by this post a bill for 200<sup>l</sup>, which I shall take care to lay out for the proper use."

1715, August 13.—Oleure in consequence of portious having been lost through damage.

#### APPENDIX XXI.—NORTH OF IRELAND, 1715.

My L<sup>d</sup>,

I should sooner have given your grace y<sup>r</sup> trouble of this letter to have acquainted you as well as I am able with y<sup>r</sup> present state of y<sup>r</sup> county, but y<sup>t</sup> I was kept a considerable time on y<sup>r</sup> road by y<sup>r</sup> indisposition of one of my children. I have since my coming here seen & conversed with several of y<sup>r</sup> gentlemen of y<sup>r</sup> county & find they are all zealously well affected to his Majesty, I must except some of those of y<sup>r</sup> barony of Enishowen who by what I can find give but too much reason to suspect their affection to his Majesty. I therefore hope y<sup>t</sup> none of y<sup>r</sup> Barony except Mr. Charles Norman & George Hart may be commissioners of array, & I have substantial reasons for desiring this, too long at y<sup>r</sup> time to trouble y<sup>r</sup> with. The great scarcity of arms in y<sup>r</sup> county is beyond any thing I could have imagined till about three days ago y<sup>t</sup> I had occasion to send some men after seven troops y<sup>t</sup> were hunted out of Fermanagh and in y<sup>r</sup> barony of Kilmakrennan, I could not get thirty men tolerably armed tho' I believe y<sup>r</sup> county will be able to array seven thousand men. I ask y<sup>r</sup> grace's pardon for y<sup>r</sup> trouble of y<sup>t</sup>. I am, with great respect, y<sup>r</sup> grace's most obedient & most faithful humble ser<sup>t</sup>.

FRED. HAMILTON.

Edford y<sup>th</sup> August 1715.

#### APPENDIX XXII.—PROSECUTION IN IRELAND A.D. 1715.

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Exc<sup>y</sup>,

I'm encouraged by the many favors your exc<sup>y</sup> has honoured me with to ask one more, the goodness & charity of your exc<sup>y</sup> may assure success where distress, oppression & innocence are the advocates, these I lay at your exc<sup>y</sup>s feet to plead the following case.—An unfortunate gentleman who is my relation & neighbour, whose sole support for him & his family was a farm of a 100<sup>l</sup>. a year profit or thereabouts, which farm was in his family for some descents; on or near the determination of his lease, his own gossip, neighbour, & best friend has unknown to him taken this farm over his head, this treacherous dealing sturr'd up a resentment in my friend, which at their next meeting he express'd after a gentlemanlike manner (as people call it), of which the other & his adherents (the chief of whom was Gen<sup>l</sup> Stewart) taking the advantage of the law had my friend conducted at Cork assizes, by private ways got a Presentment against him as a Tory, robber & rapparee & this returned to the L<sup>d</sup> Justices with an intent to have him outlawed. My L<sup>d</sup>, he is of an ancient Protestant family in this county. I know him very well & never knew or heard any ill thing of them or him till this unhappy accident. I wou'd not, my L<sup>d</sup>, for all the friends on earth tell this to your exc<sup>y</sup>, were it not true, he has say<sup>th</sup> affid<sup>s</sup> of gentlemen in this county to strengthen this character, his name is Rich<sup>d</sup> Fitzgerald. Now I beg in his behalf my L<sup>d</sup>, when this business will come before your exc<sup>y</sup> in Council, that you'll use him with your wonted and unbounded clemency, which shall be ever acknowledg'd by him & all his friends and especially by, my L<sup>d</sup>.

Your Exc<sup>y</sup>'s most obliged  
and humble servant,

A. NGENT.

Glenties, May the 26<sup>th</sup>, 1715.

#### APPENDIX XXIII.—TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, AND GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.

My most Hon<sup>d</sup> Lord,

Since my last I have delivered the letters your grace was pleased to give us to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Stanhope, and have very full promises of all countenance and favour; the Prince has been pleased to use very kind expressions towards our University, and the princess was pleased to tell my Lord Archbishop that she most acs the gentlemen that brought the compliment to his Highness; I find my L<sup>d</sup> Archbishop is very often with her, and they have

frequent correspondence by letters, and I find she takes all occasions to shew favour and confidence to men of his character. I have had of late the honour of being for some time alone with his grace, and as he was pleased to talk of matters relating to Ireland, so I think myself particularly obliged to mention what he spoke relating to the Test, your grace being the best able and most willing to do service to the Church in that matter. I find great care has been taken to give him wrong impressions of that affair, namely, that it was forced on the nation, and imposed, but lately, that they have ever since been uneasy under it, that all methods must be taken to encrease the force of Protestants and make the King's friends easy, but above all that the House of Commons must not be disobliged, who have unanimously desired it; this last I find chiefly insisted on, tho' your grace knows but for a sudden terror artfully raised, it was not their desire; to all these I mentioned what I thought proper to urge, but lay it before your grace who are perfectly master of this important question; I find there are thoughts here of qualifying the bill by making it for three years only, and some such like softnings, but I must own I should answer like King Charles the first, no, not for an hour, for if ever it goes it is gone for ever. Your grace will excuse this freedom in a matter that so nearly concerns our happy establishment, for now our succession is secured, nothing can so nearly import the peace and happiness of our kingdom in the humble opinion of

My most Hon<sup>d</sup>, y<sup>r</sup> Grace's  
Most obedient son and  
obliged humble servant,  
ROB. HOWARD.

London, March 17.

The Bishop of Norwich presents his humble service to your grace.

2.

My most Hon<sup>d</sup> Lord, London, March 31.

I have the honour of your grace's of the 24<sup>th</sup> inst., and can now inform you that our ceremonial is settled, and Friday in next week appointed for our day. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the L<sup>d</sup> Chancellor are ready for their parts, a very full compliment prepared by the Provost, of which Mr. Molyneux has the copy to show the Prince, to prepare a proper answer, an entertainment ordered at Somersot House, to which all the Irish gentlemen that attend the compliment are to be desired, and there are about forty or fifty now in town. The Provost took hold of his grace's opinion that the speech would do well in mother tongue, so that matter could not be insisted on; his grace also advised our getting scarlet gowns, which are accordingly prepared. I am highly pleased with your grace's approbation of our conduct hitherto, and hope we shall still continue to preserve it. Besides his grace of Canterbury the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, and our new one of Meath, enquired for your grace with great regard, and present their humble respects to you; they ask many things relating to Ireland, and I hope I have had some times an opportunity of informing them right. The repeal of the Triennial Act is now the subject of all conversation, some very much allarm'd, and every body thinking it a matter of great consequence; the attempting the test in Ireland is generally thought a very unskillfull step, even by those that don't think it a wicked one; but I am persuaded if it is stood steadily against it will fall, and your grace compleat your merits to the Church of Ireland. L<sup>d</sup> Sunderland has declined seeing us together; but I find he will be glad to see me alone. I believe steady counsels are right; but I question whether such severe ones are for the publick service. Mr. Molyneux is somewhat piqued at his obstinacy in this affair, and assures us that his advice has not been listned too in our business, for I have some reason to think the prince was advised to coldness at least, if not neglect; but he was pleased to be more graciously inclined, and has declared all signs of approbation. I am much concerned to find y<sup>r</sup> grace is still out of order; but hope the spring will restore a health so dear to all that have the honour of being known to you, and so useful to the publick, which is the constant prayer of

Y<sup>r</sup> grace's most obedient son and  
obliged humble servant,  
ROB. HOWARD.

3.

My most Hon<sup>d</sup> Lord,

In my last I acquainted your grace how our ceremonial was settled, I beg leave now to give you an account how well it was executed to our honour and satisfaction.

Weo gave notice to the Irish gentlemen, who appeared at Court in great numbers: his grace of Canterbury introduced us to the Prince with a short but very kind speech, and then the Provost spoke very well and fully\*: it went of extremely well, and he has been much complimented upon it; the Prince looked very much pleased, and accepted our offer in a very gracious manner, the wordes I shan't mention, because Mr. Molyneux tells me he has sent them to your Grace: Mr. Molyneux read the diploma, the lord chancellor gave the oath, he was then admitted, and wee kissed his hand. Wee were afterwards introduced to the Princess, who received us in the most gracious manner; she said she thought herself very happy in the University's of Dublin having done the Prince the honour to choose him their chancellor, and she was persuaded he would always have a very great regard for every member of that body who had expressed their duty in so loyal and acceptable a manner. Weo afterwards went to Somerset House, where wee were very nobly entertained, the Speaker of the Commons, who is the Prince's treasurer, doing the honours of the table, and afterwards inviting us to dinner at his own house. Your grace will excuse my being so particular; but wee are to be introduced to-morrow to the King, his grace of Canterbury still doing us that honour, and then Mr. Molyneux will carry us to returne our compliment of thanks to all the great men whom wee have troubled on this occasion. Every thing has gone on extremely well, and as I hope wee have obeyed your grace's directions, so I must still give you the first honour of having set this whole machine in motion. The order for taking of the inhibition goes over this night, and the vice-chancellours commission by next post. My Lord of Canterbury presents his humble service to your grace; all parties here think very well of him, for I can assure you he has lost no ground of late with the Tories. The repealing the Triennial Bill was brought in this day by the Duke of Devonshire, read a first time, ordered a second on Saturday next, when that very important point is to be fully debated; but it will certainly pass. Lord Nottingham violent against it. Your grace's goodness will excuse all this, and

Believe me to be,  
Y<sup>r</sup> most obedient son and obliged  
humble servant,

London, Apr. 10.

R. HOWARD.

4.

My most Hon<sup>d</sup> Lord,

Since my last to your grace, wee have had the honour to be introduced to the King, and kiss his hand; the archbishop took this trouble on him, and we are highly indetted to your grace's goodness for recommending us to so high and acceptable a patron; he has spoke very favourably of us both to the King and Prince. Hewas very well received and heard by both, spoke French very readily to the King, to the Prince in English, who answers fluently enough. Weo afterwards waited on the Princesses, who are very pretty and extremely well behaved, especially the Lady Ann, who has an understanding much above her years. Everybody about court appeared very well pleased with our message, and wee had compliments from the German courtiers. Wee were at the Prince's levee; he howes very graciously, and desires the speeches, and whole should be made publick. When weo waited at the King's levee, his Grace of Canterbury spoke again about the Test, promised to do his utmost in it; but said the gentlemen of Ireland did not express any dislike of their bill; this, my lord, is the main point, and would weigh more than all the rest to have men of weight and known affection to the King's service discourage it. Whereas he said hitherto none had advised against it but the bishops. I hope I don't mistake if I apprehended, he meant that other people would be better heard by those in power. I find they dont think of sending us another bishop; from your side they expect recommendations, and tis with pleasure wee hear that your grace has taken care of restoring the quator parts to the clergy, who have been much purthered by that payment. I think that income, tho lessned, will be much more comfortable to the next archbishop. The provost and my brother present their duty to your grace.

I am, with all duty,

Your obedient son and humble servant,

London, Apr. 12.

ROB. HOWARD.

\* See Addison's "Freeholder" and Swift's works, ed. Scott, 1824, xii. 351.

My most Hon<sup>d</sup> Lord,

I hope this will find your grace safely arrived at Bath, and already receiving benefit from the waters. Our Commencement was celebrated with a very full appearance, and speeches from our vice-chancellor and proctors. I brought in an address, to which some amendments were offered, extremely improper and absurd, the substance of the paragraph offered to be added, being, that we thanked the Prince for the honour he had done us, and care he showed in taking of our inhabitation, which was put on by wicked and ill-designing men. I insisted on the question being put for the address I had read, whether it should be the address of the congregation, and it was carried fifty-eight to eleven. I wish the numbers of the well affected stood so in both the English universities, and then we might have a blessed prospect of future peace and quiet. Since your grace left Ireland we have had a recommendation from the Prince of one Monsieur Regis, a clergyman, of French extraction, and, as I hear, a relation of my Lord Galloway's, for a doctor's degree, the I think such recommendations, a very great hardship upon us, we could not altogether refuse our chancellor the first time, and have made him a Batchelor in divinity. His Grace of Canterbury wrote also in his favour; I must earnestly beg of your grace to screen us hereafter from such applications, and to represent to my Lord of Canterbury and Mr. Molyneux the inconvenience of giving degrees in such a manner, or they will grow into contempt, when they are matter of favour, and serve court application, and not the reward of long standing and merit: and indeed I must own to your grace that if such applications grow frequent I shall think it my duty to propose to our board that a representation be drawn up and laid before our chancellor of the inconveniences of it, and I promise myself from his justice and goodness that we shall not be troubled with them hereafter. Both our college and university are in a very good disposition towards our new chancellor, and I hope more will not be put on us than we are able to bear. It would have been impossible to have carried the degree for Mr. Regis in the Regent house, so that he has only the grace of our house. I beg your grace's prayers and blessing, and am, with the greatest respect,

Your grace's most obedient son and most obliged humble servant,

Trin. Coll., Jul. 18.

ROA. HOWARD.

APPENDIX XXIV.—DEAN FRANCIS, GRANDFATHER OF SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.\*

May it please y<sup>e</sup> Grace,

I presume to give y<sup>e</sup> grace the trouble of receiving my grateful acknowledg<sup>mt</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> grace's tenderness to my friend, Deano Francis; there is not any one thing in y<sup>e</sup> world w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> grace could do for mee w<sup>ch</sup> could affect my mind more deeply with a sense of y<sup>e</sup> goodness or oblige mee more to devote myself to y<sup>e</sup> service during the rest of my life. I came first acquainted with him about 30 y<sup>e</sup> ago, in Lancashire, where he was tutor to y<sup>e</sup> present S<sup>r</sup> Roger Bradshaigh, & in Aug<sup>t</sup> 88, when the mayor of Chester, my self, the record, all the aldermen & common council, being 64 persons, were in one day removed from our several stations, expressly for refusing to take up the test & penal laws, & agreed to done together on y<sup>e</sup> occasion. This gent was by common consent put h<sup>t</sup> upon to be our chaplain, as one known to us all to be well affected to the Protestant interest ag<sup>t</sup> the then attempts of popery & arbitrary power, & after the Prince of Orange landed, having some scruples in my mind arising from some prejudices of my education, I consulted with him concerning my going to Nottingham to the then Earle of Devonshire, my Lord Cholmeley & others then in arms, & when I had received satisfaction in my doubts I went over to them. Afterwards in the year '90, I was made solicitor here, & in '91 I sent for Mr. Francis, & hee liv'd 3 yrs in my house before hee got any y<sup>e</sup> firm<sup>t</sup>. The opinion w<sup>ch</sup> I have of his integrity is well grounded & the effect of long experience, & his learning & abilities in his profession are known to all, & I do not believe y<sup>e</sup> such a man could at any other time have been sacrific'd & his wife & seven children left to starve in his old age. I have done all y<sup>e</sup> I can on y<sup>e</sup> other side y<sup>e</sup> water to prevent his ruin, & those y<sup>e</sup> I have writ to have credit enough with y<sup>e</sup> Duke & Dutchesse both to

lay aside the present orders & to get for the deano the title of the crown. I have no need to importune y<sup>e</sup> grace; no one knows better the means of his preservation than y<sup>e</sup> grace, & I'm told y<sup>e</sup> grace has express'd y<sup>e</sup> self with compassion & with a disposicion to protect him as far as you can fitly do it, & I am sure you will make it good. I am extremely oblig'd to y<sup>e</sup> grace for y<sup>e</sup> many fav<sup>rs</sup>, & w<sup>ch</sup> I would have waited on you to expresse my self more fully if I was not just going out of town.

I am, with all sincerity,

May it please y<sup>e</sup> grace,

Your grace's most dutifull & most obliged serv<sup>t</sup>,

R. LEVINGE.

Thence

for his Grace

My Lord Archbp. of Dublin.

Endorsed: "Sir Richard Levinge, March 1717-8."

APPENDIX XXV.—A. CHARLETT, MASTER OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, 1717-18.

I.

Univ. Coll., Oxon.

12 March 1717-18.

May it please your Grace, I cannot, without very much shame, look upon a very kind letter of your grace's, dated May last the 25th, not yet answered; but that which first created the delay was my inquiry after Mathew Paffius, to whose book your grace referred me for a character of Dr. Grabbe. I could not meet with any of that author's works till within this fortnight, and now if I have met with the right, being his *Anecdota S<sup>r</sup> Irenaei, Hagen Comitae, 8<sup>vo</sup>, 1715*. I am most agreeably surprised to find him so true and candid a friend & defender of Dr. Grabbe's adherence to the Protestant religion, the Ch. of England established, and a great aversion to the errors & corruptions of the Ch. of R., all which he avers to his own knowledge to be true, even to the time of his death. As to his singularity of opinions in preferring some part of the Communion Service in the Scotch Common Prayer Book, I believe Mr. Paffius may be very true, and I have heard Dr. Grabbe sometimes with much modesty own his preferring of it, of which he spoke w<sup>th</sup> diffidence, no sort of eagerness as a private wish or desideratum, or infirmity of his own, which he seemed unwilling should be known to young gentlemen, students, or common people for fears of ill uses might be made of it, *ascribing w<sup>th</sup> great decency, not only disputing, but even the least mention of it*. The two persons that he chose hero most familiarly to open such difficulties to (for none desired more or enjoyed oftener his instructive and delightful conversation than myself), were the present Bps of Bristol and Oxford, the latter bred up in this college, both my early acquaintances, frequent and very acceptable visitants of me, at that time one deputy for Dr. Tane, the other providing to succeed him, both therefore delighting to talk over the more abstruse points or controversies with Dr. Grabbe, and both these will, I suppose, joy in a testimonial of Dr. Grabbe's learning, principles, virtues, &c., w<sup>ch</sup> some other R. R. to be printed in the next volume of the Septuagint now ready to be published from the Theatre, from Dr. Grabbe's notes, which are now by Dr. Hukes will, I think, to be deposited in the Bodleian Library. Not notwithstanding this candor of Mr. Paffius, who stay'd here several months, not many years since, I have met with another very learned French critic, and, one as I am assured by young Mr. Gronovius, was no ill natured man, being a professor at Leiden, lately dead, has in a book publish'd the last year, given a very infamous account of Dr. Grabbe's morals & conversation, but so monstrously ag<sup>t</sup> all evidence of sense, so extravagantly false as that not one who ever saw Dr. Grabbe, or once conversed w<sup>th</sup> him, but must pronounce to be impossible, being not only one of the most self deniers as to sleep, diet, watching, &c., but agreeably so mortified in his looks, being mere skin & bones, yet very cheerful and easy in his conversation, and very complaisant. It is *Cassimirus Oudinius Trice Dissertationum criticarum, 1<sup>ma</sup> de Codice Alexandrino &c., Lugdun. Bat. 1717*, his words I have here\* inclosed, for fears

\* Cassimirus Oudinius Trice Dissertationum Criticarum Prælo da Codice MS. Alexandrino Bodlei Bibliothecæ. Lugdun Batavorum, 1717.

\* Pæc 13. ad eruditissimos habere gratias exopto.

\* Pæc 13. Cap. 14. De quibusdam operibus alius Joannis Ernesti Grab. Nihil enim inter se non est, ut cineres mortui hominis iniquitatem atque macula mentem extrinsecus da filo stercis homini interitus non decemibus, neque convulsionibus quos habuit una pueritia qui illius in Angliā familiariter frequentavit institutus, nosterat, quorum

\* This letter furnishes details in connexion with Dean Francis which were not brought to light through the extensive researches of the late Joseph Parker, author of "Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis, completed and edited by H. Strevell." London, 1867.



your grace may not have seen these truly learned treatises. But certainly never any writer met with more malicious or falser informers; as will appear at first view. I will only adde, upon my own personal knowledge, he never missed the public prayers of our church in some chappell, &c. every day twice in the year. He would even, whilst eating or drinking, when called upon by way of tryal or experiment, sett any particular verse of scripture, *memoriter*, in 6 languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, English, German. He frequented sermons constantly, seldom abed above 4 hours, very often not go into a bed at all, but steal a little sleep in a chair, or on y<sup>e</sup> outside of a bed; so that he was macerated to a great degree; but when in company, very merry, eat not much, but pretty heartily, and would drink a glasse of wine in a sociable manner, but I believe seldom to y<sup>e</sup> quantity of a pint in the whole day. As to civil affairs, he was a true and zealous subject of the King of Prussia, had no manner of scruples about the Revolution, but, if I misremember not, was in private with me a hearty defender of it, tho with great deference to those that refused when he thought conscientiously. He had a very short and excellent plain way and method of talking ag<sup>t</sup> Papists, Presbyterians, Independents, Socinians, Deists, Free Thinkers, Anabaptists, Quakers, generally by arguments from Scripture, very successful in converting Papists here in England. With learned men, from antiquity, his memory being so great, both as to words & things, that nothing of councils, church history, &c. which he would not in a change manner quite exactly *memoriter*, yet none more artfully endeavoured to conceale his great learning, or none could be more confounded at the least approach of any praise or commendation. He was a daily solicitor of charity for the distressed, without distinction, and whatever mony he got, either by pinching or saving, he gave away to y<sup>e</sup> poor, with so much alacrity that would not be concealed, nor could any refuse him when he askt, if he had where withal to give. I never thought, nor any in this place, of person so eminently humane, politely courteous, so evidently unblameable, so discreetly inoffensive, or rather so positively benign, affable, religious, & tender in all circumstances of his life & conversation, could ever be the subject of any slander, especially when no profit to tempt, and yet you see Mr. Oudinus three informers, Germanus, Borussus, et Gallus conspired ag<sup>t</sup> him. Pardon, my L<sup>d</sup>, my present heat, because I never knew any man's conversation or temper more freindly, more open, more obliging, or more usefull & instructible, and to whom, upon all these accounts, I own myself much indebted, never thinking an hour better spent then in his company, which was always in a good humor. I have now done. The inclosed \* from Mr. Gagnier

will, I hope, excuse our delay, of returning your excellent MSS. of Dr. Aunger, and signify what we think still remains as a desiderata, notwithstanding the great pains of Mr. Trommius in reviewing Kircher's Concordance; but your grace will perceive how much still it may be improved, and your graces judgment is earnestly implored upon Mr. Gagnier's scheme, which he humbly offers to your grace; and the learned of Ireland, for theyr further advice and council. We have not yet at all here considered this matter, much lesse determined, because this new edition is in few hands, and not much considered by any but Mr. Gagnier; if your grace and others should think it proper to have a concordance of both *Greek Testaments*; I am not sure but that we should have the courage to attempt a new edition, being told that this edition of Mr. Trommius is probably already vended and dispersed. I am sure we should be long eno in finding purchasers for so expensive a book, tho never so well finished. As to the other part of your excellent letter. It was not possible for us to have prevented this edition of Trommius, it having been neare halfe finished before we could be ready to begin, and although our specimens were sent beyond the seas, yet so far as we can discern, *Trommius* never takes the least notice or heard of such design. As to our presse, we can never engage further than for fair types, good workmen, and reasonable prices for the use of our materials or utensills, the vending of books we never could compasse, tho want of vent broke Bp. Fell's body, public spirit, courage, purse, and presse, and so it did even the great Lewis 14, who was fain at last to sell, as Bp. Fell did, all his fine Louvre editions of the classicall authors, councils, &c. by lotts or auction, and no author dares publish any book at his own expense, without subscription, therefore I think no author is to be blamed that he will not ly at the mercy of booksellers, which is cruelty to all that dare print, without first contracting with them. Mr. Herne is now under censure for his many rude, ill-mannered, and scandalous reflections in his new preface to *Camden's Elizabetha*, in 3 volumes in 8<sup>vo</sup>; price to subscribers, in large paper, 40s., in lesser, 20s., and so catch up, none to be had at any rate, so deare is slander & detraction! I shall not be wanting to promote the prosecution ad reformandos mores, but I cannot condemn his method of printing no more then subscribed for, and by consequence setting such a price as he thinks advantageous to himself, and not displeasing to his subscribers, both being volunteers, and at liberty to proceed or refuse, nor are any denyd to subscribe, since both Ireland & England are deficient in buyers, 'tis to be wished both kingdoms would joyn and assist each other in taking of good & learned editions. Before I begd your pardon, and now humbly ask your blessing to,

May it please your grace,

Your grace's

Most humble and

most dutifull servant,

AR. CHARLETT.

For

His grace the most Reverend

Father in God William L<sup>d</sup>

Archbishop of Dublin,

Dublin Castle,

Ireland.

alios Borussus, Alter Germanus ac tertius Gallus. Testabantur autem omnes, quod Grabijs, d. Borussus in Angliam trajiciens, prudenter sibi consulisset, si centrum in Germania relinquere potuisset.

Pag. 67. Hæc enim re cognovissemus dubio procul transversum Grabijs certerum, qui forsitan cum vino adusto plenus esset, Reformationem hanc Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ supino ventre conscripserat. Nullo video, qui majore Reformatione egant, quam qui reformandos alios volunt. Quamvis Grabijs in Angliâ fuit Anglicanæ Reformatio ab ipso incipienda fuit, illeq; impediendus ne vino adusto ad satietatem impleteretur. Unum, scio ingluviem hanc Grabijs summo displicuisse Anglicis omnibus, ne Gulielmo Cævo, homini sobrio et temperanti, quem Grabijs fautorem et patronum vocat, ejus auspiciis pensionem, ab Anna Regina Borussus noster obtinuerat. Relatum mihi a sociis, qui Grabijs istum apprine noverant, qui tam periter contra Gulielmum Whistonum Ariarum pugnavit et scripsit, credidisse Christianissimum omnem fuisse fabulam meram, cui nihil intererat, quavis opinione illius amplecteretur, aut simularet, dummodo eandem inde videretur, nui famam doctrinæ captalet. Unde memoris illius post mortem, frigide ab Episcopis Anglicanis defensa fuit, qui manuscriptorum omnium illius collectam, sectæ eisdem Philadelphorum Londinensi lubentes reliquerunt.

\* Vindicte Kircherianæ sive Animadversiones in novas Abrahami Trommii Concordantias Græcas versionis vulgo dictæ Lxx. Interpretum, cujus voces secundum ordinem elementorum sermone Græci digestæ recensentur contra atque in opere Kircheriano.

I. Defenduntur ac vindicantur Conradi Kircheri Concordantie Græcæ adversus accusationes Abr. Trommii, qui illas defectivas, necorum, ventularum et quocumq; nomine appelles, paulo severius redarguit, quin et ipsum clariss. Auctorem in sua methodo imprudentis facti reum pergit, et opus abolendum durius pronunciat.

II. Ostenditur editio nem novam Trommianam, quamvis Cl. Henrici Savilli Methodum sequatur, tamen, prout facit, pluribus adhuc ac gravioribus defectibus, necis ac mendis laborare, quam Kircherianam.

III. Proponitur nova alia methodus concordantiarum Græcarum, cujus summa hæc est, nempe, ut vitandæ confusionis gratia, cui tam Trommianæ quam Kircherianæ Concordantie obnoxie sunt, in tres partes quibus potissimum inter se compositis constabant, eorundem distribuatur, quarum:

Prima pars sit *Lexicon Hebræo-Græcum* (id quod præcipue intendebat Kircherus) quale ex Kircheriano opere vir Cl. Ambrosius Angerius, codices ipsarum Concordantiarum male in compendium redidit.

Secunda pars sit, vice versa, *Lexicon Græco-Hebræum*, quale item mira industria et incredibili labore, servatis tantum, Scripturæ locis, quæ ad propostum faciunt, et addito ubiq; Hebræo textu, concinnavit idem vir doctiss. ex eisdem Kircheriano opere. Utique interim *Lexico* possum insperari poterant doctæ observationes et conjecturæ criticæ ipsius D. Angierii et aliorum, viz., Grotii, Bocharti, Caspelli Ham-

mondi Ang. &c., ad voces tam Hebræas quam Græcas, pro ratione instituti.

Tertia pars, sit ipsum *Corpus Concordantiarum* omnibus additamentis et lexis, prorsus nudum et liberum ad instar Concordantiarum Buxtorffii Heb. vel Anglicanarum, Newmanni videlicet servato ubiq; grammatico, ordiue tam in verbis quam in nominibus adnotetur de novo tales concordantie simplices, non ad Francofurtensem que pessima est, quam tamen sequitur est Trommius post Kircherum, sed ad optimam versionis lxx. editionem, vel Romanam ex Vaticanæ codicis vel Oxoniensæ ex Alexandrino cura Cl. Joh. Ernesti Grabijs, cum asterisis, obelis &c. appositis sit id commodè fieri possit. Hexaplorum Origenis reliquias, quæ supersunt, a Rev. D. Bern. de Montfaucon collectis quas quidem intactis reliquit Trommius in ordinem concordantiarum redigantur, et suis locis cum propriis characteribus inserantur.

Quæ omnia duobus voluminibus comprehendere facile poterunt etiam adjectis aliquot indicibus et nomenclaturis, quales etiam D. A. Angerius adornavit, cujus nomen in hoc toto opere Concordantiarum imprimis præfaturus debet.

Si addidit sunt operi Concordantiarum Græcarum, ipsæ Concordantie Novi Testamenti (quæ quidem est sententia reverendi similis Archie. Cantuariensis) hinc proposita apprine inseriet luculentissimæ index omnium vocum Græcarum utriusq; foderis inter se collatarum quem, sedula diligentia ibidem confect prælaudatus D. Angerius nobilissimæ familie Hibernus Socius Coll. SS. Trinit. apud Dublinenses, nec non S. T. Professor, cujus in concordantias Kircheri enumerationes duobus tomis propria authoris manu exaratis est, bibliothecæ istius Collegii ab eodem consecratis et a Proposito sociisq; nobis humanissimo nutu datus, pro sua benevolentia a summo sacrarum literarum promovendarum studio, ad nos transmitti curavit reverendissimus Gulielmus King, Dubliniensis Archiepiscopus.

Endorsed by Dr. Charlett: "Vindicte Kircherianæ per M<sup>re</sup> Gagnier, 20 Feb. 1713."

## APRILIS XVI - SUMMO ET TERTIO, A. 1. 1718.

Mr Lamb,

I heartily leave to heaven your grace that I have  
to playd a faine game, of limbo, in y<sup>e</sup> country of Wilt-  
shire, to witte John Killy and the other p<sup>er</sup>jur'd fel-  
lowes who w<sup>th</sup> falsly murder in y<sup>e</sup> severall countys of Hin-  
dunham, Cambr, and Leath, all w<sup>th</sup> I inform your grace  
of this 29<sup>th</sup> day of May 1718.

Wm. H. Burr.

APPENDIX XXVII—A STORY IN WOOD'S CUTTING MUSEUM.  
BY FREDERICK NEWTON

Mr Land,

Lead n., 21 April 1921

I had the honor of your grand old of the 17<sup>th</sup>, and one that related to our copper today, give me leave to acquaint you that I received that week a message from the Treasury, that by order of that board I was directed to attend with the secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sewall, the next on Monday the 20<sup>th</sup>, at the Tower, in presence of Mr. Isaac Newton and the officers of the Mint; Mr. Wood, whom at that time I had never seen before, who is a very exact man, weighed in weighing, and the pattern being to consist of 116 grains, or 116 parts to a pound. It appeared there was a difference in the intrinsick from 120 to 124 grains, which they say is impossible to be extracted from the purity of the metal, but when weighed in the pound it answered some grains over. The next trial was by the breaking them all, with a use of little weight. Then by fire, by heating them red hot & leaving them out this. If they don't crack & after exposed red to the touch, it seems that demonstrates good copper. But that, in my opinion, as to what was produced it appeared to be good copper & weight coming up to the pattern. But what I need complains of, as I understand it, is the smallness of the weight & the quantity that may be poured in by being exposed to the air or any other cause out of a proper control. Thus the matter of state to be considered & we will attend to it. Of firstness we shall have to see anything to be returned, & I already perceive there is a disposition to avoid these defects, & to find some remedy by increasing of the purity, & satisfying as to the quantity. It appeared & I think half pence were not equal to 4 farthings that the copper is worth but about 12 or 12 parts a pound; that the English are valued at 23<sup>rd</sup> a pound & then at 3<sup>rd</sup>. As I have now I shall tell you how, but I was not fond of being named, that as the King's warrant was to attend where one's presence direct. As to the balance of the £. 2, £. 3, £. 4, & £. 5 they appeared very defective, & I did not stand the trial. But it may be said that by the pattern they copied by, they were to change them by force. It appeared by the comparison, very little had earned by tens & 3 quarters amounting to 162500. I was willing to inform you of some of these particulars, and particularly for your reason, that if you hear more mentioned for giving a sanction to these things, you may assume that I was intended to say why Mr. Wood produced at the essay. And the report of that matter goes no further, for I may tell you that Mr. Newton was always against any enlargement of the Tower, since gold, silver, or copper still bear the Royal image, & used to be in his mind under the same direction.

I am, my Lord,  
Your grace's most humble ser't,  
L. Searswell.

## APPENDIX XXVIII — Foreign Regiments.

May it please your Grace,

The author of the book which you will receive along with this letter, thought it proper not to be known as the author till he found how it would be received. His diffidence of his success hindered him from presenting a copy of it to your grace sooner, but since he has found that it has pleased some persons of distinction, he begins to presume that it will not be disagreeable to your grace, and would willingly hope that he shall make some small return in kind for the great pleasure he has very lately received, upon a subject that had long employed his thoughts, from the author De la Roche M<sup>rs</sup>.

I am, may it please your grace,  
Your grace's most obedient humble servant,  
FRANCIS HUTCHINSON.

Dublin, March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1729.

To  
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

APPENDIX A XIX.—REPORT OF DEBATE ON IMPROVEMENT  
OF HOUSING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON,  
10 JAN. 1713.

*John*

While the Report was reading by the clerk, which lasted till all but a few o'clock, there was a great division among our friends, whether they should adjourn the consideration of it till a further time, or proceed immediately upon it. Mr. B. sawen and the younger part of the House were very much for the latter; the lawyers and the Speaker for the former. Mr. Baskins upon the first settling of the Committee had unluckily promised that the House should have some days to consider of the Report after its being brought in, which obliged him to do what, or if a division should happen, to leave the House in that point. In the mean time messages went to and fro between the opposite corners, and it was in a manner compromised to proceed on the Report on Monday next, which was all the time the Tories then asked. But when they found the Whigs, who were very warmly arrayed themselves, they declared they would not be satisfied with no more than a day. Upon which our friends agreed to defer Mon<sup>day</sup> till Tues<sup>day</sup>, and if that was not accepted, to proceed immediately.

When the Report was finished, Sir John Jekyll stood up and declared himself satisfied that there were several matters in the Report which did not require a charge of high treason and ended with a motion that there should be taken into consideration on Monday next. Mr. Harcourt then spoke to the same effect, and seconded the motion. Mr. Ward, the lawyer, answered, that the Report was neither a narrative of matters of fact nor a charge against particular persons, and that he saw it in no manner of a capital nature, and then he moved for a longer day. Sir John Jekyll said it would be impossible for the members to be masters of it unless they might have the perusal of the Report, which could not be done unless the Report were printed. This, he said, might be done by Monday, and if it were put off three or four days longer, members might be prepared to give their opinion of the facts before them. Mr. Jephson, the City member, said, "As I thought life was concerned in it, and as every one there must answer in either place for a conduct in this affair, he was for putting it off till Wednesday next." Mr. W. Wilkes seconded him, adding that he could see nothing of the high treason in the Report. Mr. Freeman said it was the same thing whether they proceeded on it now or on Wednesday, and no one could answer the question of whether it being impossible for all the members to peruse the Report within that time, and therefore moved for Monday next night, observing at the same time that there was an omission in the Report of those words which directed the D. of Ormondo to correspond with the Secretary of State. Mr. Jephson said, we were in impasse and not to judge, and cited the precedents of the Popish Plot for proceeding immediately. He put the House likewise in mind of the present day, which was the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, the birthday of the Pretender, and as (says he) I hear there is a flag already hung out upon one of the churches, and if you do nothing this day, there will be a flag hung out upon every church in England.

23. —There was a flag hung out upon St. James's Church in Charkwell and ringing of bells at St. Dunstons. — Mr. Cross waited upon the declared owner of the House, when Mr. Stanhope promised on a longer day, and as for my Lord Comyngham, his old question left his lordship was prepared to give judgment without a further hearing; but as for himself he had not his lordship's parts & experience in parliamentary matters, & therefore was not in a readiness to give his opinion; he concluded for Monday next night. Mr. Comptroller, in answer to the censure of the words in the Duke of Ormonde's instructions, said, they were referred to by 3<sup>d</sup> Report and placed at large in the Appendix, which contains all such original papers as were too long to be inserted in the Report. He observed that the Duke of Ormonde had been vastly betrayed by the ministers, for that in other instructions it was usual to give an express direction to obey such orders as should be received from time to time from a Secretary of State. He concluded that he did not think Monday would be of any use, and therefore that they should order the doors to be immediately shut and proceed upon the Report. Mr. Bromley endeavoured to answer the precedent of the Popish Plot, and instanced my Lord Comyngham's own case, when impeached of murder by Lord Bellomont, when he had a reasonable time allowed him for an answer; adding that he very well remembered



it, as being one of those who had cleared the said Lord. Lord Coningsby said, if Mr. Bromley should be in the same condition, he should be glad to return his civility, and to clear him too, if he should appear as innocent upon an impeachment as he himself had done. Mr. Foley wonder'd at the comparison which L<sup>d</sup> Coningsby had made between the conduct of the late Ministry and the Popish Plot, endeavouring to show that upon the worst construction the former fell infinitely short of the latter, and that there could be no high treason found in it. Mr. Aislaby said he wou'd begin with the words made use of in the late Treasurer's letter as inserted in the Report with relation to the Dutch (viz.):—*The warriours are driven out of their out-works & their last retrenchment [sic] is delay.* He urged that since the private compromise for Monday next was not stood to by the gentlemen of the other corner, he thought all further delay was unreasonable. That no time ever had been given to such criminals accused to the House, as particularly in the last impeachment for the Partition Treaty, and in the case of my Lord Danby when impeached by Mr. Montague. That in this Report there were matters of as high treason as were ever charged against a minister, concluding for Monday or now."

#### APPENDIX XXX.—TAXATION OF IRELAND, A.D. 1716.

##### [Extracts.]

Some observations on the taxes pay'd by Ireland to support the Government.

This is a gen<sup>l</sup> opinion in Great Britain, and passes current without contradiction, that Ireland is in a flourishing condition; that whilst England has bin oppressed and deeply sunk in debt by excessive taxes Ireland has bin at ease, contributed nothing to the support of the Govern<sup>t</sup>, and is not one shilling in debt; this I take to be a great reason of that ill affection that appears on many occasions against Ireland in the Parlem<sup>t</sup> of Great Britain, and the occasion of several laws past there, which the people of Ireland look on as very hard upon them. But in answer to this I believe it may be demonstrated that Ireland, in proportion to the riches thereof, has contributed as much as Great Britain, if not more, to the support of the Crown and Govern<sup>t</sup> since the Revolution; this p'haps may be looked on as a paradox, but I believe it will not appear such to any one that will impartially consider the following p'ticulars.

1st. That the hardship of the taxes pay'd by subjects to support the Govern<sup>t</sup> is not to be estimated by the quantity of the money given, but by the proportion it bears to the substance of the p'son that gives it; as, for example, a person that is worth in substance but 20*l*. and gives one pound out of it, gives as much in proportion and feels the hardship of parting with it as much as another that is worth 20 thousand pounds and contributes one thousand out of it. Nay, the less a man's substance is, the more he must feel the parting with his proportional part; as, for example, suppose a man worth 20 thousand pounds and the publick shou'd require 19 thousand of it, yet he wou'd have one thousand left him, which wou'd prevent his starving & furnish him and his family with the necessaries of life, but if a man be worth but 20 shill' and 19 be taken away 'tis impossible the remaining shill' shou'd subsist him & his family, and so in all probability he must starve.

2dly. If we compare the riches of Ireland with y<sup>t</sup> of Great Britain we shall find that they do not bear the proportion of one to 13, this might be demonstrated from unanswerable arguments, I shall only mention one or two: first, if we compare the metropolises of the two kingdoms, that is, London and Dublin, we shall find about 13 times more houses in London than in Dublin; the houses of London are much better than those in Dublin, they are much better furnished, and the inhabitants much richer, in so much that perhaps one Alderman in London is richer than all those of Dublin, at least they are 13 times richer. If we look into the Custom houses of both kingdoms, we shall find a greater disproportion between the trade of the one and the other than 13 to one. And there want not those that affirm the riches of Great Britain to be at least 30 times more than the riches of Ireland, but I will take it to be but 13 times.

3dly. Let us see what Ireland has contributed to the support of the publick by way of taxes since it was settled after the Revolution, and we shall find that one year with another it has actually paid above 400,000*l*. And if we take in the management of the revenue above 450,000*l*. This will appear from the receipts of the revenue, and if we put in the Trustee Act which

cost Ireland at least a million, it will appear that Ireland has contributed much more than this.

4thly. When Ireland pays 450,000*l*. Britain ought in p'portion to the riches thereof to have contributed 13 times as much, that is 5,850,000*l*.; but that it has not done. 'Tis true that some years six or seven millions were raised, but they never paid actually five millions, but mortgaged funds to pay the interest of the rest; now for a man to mortgage his lands is not to pay his debts, whereas Ireland actually paid within the year their taxes, and by that means kept themselves clear of debts. I find several things alleged as if they made a disparity between the case of Britain and Ireland; the first is that a great part of the money raised by the Parlem<sup>t</sup> in England was sent out of the kingdom to support the armies and pay the allys for the men put into the English service. Whereas the money of Ireland was spent in the kingdom, and therefore the people were not impoverished by it so much as the inhabitants of Britain.

As to the charges of England in reducing Ireland, I will allow that in the 3 years the warre continued it cost England five millions, tho', I believe, that is a great deal too much, this was the sum of the loss; now as to Ireland, I believe the rents of Ireland may be computed at 1,500,000*l*. p' annum, now take the landlords of Ireland one with another and 'twill be found that they lost four years rents at least by the warre, for tho' the Courts did not allow so much, yet many gents lands lay wast five or six years, or they got nothing out of them, and many set theirs at a rising rent, that is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the old rent for 7 years,  $\frac{2}{3}$  for the next 7, and then to come to the old rents; so that computing one place with another and one landlord with another, the loss could not be less than 4 years of the whole, that is six millions if we add the stocks of the cow kind, the sheep, and horses that were destroyed in the warre, these will amount at least to 3 millions more; by a certain computation there were in the diocese of Derry about 200,000 of the cow kind, 46,000 horses, besides sheep, hogs, goats, &c., of these there were left only 300 cows, 2 horses, 2 swine, and seven sheep; now if we compute those of the cow kind at 20 shill' a head and the horses one with another at 40 shill', in those 2 sorts there were lost to the value of near 200,000*l*. in that one diocese, whereas the land there had in proportion much less stock than other parts of the kingdom and is not the 30<sup>th</sup> part of the whole. At the Revolution every one knows that Ireland was then overstocked and every 4 acres had at least a cow or what is equivalent to a full grown cow, and such cows can't be valued at less than 30 shill' one with another; if the stock was in horses or sheep, &c. it was much more; divide then 15,000,000 the number of profitable acres by 4, and the quotient is 3,750,000; multiply this by 30 and reduce it to pounds and it mak's 5,625,000*l*. the value of the stock in 1688; but it is undeniable that at the conclusion of the warre  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the stock did not remain, no not one 5<sup>th</sup>, and then you see that our loss in stock was much greater than I make it. Nor can it be said the stock was only driven from one part of the kingdom to another, for the destruction was universal, and so much that the grass was burnt in most places, there being no cattle to eat it, and y<sup>t</sup>ore withered and being set on fire either by chance or designe, burnt in several places 20 miles, till some river or other accident stopped it. Let us add to this the burning of houses and destruction of improvements which were reckoned to at least a million more and then the whole loss of Ireland come at least to 10 millions, which is double that of England in reducing it and for which no compensation was ever made. As to the loss of men, it is plain that during the 17 years of warre if we compute the Irish troops, private men, and officers that served the crown of England during that time, we shall find them at least to be double to the English subjects that were employed in the reduction of Ireland or were lost in it during the 3 years it continued, so that in this point England has bin repaid with interest.

Perhaps some will doubt of the truth of this representation of the miserable estate of the common people of Ireland, but whoever has been in their cabins have seen the matter of fact to be so and can vouch the truth of it. There are two sort of men that I except against as incompetent witness in this case: first, such English gent. as come over into Ireland on visits or business, and 2<sup>d</sup> such gent of Ireland as live in England or that tho' they live generally in Ireland yet are as much strangers to the common people and their way of living as if bread in Turkey. I know these two represent

Ireland as the most plentiful, luxurious country in Europe, and magnificence the excessive eating and drinking in it. To unfold the mystery of this it must be observed that there are perhaps a thousand gent. in Ireland that live very splendidly, keep good tables, and make their friends welcome, when there fore a stranger comes to them they hospitably invite him, liberally entertain him, and do the best they can to make him welcome; thus he is feasted from house to house while he stays, and he returns into England full of the plenty and luxury of Ireland. But he doth not consider that there are 300 thousand families in Ireland, and among all these hardly a thousand live in that condition in which the gent. live who entertained him, and for the good dinner he mett there, three hundred neighbours or tenants dine on a potato without salt. This and the plenty in the good houses in Dublin deceive most strangers and gives them conceptions of Ireland most distant from truth. Most strangers that come to Ireland go no further than that city and only converse with gent., or the richer sort there, and never are acquainted with the poverty of the rest which is very great; perhaps a third part of that city need charity. As to the Irish gent., that go to England or live there, they often know little more than their fathers house or the city of Dublin, and are in truth strangers to the common way of living in that kingdom, or if they do know it, either shame or vanity make them conceal it as much they can, which I take to be source of infinite mischief to the country and *proke's envy insatiable* of pity in our neighbours of Great Britain. And perhaps many of the laws complain'd of in Ireland are their being to this mistake. I know that *last one is commonly objected to the Irish and this is made the ground of their poverty*. I own that there are some whose ancestors had great estates and lost them in the several rebellions, being seduced and misled by the English, who gave occasion to this miserie; now the poverty of these men commonly preserve with rare their gentleness and still reckon themselves gent., and look on it as the greatest debasement in the world to work or exercise any trade; they live yfcer, either by robbing or on these class who still pay them a respect and maintain them after a sort, but the common Irish are laborious people, and if we set aside the holidays their religion injoins, they work as hard and as long as any in England. I confess not with the same success, for they have neither the assistance to labour nor the encouragement workmen have in England, their poverty will not furnish them with convenient tools, and so the same quantity of work costs them perhaps twice the labour with which it is perform'd in England; there are many accidental differences that increase their labour on them, as, for example, England is already enclosed, and if a farmer have a mind to keep a field for mow, grazing, or plowing, it costs him no more but the shutting his gate, but the Irishman must fence his whole field every year or leave it in common, and the like saving of labour happens in the plow utensils in building houses and *proke's firing*. Neither hath the Irishman that encouragement to labour as there is in England, he has no market for his manufactures, if he build a good house or inclose his grounds, to be sure he must raise his rent or turn out at the end of a short lease. There and many other considerations make the Irishman's case very pitifull, and ought, as seems to me, to move compassion rather than anger or a severe censure. Upon the whole I do not see how Ireland can on the present foot pay greater taxes than it does without starving the inhabitants and leaving them entirely without meat or clothes. They have already given their bread, their flesh, their butter, their shoes, their stockings, their beds, their house furniture and houses to pay their landlords and taxes, I cannot see how any more can be got from them, except we take away their potatoes and butter milk, or flay them and sell their skins.

ROTHE'S REGISTER OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND STATUTES OF THE TOWN OF KILKENNY.

It will be regarded as somewhat remarkable that a work of large extent on the history of an important town in Ireland, laboriously compiled by one of its chief legal officials towards the commencement of the 17th century, from public and private sources, should have been apparently unknown to historic and literary inquirers. The circumstances will not appear the less peculiar when I mention that the work is an unique collection of historical materials connected with Kilkenny, the antiquities of which have for some years

past, through its local archaeological institution, been made the subjects of diligent research and widely circulated inquiries.

The volume which has him in complete obscurity to the present time consists of 133 leaves of vellum of large folio size, with the following title—

"A Register or Brovat of the Antiquities & Statutes of the towne of Kilkenny, with other antiquities collected by me, Robert Rothe, of the same, Esquier, a well out of several books, charters, evidences, and rolls belonging to the said towne, as also out of the Statute and Cronicles of England & Ireland, and in especial out of two books belonging to the said towne, thence called the *olde Redd Booke* written in parchment, which in the notes and referments of this Booke is called *Liber Primus* by cause it is the first and ancientest book I can find amongst the Records of this towne, and the second is called the *White Blooke* written in paper which in the referments of this Booke is called *Liber Secundus*, also out of the cronicles of Ireland made by John Hooker containing as it is now printed a hundred fourscore & one pages or sides which in all are fourscore and eleven leaves, the first parts whereof is called the Conquest of Ireland, and the last the Cronicles of Ireland, bothe whiche nevertheless for availing the farther trouble of the reader I name in this Booke *Liber Conquestus*; that is to say, the books of the conquest", referring all to one generall title, and likewise I have collected out of an Ancient Booke or Cronicle sometime belonging to the gray friere of Kilkenny written in velom in a faire attentive hand by a friar called *Clyn* di'e's notes worthy to be remembered, w<sup>ch</sup> Booke was shewen unto me by *Richard Shree* knight, and remaneth at this present in his custody, and the rest for the most part are gathered out of the cronicles of Hollinsode antiquation, and also unto of sundry rolls and evidences belonging to my self and to divers other gentlemen and burgeses of this towne, whose names appeare in this Booke in the severall notes delivered by them unto me."

Robert Rothe was the first recorder of Kilkenny under the charter by which James I. in 1600 advanced that town to the dignity of a city. In the preceding two centuries the office of sovereign of Kilkenny had been occasionally filled by members of the Roth family.

Before entering on a description of this work some observations may be made on the manuscript source from which it was partly compiled.

The "old red book called *Liber Primus*," now somewhat damaged, but still extant at Kilkenny, was described by me in Appendix to the First Report of the Historical Commission, page 129. The fragment now possessed by the Kilkenny corporation of "the white book" or "*Liber Secundus*" has lost nearly all the matter transmitted from it in the present volume by Rothe.

The manuscript communicated to Rothe by Sir Richard Shree, which had belonged to the Franciscan monastery at Kilkenny, may have been the now missing original of the compilation made by Friar John Clyn in that house in the fourteenth century.

Among the gentlemen and burgeses whose documents are quoted in various parts of Rothe's book the following are especially named by him: Patrick Archer, Patrick Archer Fitz Thomas, Walter Archer, John Fitz Lewis Bryn, James Grace, Adam Lawless, David Savage, and James Shortale of Ballylocean.

Rothe cites and gives extracts also from many instruments in his own custody as well as in the common treasury of the town of Kilkenny, including those of the dissolved Franciscan monastery granted on its dissolution to that community.

On the back of the first page are two entries. 1. Extract from *Liber I.*, page 1a: act in French of A.D. 1230, for annual election of sovereign and council.

2. Memorandum that James by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc. by his highnes lettres patent bearing date at Westminster the 21<sup>st</sup> day of April, in the seventh years of his highnes rayne of England

\* Old redd book called *Liber Primus*."

† White book called *Liber Secundus*."

‡ *Liber Conquestus*."

§ *Friar Clyn's* Booke."

At folio 10v, under A. B. 1463 is entered a writ of Thomas Fitz Maurice, Earl of Rutland, Chancellor, and Sir Roland Fitz-Thomas, son of Portlester, Treasurer of Edward I., in Ireland, settling forth the "much at the busy and greute instance of John Rothe, burges of Kilkenny, that town gave unto them nine blib of writen when of late they were there "with a present (force) of people for new will of the inhabitants there, as God it knowes, but only for the good wile of English lord of this land and the untyre of obedience of the Augustyn convents lord his free people in this his land of Ireland, as it well appeareth by our demaninges there." 21<sup>st</sup> of May, Edward I.

France, and Ireland; and of Scotland the two-and-fortieth. In consideration of the true and faithful service heretofore don by the incorporation of Kilkenny to the crowne of England hath incorporatid the said towne of Kilkenny by the name of maior and cithizens, and mado the same towne and all the liberties and franchises thereof an ontier countie (distinct and separatid from the countie of Kilkenny) by the name of the countie of the city of Kilkenny lymitinge the bounds of the same as far as the uttermoste meares of the fowre parishes thereof do extend. And granted unto the said maior and cithizens authorities to elect a nominat yeerley twoo sheriffs and twoo coroners for the said city and countie thereof, with divers other liberties and privileges incedit in the said charter as by the same charter more at large may appere.

The first leaf is followed by three without pagination containing the following:—The oath of the maior; statute for ordering of the revenues of the city. "The said statute appereth in fo. 221 of the greates booke b." Maior whilst in office not to take lands. Statute appereth in fo. 232 of the said booke b. Old maior to be justice of the peace. The oath of the justice of the peace. The oath of the sheriffs. The oath of the coroners. The oath of the alderman. The oath of the recorder. The oath of the clerke of the Tolsell. The oath of obedience to be ministered upon the Friday after Michaelmas yearly to every free man. The oath of the free man. The oath of the servants of the maire. The oath of the constabells. The oath of the master and wardens of the companies. The oath of the portreef. These three numbered leaves appear somewhat more modern than the rest of the volume, the contents of which may be described as follows:—

Folios 2 & 3. Latin annals quoted from li. I., f. 29 b, with interpolations in English; notices of Richard Strongbow and his daughter Isabel, wife of William Maréchal, senior, and their children. Charter of William Maréchal to Kilkenny.

Fol. 4a. Memorandum in English on coronation of Philip Augustus and armorial bearings of peers of France.

Fol. 4b. Latin annals 1182, 1221, from li. I., ff. 29; 30, and 31. Charter of William Maréchal, junior, to Kilkenny, 1223, from li. I., f. 4 a.

Fol. 5a. Obits of Maréchal family, partition between their heiresses and annals to 1272, from li. I., f. 4a, 28 b, 30a, 31a, &c.

Fol. 5b. Grant to burgesses of Kilkenny of freedom of custom, A.D. 1275, 8 July, 3. Ed. I., li. 1, f. 4b.

Fol. 6a. Order in French from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, addressed to his seneschal of Kilkenny and his treasurer there on purveyance of victuals, fifth of May, 4 Ed. I.

Fol. 6b. From this leaf most of the pages are ruled into spaces for each consecutive year, commencing with 1277. Some of these spaces are blank or only partially filled, while others are entirely covered with matter from the sources mentioned on the title-page.

Fol. 11b. Divisio comitatus Kilkennie inter filias domini Gilberti de Clare, comitis Gloucestrie: Proparte domini Hugonis De Spenser et Elinore, uxoris ejus.

Fol. 12a. Feodum militum in Ouerke.

Proparte Hugonis de Audeley et Margarete uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, li. I., f. 25 b.

Fol. 12b. Proparte domini Rogeri Damari et Elizabeth uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, li. I., f. 26 b.

The leaves from 13a to 18b are headed "Transcript of an ancient roll." This is an annalistic and genealogical account of the Maréchal family and their descendants, together with details under the following titles:—

"Particio terrarum et tenementorum que fuerant Walteri Mareschalli in Hibernia facta inter heredes ipsorum Walteri et Anselmi in euria domini regis Henrici tercii regis Anglie, anno regni sui tricesimo primo, tertio die Maii, apud Wodstock: Pars Matilde Comitisse de Northfolke et Waryn, primogenito filie et sororis ipsorum Walteri et Anselmi; Pars Johanne de Monte Caniso; Pars Richardi de Clare comitis Gloucestrie; Pars Agnete de Vessy et sex sororum suarum; Pars Matilde (filie Eve filie Wilhelmi Mareschalli de Mortno mari)." Details of marriages and descendants of Matilda, Johanna, Isabella, Sibilla, and Eva, daughters of William Maréchal.

Fol. 15b. Extenta comitatus libertatis Kilkennie, videlicet particio ejusdem anno 1295, 23 Edw. I.

Propars Hugonis de Spenser junioris et Alienore,

uxoris ejus, de terris et tenementis que fuerunt comitis Gloucestrie et Hereford in Hibernia.

Do feodis militum que fuerant prefati comitis in Hibernia.

Fol. 16a. Propars Hugonis Audeley junioris et Margarete uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, etc.

Fol. 16b. Propars Elizabeth de Burgo.

Feoda militum.

Fol. 17a. Regale servitium totius comitatus domino regi reddendum. xliiii. li. viii s. x d. ob. Summa cujuslibet partitis xliiii. li. xvi s. x d. ob.

Grant of Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and his wife Johanna.—Westminster, 27th May, 18th year.—1290.

Fol. 17b. Latin Annals commencing: "Ab origine mundi usque ad nativitatem Domini quinque m. c. nonaginta novum." The concluding entries are on fol. 18b. as follow: "Anno Domini mcccviii, in die Martis xx. viz. in crastino Sancti Barnabe, Apostoli, Arthurus McMorreghowe domitavit Fothard, Bargo et magnam partem destruxit et combussit earundem et pernoctavit apud Ballytery et in crastino ante recessum combussit Ballytery.

Anno eodem, sexto die mensis Septembris, idem dominus Stephanus Scrope viam univere carnis ingressus est apud Tristildermot in Hibernia.

Anno mcccxxxii in die Sancti Kenelmi, regis et martiris, Jacobus le Botiler, comes Ormonio, fecit conflictum super Hibernicos apud Thascoffyn in comitatu Kilkennio in quo fuerunt occisi sexcenti de hominibus Me Morehowe.

Anno sequenti in festo Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, idem comes diem clausit extremum apud Knoektopher.

Anno mcccxxxvi combustio de Kilmekeev per Arthurum Me Morehowe, O'Karrolo et alios et magnus conflictus super Anglicos in festo Sancti Kenelmi, regis.—Finis Rotuli." "M<sup>a</sup> that Kinge H. 2 toke the great townes hee drove out to the outside the Irishry calling that part Irishtowne, and within the walls he called Inglishton."

From folio 18b. to 29a. the contents include notices of English affairs in Ireland from 1169 to 1339, extracted from Liber Conquestus, Clyn, Stanihurst, Holinshed, and Grafton. At folio 29b. the arrangement of a space for each year is resumed and copious extracts are given from the now missing portion of the "white book," as well as from documents, with copies of acts of the commonalty so far as folio 119b., where we find the end of the last entry of the proceedings of the town, A.D. 1544, under the sovereignty of Walter Arher. These are followed by charter of Richard II., alphabetical table of "statutes and privileges" and of antiquities, the latter ending at the letter n. The last entry in the book is on the back of folio 130, with the following heading:—

"Placita fractionis metarum tenta apud le newe Tholsell ciuitatis Kilkennio, viceesimo septimo die Maii anno regni domini regis nostri Caroli, Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie quinto et anno Domini 1629, coram Edmondo Grace, generoso, et Johanne Roth, mercatore, preposito de Chapman yeld civitatis Kilkennie predicto, juxta antiquam consuetudinem veteris burgi villo Kilkennie et nunc ciuitatis Kilkennie predicto."

The years for which entire blank spaces have been left by Rothe are as follows:—

A.D.	Folios.	A.D.	Folios.
1275	6 a.	1453	67 b.
1277	6 b.	1454	"
1278	"	1455	68 a.
1280	7 a.	1456	"
1283	7 b.	1458	68 b.
1291	9 a.	1459	"
1297	10 a.	1461	69 a.
1325	33 a.	1462	"
1354	44 a.	1463	69 b.
1362	45 b.	1469	71 b.
1363	"	1470	"
1365	46 a.	1472	72 a.
1409	57 b.	1474	73 a.
1423	61 a.	1476	73 b.
1426	61 b.	1480	74 b.
1436	64 a.	1481	75 a.
1437	"	1484	75 b.
1439	64 b.	1485	"
1441	65 a.	1495	79 a.
1448	66 a.		

Under the sovereignty of Robert Rothe in the year 1509 we find the following memorandum of the enrol-

rest of a charter of Kilkenny in the red book of the Mayor of Bristol:—

"Memorandum quod carta domini Henrici octavi, regis Anglie, sub suo pugno sigillo cera viridi impressa, per quam ipse dominus rex concessit et confirmavit burgenses ville dicto Kilkenny in Hibernia hereditas et successores suos diversis libertates suas et concessiones et claustraciones eis prius concessas fuit octava Johani Caple, majori ville Bristol, Johanni Williams et Johanni Williams, vicecomitibus eiusdem ville, in Guibaldia Bidein per David Saracini de Kilkennia predicta, mercatorem, xii die Aprilis, anno primis regis predicti. Et eisdem die et anno ratulata fuit carta predicta in libro rubro dicti rationis in folio xix. eorum libri per Philippum Meaut, communem clerenum ville Bristol predicta, prout patet ibidem." Fol. 28b.

The compiler of the volume before us has with occasional gaps inserted under each year the names of the sovereign and officials of Kilkenny from 1291 to 1541 from the materials to which he had access. He has thus supplied a catalog of sovereigns of this important town which, as more complete than any yet in print, I have extracted as follows, giving the folios of Rothe's manuscript and his references to the first and second corporation books:—

Folia	A.D.	Folia	A.D.
9b.	1291. Alanus Dennyngre	48a.	1277. Idem [H. 1. f. 11b.]
10a.	1291. Idem.	48b.	1279. Oliverus Knariburgh
10b.	1296. Johannes de White		1280. Idem
11a.	1299. Robertus de Ydow	49a.	1281. Patricius Catermas
11b.	1301. Willelmus Outlawe.	49b.	1282. Johannes Caddo [H. 2. f. 11a.]
12b.	1301. Robertus de Ydow.	50a.	1281. Nicolaus Ley [H. 1. f. 14a.]
13b.	1305. Alanus Dennyngre.	50b.	1286. Robertus Talbot [H. 1. f. 17a.]
14b.	1307. Johannes Allyn, alias White.	51b.	1287. Johannes Lombard [H. 1.]
15b.	1310. Willelmus Outlawe.	52b.	1284. Richardus Norton [H. 1. f. 17b.]
16b.	1312. Alanus Dennyngre.	53a.	1289. Robertus Felyn [H. 1. f. 21a.]
17b.	1314. Philippus Croker.	54a.	1290. Johannes Dyer
18b.	1317. Nicolaus Croker.	55a.	1291. Johannes Chamberlaine [H. 1. f. 21b.]
19b.	1316. Johannes Crolyn.	56a.	1292. Thomas Knariburgha [H. 1. f. 18a.]
20b.	1317. Idem.	57b.	1293. Thomas Tallour [H. 1. f. 17b.]
21b.	1318. Johannes Fyower [H. 1. f. 1a.]	58b.	1294. Johannes Caddo [H. 1. f. 9b.]
22a.	1319. Johannes Golyne.	59a.	1295. Johannes Dunsell [H. 1. f. 18a.]
23a.	1320. Johannes Eynowe "custos".	60a.	1296. Willelmus Stone [H. 1. f. 19a.]
24a.	1321. Thomas de Ley	61b.	1297. Nicolaus White
25a.	1322. Johannes Eynowe	62b.	1294. Willelmus Stone.
26a.	1323. Willelmus Dennyngre.	63a.	1299. Richardus Talbot.
27a.	1324. Idem.	64a.	1300. Thomas Knariburgh [H. 1. f. 19a.]
28a.	1325. Idem.	65b.	1301. Robertus Dunsell [H. 1.]
29a.	1326. Johannes Ffolyn.	66a.	1302. Thomas Talbot [H. 1.]
30a.	1327. Thomas Shortalle.	67b.	1303. Thomas Rothe [H. 1.]
31a.	1331. Bartholomeus Felyn.	68b.	1304. Richardus Talbot [H. 1.]
32a.	1332. Idem.	69a.	1306. Robertus Bernard [H. 1. f. 23a.]
33a.	1333. Thomas Oweyn	70b.	1306. Johannes Marshall [H. 1. f. 23a.]
34a.	1334. Walterus fil' Hugonis	71b.	1307. Johannes Croker [H. 1. f. 23b.]
35a.	1335. Gilbertus Ffolyn	72a.	1308. Nicolaus Stokes [H. 1. f. 24a.]
36a.	1336. Idem.	73a.	1310. Robertus Tume
37a.	1337. Johannes Crose.	74b.	1311. Thomas Mownister, alias English
38a.	1338. Idem.	75b.	1312. Johannes Schortalle [H. 1. f. 20a.]
39a.	1339. Idem.	76b.	1313. Johannes Lombard
40a.	1340. Idem.	77b.	1317. Thomas Chamberleyne [H. 1. f. 22a.]
41a.	1341. Idem.	78b.	1318. Johannes Marshall.
42a.	1342. Nicolaus Bradoue	79b.	1319. Thomas White.
43a.	1343. Johannes Crose.	80b.	1320. David Girdler, alias Browne.
44a.	1344. Idem.	81b.	1321. Robertus Felyn.
45a.	1345. Thomas Venn.	82b.	1322. Nicolaus White
46a.	1346. Johannes Eynowe.	83b.	1323. Johannes Coke
47a.	1347. Idem.	84b.	1324. Willelmus Archer
48a.	1348. Johannes Eynowe.	85b.	1327. Johannes Knariburgh [H. 1. f. 24b.]
49a.	1349. Idem.	86b.	1328. Mauricius Stafford [H. 1. f. 27b.]
50a.	1350. Idem.	87b.	1329. Johannes Marshall.
51a.	1351. Willelmus Folin.	88b.	1330. Thomas Mownister, alias English
52a.	1352. Johannes Eynowe.	89b.	1331. Nicolaus Sutton
53a.	1353. Jacobus Owen.	90b.	1332. Johannes Knariburgh
54a.	1354. Willelmus Lefe.	91b.	1333. Johannes Marshall
55a.	1357. Johannes Kennell.	92b.	1334. Willelmus Archer [H. 1. f. 28a.]
56a.	1358. Johannes Eynowe [H. 1. f. 9b.]	93b.	1335. Willelmus White.
57a.	1359. Johannes White de Ely [H. 1. f. 11a.]	94b.	1338. Johannes Archer [H. 1. f. 29b.]
58a.	1360. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	95b.	1340. Johannes Rothe
59a.	1361. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	96b.	1342. Walterus Sherlock
60a.	1362. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	97b.	1343. Johannes Knariburgh.
61a.	1363. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	98b.	1344. Robertus Bradoue
62a.	1364. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	99b.	1345. Johannes Whiteide.
63a.	1365. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	100b.	1347. Elias Archer
64a.	1366. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	101b.	1349. Johannes Rothe.
65a.	1367. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	102b.	1350. Patricius Bentleger
66a.	1368. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	103b.	1351. Johannes Knariburgh.
67a.	1369. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	104b.	1352. Johannes Rogged.
68a.	1370. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	105b.	1357. Johannes Gerrott [H. 1. f. 31b.]
69a.	1371. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	106b.	1360. Thomas Sherlock [H. 1. f. 29a.]
70a.	1372. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	107b.	1364. Willelmus Archer.
71a.	1373. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	108b.	1365. Johannes Rothe
72a.	1374. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	109b.	1366. Willelmus fil' Ely Archer.
73a.	1375. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	110b.	1367. Walterus Sherlock [H. 1. f. 43a.]
74a.	1376. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	111b.	1368. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]
75a.	1377. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	112b.	1371. Patricius Damsell
76a.	1378. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	113b.	1373. Johannes fil' Johannes Rothe [H. 1. f. 45b.]
77a.	1379. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	114b.	1375. Thomas Sherlock [H. 1. f. 41a.]
78a.	1380. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	115b.	1377. Johannes Whiteide.
79a.	1381. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	116b.	1380. Johannes Knariburgh [H. 1. f. 43b.]
80a.	1382. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	117b.	1386. Johannes Sherlock [H. 1. f. 31b.]
81a.	1383. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	118b.	1387. Robertus Leonard.
82a.	1384. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	119b.	1389. Nicolaus Ragged.
83a.	1385. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	120b.	1390. Johannes Mothell [H. 1. f. 41b.]
84a.	1386. Idem [H. 1. f. 40b.]	121b.	1391. Dionicius Maldony [H. 1.]

Folios.	A.D.	
77 b.	1493.	Robertus Shee [li. 1. f. 44 b.]
79 a.	1496.	Idem [ib.]
79 b.	1498.	Petrus Archer [li. 1. f. 46 b.]
81 a.	1499.	Johannes Archer [li. 1. f. 50 a.]
82 b.	1500.	Thomas Marshall [li. 1. f. 49 a.]
83 a.	1501.	Johannes Savadge [li. 1. f. 56 a.]
84 a.	1502.	Walterus Sherlocke [li. 1. f. 58 b.]
84 b.	1503.	Patricius Archer [li. 1. f. 59 a.]
85 b.	1504.	Willielmus Kyrdowe [ib.]
ib.	1505.	Robertus Rothe [li. 1. f. 54.]
86 b.	1506.	Richardus Rothe [li. 1. f. 61 b.]
87 a.	1507.	Walterus Courcy [li. 1. f. 60 a.]
88 a.	1508.	Patricius Archer [li. 1. f. 55 a.]
88 b.	1509.	Robertus Rothe [li. 1. f. 58 a.]
89 a.	1510.	Idem.
89 h.	1511.	Thomas Langton.
90 a.	1512.	Walterus filius Thome Sherlocke [li. 1. f. 55 b.]
90 b.	1513.	Thomas Mothell [li. 1. f. 61 b.]
91 a.	1514.	Robertus Rothe.
91 b.	1515.	David Savadg [li. 1. f. 63 a.]
92 a.	1516.	Walterus Courcy [li. 2. f. 2.]
92 b.	1517.	Galfridus Rothe [li. 1. f. 64 a.]
93 b.	1518.	Patricius Archer.
94 a.	1519.	Thomas Mothell.
95 a.	1520.	Petrus Archer [li. 1. f. 66 a.]
96 a.	1521.	Idem [ib.]
96 b.	1522.	Richardus Sheo { [li. 1. f. 64 b.] [li. 2. f. 6 b.]
97 b.	1523.	Robertus Rothe.
98 b.	1524.	Thomas Shee [li. 1. f. 67 a.]
99 b.	1525.	Richardus Rothe [li. 1. f. 67 b.]
100 a.	1526.	Nicolaus Hackett [li. 1. f. 68 a.]
100 b.	1527.	Johannes Walsh [li. 1. f. 68 b.]
101 a.	1528.	Galfridus Rothe [ib.]
101 b.	1529.	Petrus Walsh { [li. 1. f. 65 a.] [li. 2. f. 16 a.]
102 a.	1530.	Thomas Shee { [li. 1. f. 69 b.] [li. 2. f. 16 b.]
102 b.	1531.	Johannes Rothe { [li. 1. f. 70 b.] [li. 2. f. 17 b.]
103 a.	1532.	Richardus Shee { [li. 1. f. 70 b.] [li. 2. f. 20 b.]
103 b.	1533.	Galfridus Rothe { [li. 1. f. 71 a.] [li. 2. f. 22 a.]
104 b.	1534.	Nicolaus Hackett.
105 b.	1535.	Thomas Langton [li. 2. f. 26 b.]
106 a.	1536.	Richardus Shee [li. 2. f. 28 b.]
106 b.	1537.	Robertus Rothe [li. 2. f. 30 a.]
107 b.	1538.	Johannes Walsh [li. 2. f. 32 b.]
108 a.	1539.	Johannes Rothe [li. 2. f. 36 b.]
109 a.	1540.	Nicolaus Cowley [li. 2. f. 37.]
111 a.	1541.	David Rothe [li. 2. f. 45 a.]
112 a.	1542.	Walterus Archer [li. 2. f. 47 a.]
114 b.	1543.	Robertus Sheeth [li. 2. f. 54 b.]
117 a.	1544.	Walterus Archer [li. 2. f. 59 b.]

The documents transcribed in the present volume from the lost portion of Liber 2, and other sources include enactments and proceedings of the commonalty of Kilkenny between 1509 and 1544 on the following subjects:—

Age of a burgess that may sell his land. Aghaboe Fair. Ale and its measures. Amercements for Wear bridge. For breaking the assize of victuals. For taking of fish coming to the town. Apples and pears, stealing of. Aqua vitæ, rules on. Armour and weapons for every man according to his degree. Artificers. Assize of bread, ale and victuals. Assaults in streets. Auditors of accounts. Bakers and the manner of baking bread in loaves after the English fashion. Banquets, and the order thereof. Barons of Whitsuntide fair and their authority. Beasts found in gardens. Bill of money delivered for building St. John's bridge. Bloodshed, punishment for. Breakfasts or banquets. Burial of strangers dead in freemen's houses. Buses of furze cut without licence. Butter bought for men of Waterford or Ross. Candles and their prices. Captains appointed in Kilkenny. Care of corn drawers. Carpenters and orders for them. Change of flesh coming into the market. Cheeses bought for men of Waterford or Ross. Counsel disclosed by a freeman. Corn to be sold at the market place, &c. Corpus Christi day and the privileges thereof. Craftmen. Customs. Devote of lands. Disobedience to sovereign. Distresses. Drinking money allowed to inspectors. Ducking stool. Election of officials. Entering gardens or orchards. Enrolment of Charters of Kilkenny at Bristol. Fairs among the Irishry. Farms, fields, or meadows. Fines for not answering the alarm

bell or summons; for entering the house of a burgess; for slander; for bloodshed; for weapon drawn; for forestalling; for beating the wife of a burgess that was sovereign. Fires. Fish, forestalling; sale of. Flesh, sale of in open market; forbid to be sent out of the town; to be cut on Saturday at a certain hour. Foreign merchants. Freedom and freemen. Fruit, furze, fagots and bushes. Gato to be stopped in time of war. Girdles to be made only by glovers. Glovers and their apprentices. Grey friars and their gardens. Green for shooting. Hedges broken. Hides and skins. Hogs. Hue and cry. Hundred court. Husbandmen and their sons. Imprisonments. Inquisitions. Irishry forbidden to be lodged in Kilkenny. Jurors. Irish town of Kilkenny. Killing of men in defence of the town rights. Labourers, their sons and fathers. Licences for sale of merchandize. Lodging strangers of the Irishry. Madder. Masons and their work. Measures for wine, ale, and other liquors. Meat to carpenters and labourers the night before they enter to work, or on holy days. Meadows, and trespassers on them. Mills. Misdemeanours. Mowers. Mirage. Mutton allowed to be cut on Sundays. Musters and journeys. Night walkers after the hour of nine. Oaths and pledges of the Irishry. Oaths of the sovereign and officials. Orphans' goods, and accounts of them. Ossory men forbidden to be apprentices or servants to townsmen. Pavement of Kilkenny. Pawns or pledges. Penalties. Pestilences. Pillory. Playing for money, or with apprentices having no goods of their own. Pleas. Pledges. Porters of gates. Portrief elected that can speak no English. Prentices. Prices of articles. Privileges. Regrators. Rents. Saint Nicholas' offering and order for it. Sessions. Servants. Shoemakers and shoes. Shops. Slander. Soldiers. Sovereigns. Springs and wells. Stakes of corn. Strangers, a common house appointed to lodge them. Strangers dead in freemen's houses, and how they shall be buried. Submission. Subsidies. Suits. Sureties. Suspected persons, and goods bought of them. Tailors and prices for their work. Tallages. Trespassers. Trials of offences. Victuals, prices and sale of. Walls of the town. Wardships of burgesses. Warning to be given by tenant to landlord. Wax. Weights. Wine. Wool.

Of the enactments and entries the following are specimens:—

1523. Robert Rothe, Superior:

"Armour and weapon: It is enacted that every man have his jack, sallet, and long bowe, such as shalbe assigned thereto. Others to have gley[y]es by St. Stevens day, upon payne of iii. s. iv. d., 1. 2. f. 9 a."

1540. Nicholas Cowley, Superior:

"Item, it is ordered, statuted, and agreed by the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Comons of the said towne in the drehundred, holden the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michael tharchangle, the year above written, that the best quarter of beefe be not sold above ii. s., and as the flesh shalbe woorth within the same parte to be [ap]praised by the [ap]praisers appointed. The best quarter of porke at xvij. d. The best quarter of mutton at iiii. d. . . A stone of rougher fallows containyng xiv. li. att xx. d., and every stone of moulen fallowe containyng xiii. li. at the same price, li. 2. fo. 38 a. Item; that no bowtcher entt nether kerve any kinde of fleshe on Sunday except mutton, upon payne of vi. s., viii. d. Thereof to the spier, viii. d., and the other parte to the Sovereign and Comons equally to be divided," li. 2. fo. 38 b.

"For lawfull warning of six wiks by the land[fo]rdj:

"Item, it is enacted also that every person having any house, orchard, garden, or land in the fields fro yere to yere, be warned by the space of six wicks afore the terme or last gale by the lorde of the freeholde. Otherwise the said person or tenant shall keepe the said house, orchard, land, or garden, till he be lawfully warned as is before said for like rent yerely, as he had the same before. And the said persons or tenants shall likewise warne the lord of any such freehold, as is before reheerd, otherwise that they shall answer yerely for somuch rent unto him as the said house, land, or orchard was first lett for unto them till he be lawfully warned as is above written. li. 2. fo. 38 b."

"Rate of shoes to be sold:

"Item, that every burgesse and honest man single shoes be sold for vi. d.; for every woman single shoes iiii. d.; every workemañ shoes v. d.; all prentices and childrens shoes of the age of xii. yeres or more iiii. d. and within the age of xii. yeres for ii. d. the peire. And that no man (except shoemakers) buy any halfe, three quarter, or bullock hides or goats skynnes upon payne

of forfeiture, half to the Sovereign and half to the copier. And if any shoemaker of this town do from henceforth sell their shoes to any further of the country (without licence of the Sovereign for the time being) whereby the inhabitants of the town cannot be served, let at an unreasonable high price farre above the said value, that he or they doing the contrary shall forfeit in a. to be divided in thirds, etc. h. 2. fo. 39 h.

1542. Walter Archer, Superior.

"For porters elected that can speak no English:

"Item, it is enacted, recommended, and agreed by the said Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commons of the said town that every person to be hereafter chosen or appointed by the town or the Chief Lords Steward, in the office of portership, and can not speak English nor order himselfe to the English sort and fashion for the worship of the said town in court. That he or they so elected, chosen, or appointed, shall wage or find a sufficient and hable person such as the sovereign and his Council for the time being shall thinke meet and convenient to serve the same town, and the warden and his council to moderate the said wage reasonably. h. 2. fol. 47 b.

For breakfasts made to women in child bedd.

"Item in this donation that by reason of the want of chere women to visit their friend or kinswoman, being brought a child be to comfort the parent and make her chere w<sup>th</sup> her friends, friends of love, worship, and service, and now the same custom is by reason of ill abstinence, & if women lacking good manners, & habitus presuming at such times to kepe company w<sup>th</sup> the Sovereigns wif, and other her associates, and rather contented in dishonour more than worship to the chaster of the said good wives, and abundance of the town where they dwell to meet. It is therefore enacted by the same authority that no person nor persons from henceforth go to visit any such woman being a child bed to make any journey or takefare, but her mother, sisters, or granddaughters that they upon paine of x<sup>s</sup> to be forfeited of if a house that shall receive the same, and the wif of him or her that shall make or take any such breakfast otherwise then before is said, of w<sup>ch</sup> paine the sovereign for the time being shall have the third parte, and the wif and content the other part. h. 2. f. 48 a.

"For making of Agnes ale.

"Item in consideration of the intollerable mischiefs that groweth to the common wealth for making of Agnes ale as the same is now used, whereby wheat, malt, and other comens & fuel is made very dear, so as many men can have money readily to buy the same, it is enacted by the authority aforesaid that in person or persons shall make any kind of agnes ale w<sup>th</sup> in the said town or the franchises of the same unless he or she be a free burgee in towns upon paine of forfeiture to be made of the crack w<sup>th</sup> all instruments that appertain thereto, and all the hives or agnes ale that in any way can be had or proved to be made at that time where the sovereign for the time shall have the third part, the wif as much, and the residue to the common. h. 2. f. 48 a.

"Item that no crack nor instruments be sent out of town to make any ale w<sup>th</sup> in the country or given by any free burgee w<sup>th</sup> in the town to any further or such as is not entitled to make agnes ale w<sup>th</sup> in towns upon paine of the said x<sup>s</sup> thereof, to the wif, x<sup>s</sup> d. and the residue to the sovereign and commons equally. h. 2. f. 48 h.

"Item, that no freeman or burgee by colour of his wifes freedom do make or suffer to be made within his house or jurisdiction any agnes ale to any other that is not free burgee within the said town upon paine of x<sup>s</sup> to the owner or holder of the house that containeth the same whereof the sovereign shall have x<sup>s</sup> d. v<sup>id</sup>, and the residue to the wif and the common. h. 2. f. 48 h.

"For the sake of Agnes ale (Aghaleen).

"Item, in consideration of the great hindrance that the town sustained by reason of a certain fayre or markett which the lord of Upper Downe have proclaimed to be kept at Agherne on Thursday every fortnight without authority but of his own exort power for his sole and private gaines, whereby the trade and sturving of the town is much putt back and the kings custom of m<sup>ch</sup> greatly decayed. It is therefore enacted by the same auctoritie that no inhabitant of the same town do go, haunt or in any wise trade or use the said fayre or markett the day named or appointed for the same, nor by any colour send any ware, money, or victuall there to be sold the very day of the markett, nor have any servants or lodgers w<sup>th</sup> in the country there to buy or sell any kind of ware upon paine of x<sup>s</sup> to the off<sup>r</sup> of the present act, *solius quodam*. Whereof the sovereign for the time shall have the third part, the wif as much and the common the other third part. This statute to con-

tinue till the next demerchand, provided that the inhabitants of the said town confirm them to be likewise restrained, or otherwise this statute to be void, h. 2. f. 49 a.

"For buyers of corn.

"Item, in consideration that divers strong and hable persons by colour of leasing of corn in barrest tyme refuse to go hyre for wadge, but keeping them in the quarters of the yere for the communitee of that one quarter, having no substance nor other living but such as they pilcher and stealth from true men, whereby labour can scarcely have rypers and other workmen to labour for their money, to the great detrimment of the coun<sup>ty</sup> wealth. It is therefore enacted that no person nor persons being strong in his body and hable to do woorke & service otherwise shall not leave any manner of corn upon paine to forfeit all such leased corn together with as much other corn as then shall be found with the same, and all the clothes and goods as shall be found then upon his or their bodies that shall so leave and themselves to be stocked or imprisoned for xxiij houres or more at the discretion of the best officer of the town, of w<sup>ch</sup> forfeiture the sovereign shall have thirde half and the wif or taker the other half, h. 2. f. 49 a.

"For carrying of halves in intent" in the country or for 3 or 4 shof or part.

"Item in consideration of the great hindrances that chanced to the inhabitants and dwellers of the said town, and of further inconveniencies like to growe if due remedy be not the sooner provided, by reason that divers inhabitants of the same who hath their dwelling and habitation in the country have taken up into their own hands all such arable land as they had w<sup>th</sup> in the franchises of the said town without setting any part thereof to serve in the said inhabitants who had none other trade of living but their erring and sowing and setting the said land to certain persons and insufficient persons whom they bring with them out of strange places to occupy and cry the said lands to them for the one half a sum for the third and fourth shof after the Irish sorte & custom who living most scarcely with milk, whey, or bread & such other beggerly fare are not hable to buy, victual, or recover any of the kings m<sup>ch</sup> or subjects coming to a frie, the said town being a thoroughfare, and yet the town is no little danger to be by such continuall folk one tyme or other burned, betrayed or utterly destroyed, and the said inhabitants for a great part compelled to give over their households for lack of arable land to be had for rent (as liberties they were accustomed to be occupied and managed for the sustentation of their charges. Whereby the said town is like to be much depopulated and decayed and a great deale the less hable to sustaine or maintain their justice and m<sup>ch</sup> or yet to recover the kings highest duty, council and array, or to serve his grace otherwise at times of opportunitee. Wherefor & for it at such erring for halfe and other Irish customs promised was never lay, sit, seen here till now of late and for the said guard of the said town, be it established and enacted by assent of the said king, burgesses and Commons of the said town that no person nor persons dwelling, being or inhabiting w<sup>th</sup> in the said town or the franchises of the same shall manure, occupy or cry for halfe part of corn, the third or fourth of any lands within the said town or franchises, or elsewhere, without the said liberties to any landlord or inheritor that is or hereafter shall be dwelling out of the said town unless such landlord or inheritor do presently call and a habit and dwell within the said town for maintenance & defence of the same without any fraude, deceit, or collusion upon paine of six pounds thirtene shillings & four pence, to be levied and forfeited of him or them that shall contemne the same, to the wif, x<sup>s</sup> d. And the offender or offenders thereof to be utterly excluded out of the same town and franchises, of the w<sup>ch</sup> forfeiture the Sovereign for the time shall have x<sup>s</sup> d. the wif x<sup>s</sup> d. v<sup>id</sup>, and the residue to be taken up & converted to the common use of the town without remission or grace. h. 2. fol. 49 h.

1517. Robertus Sheeth, Superior.

"For flesh sent out of town.

"Item, where great secretie and dearth of victuals is like to growe within the town by reason that divers of the same for their private profit selletth flesh to divers other, whereas the flesh and cates w<sup>ch</sup> would come to the said town if the same were not disturbed otherwise. It is therefore enacted by the same auctoritie that no inhabitant of the said town shall sell, lurge, or vend any kind of beoves or other flesh brought or coming by any means within the said town the franchises of the same, or within liij miles adjoining to the said franchises or more. Any collusion being p<sup>ro</sup>ved to defraud this present statute but in the said town to serve the



same upon paine of iij s. iiij d. for ev' y beof, ij s. for every swyne, & xij d. for every sheep w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe solde or sent to be solde in maner aforesaid, *totiens quotiens*. Of w<sup>ch</sup> paine the Sovereigne for the tyme shall have the third parte, the Comens and the spyer the residue, to be equally divided betweene them. Provided that the Sovereigne for the tyme being with the advise of his counsell may lycence such as they shall thinck in discrecion to sell or send forth any fleash out of towne to be solde where it shall please the owner, so that the towne be sufficiently furnished then with other like entes and fleash, li. 2, 55 a."

1544. Walterus Archer, Superior:

"Election of the Sovereigne after Lammas:

"M<sup>d</sup> that where by Walter Courey [h]is tyme being Sovereigne of the said towne, in the viij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reign of o' Sov'aigne lord King Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>, by the assent of the said Sov'aigne, the burgess, and com'ons of the said towne it was enacted, ordained, and established that the Sovereigne for the tyme should from thence forth be choosen yerly in the Tolsell of the said towne, & not elsewhere, the Monday next after the exaltacion of the crosse as by the same estatute more plainly it doth appeare; w<sup>ch</sup> statute notwithstanding in considerac'on that the whole com'ons by reason of their resort to sundry fayers, whereupon rested a great part of their living, could not be at the said election, being so nigh the day of the fayer: And to the entent that the Sov'aigne for the next yere following shall have some convenient respite as well to have his provision as otherwise to prepare himself for the wourshipp of the said towne: It is therefore enacted and established that from henceforth the same election of the Sovereigne shalbe yerly the Monday next after lammas day, otherwise called the feast of St. Peter the advinle, and that every freman of the said towne w<sup>ch</sup> shalbe absent at the said election or choosing of the Sov'aigne shalbe utterly discomonned and bereved of his freedom for one twelvemonth following. And after to made a grevops fyne w<sup>th</sup> the Sov'aigne, burgesses and com'ons before he be received to the same liberty or freedom againe, li. 2, fol. 59 b.

"Shomakers, weavers, and teaslers putting upp shoppes nere the market cross:

"Item, where by reason of div's shomakers, wear's, and teaslers putting upp shoppes toward the market place of the said towne much deformitie and inconveniences daily appeareth whereby the wourshipp of the said towne may one tyme or other be rebuked or slanderd. Therefore it is enacted by the auctoritie aforesaid, that none of the occupac'ons do from the feast of Easter next ensuing presume, or in any wise sett upp any shopp to occupye any of the said occupac'ons fro'

the cornell shopp unto the style of our lady churchiard adioyning to St. Peter [h]is priests chamber upon payne of vi s. viij d. *totiens quotiens*, to be forfeited by the owner of the shopp and the occupier of the same equally. Of which forfeit the Sov'aigne for the tyme being shall have the one half and the commons the other half, li. 2, f. 60 a."

"Prices of victuals:

"Item, It is lykewise condiscended and agreed that the assise stynt and price of bread, ale, and fleash, and all other victuall shalbe contynued and kept at lyk price and fashion as the same was lymited and writton in this present book the xxxv<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of our Sovereigne Lord King Henry the VIII., Robert Sheth being Sovereigne; that is to say, every penny woorth of good white bread without lovaine, shall containe ii. pound; and white lovaine bread to containe i. li. and di.; and browne bread of other sort, the penny woorth to containe iii. li. upon paine lymited by the charter (that is to say) xii. d. for the first default, ii. s. for the second default, and so forth, etc., and that every gallon of good wholsom ale be sold for iii. d. upon like paine, etc., li. 2, fol. 60 a."

The penmanship of this volume is in the various contracted styles of the early part of the 17th century, the most elegant portions being those from page 86h to 119. The transcription bears evidence of careful revision and exact references are inserted to authorities from which extracts are given. Although Rothe's Register of the House of Ormonde\* was known and referred to from the time of its author, mention is not to be found of this his much larger work on Kilkenny. As yet no similar compilation is known to be extant made at so early a period in connection with the history of any town in Ireland.

Rothe's Manuscript is in excellent condition in its original oaken boards, on which portions of the red leather and brass fastenings still remain. It has been temporarily placed in the library of the Royal Irish Academy by its present owner.

This long hidden book will, apart from local associations, be regarded with interest as a literary monument of the family of Rothe, which, under adverse circumstances at home, contributed a learned and patriotic episcopal writer to Ireland, and, down to the present century, gave eminent officers to France, Austria, and Russia.

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

\* See notice of it in Report on MSS. of O'Connor Don, in present appendix.

## JOURNAL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION.

## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

## Rolls House, Chancery Lane

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what MSS. calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or nautical history of this country are extant in the collections of private persons and in corporate and other institutions. A copy of the Commission is enclosed, which will best explain the object Her Majesty has in view.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it, and with that view they desire me to lay before you an outline of the course which they propose to follow.

If any person express his willingness to submit any paper or collection of papers within his possession or power to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent persons, upon the information derived from whom the Commissioners will make a private report to the owner on the general nature of the papers in his collection, such report will not be made public without the owner's consent, but a copy of it will be deposited and preserved in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the officers of the papers deposited on.

Where the papers are not more isolated documents, but form a collection which appears to be of literary or historical value, a chronological list or brief calendar will be drawn up, and a copy thereof presented to the owner, and to suitable persons without his consent, but the original of such calendar will be deposited for preservation in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the officers of such collection.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, or have of Historical or Literary value.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to or include any title deeds or legal documents, I have to call your attention to the fact that nothing of a private character or relating to the title of existing owners is to be divulged, and to assure you that positive instructions will be given to every person who examines the MSS. that if in the course of his examination any title deeds or other documents of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be reported on or calculated under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown Historical and Literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In no instance will any MS. be removed from the owner's residence without his request or consent, but if for convenience the Commissioners be intrusted with any MSS., they will be deposited in the Public Record Office, and be treated with the same care as if they formed part of the Public Muniments, and will be returned to the owner at any time specified by him.

The costs of inspection, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been instituted.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W<sup>m</sup> GEO. DRETT,

Secretary.





## INDEX TO FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS.

## 3

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